University of Allahabad.

CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1898-99.

Allahabad

PRINTED AT THE PIONEER PRESS
(PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY)
1898

MAHARANA BHUPAL
COLLEGE LIBRARY
UDAIPUR

University of Allahabad.

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1898

MAHARANA BHUPAL
COLLEGE,
UDAIPUR.

Class No . ……
Book No . . . ………

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University of Allahabad Calendar,

1898.

JULY		
1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	Syndicate Meeting, or on the first Saturday in August.
31	S	

AUGUST

1	M	Bara Wafat.
2	T	Rakshabandhan
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	Janam Ashtmi
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	Anant Chaudas.
31	W	

SEPTEMBER

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	Th	Mahalaya.
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	Last day of application for LL.B. Examination.
29	Th	
30	F	

OCTOBER

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	Dasehra.
21	F	Do.
22	S	Do.
23	S	Do.
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

NOVEMBER

1	T	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	Syndicate Meeting.
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	Dewali.
15	T	University of Allahabad, founded 1887.
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	Last day of applications for Entrance, School Final and Special Vernacular Examinations.
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	Deothan.
25	F	Last day of application for Arts and Science Examinations.
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	LL.B. Examination begins.
29	T	
30	W	

DECEMBER		
1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	Syndicate Meeting
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	Christmas Holidays begin.
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	

JANUARY.

1	S	New Year's day.
2	M	
3	T	Entrance, School Final and Special Vernacular Examinations begin.
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	Syndicate Meeting.
15	S	
16	M.	Arts and Science Examinations begin.
17	T	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

FEBRUARY

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	Syndicate Meeting
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	Th	Magh Amawas
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	Basant Panchami
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	

MARCH

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	Syndicate Meeting.
5	S	
6	M	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
7	T	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

APRIL.

1	S	Syndicate Meeting,
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	Summer Vacation begins.
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	

MAY.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

JUNE

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	

JULY

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	Summer Vacation ends.
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	Syndicate Meeting : or on the first Saturday in August.
30	S	
31	M	

AUGUST

1	T	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	Th	

SEPTEMBER.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	

OCTOBER

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

NOVEMBER

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	Syndicate Meeting.
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	University of Allahabad founded, 1887.
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	Th	

DECEMBER

1	F	
2	S	Syndicate Meeting
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	Christmas Holidays begin.
26	T	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	

JANUARY.

1	M	New Year's day.
2	T	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	Syndicate Meeting.
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

FEBRUARY

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	Syndicate Meeting
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	Th	

MARCH

1 2	F S	 Syndicate Meeting.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	S M T W Th F S	 Annual Meeting of the Senate.
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	S M T W Th F S	
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	S M T W Th F S	
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	S M T W Th F S	
31	S	

		[illegible]
1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	Syndicate Meeting
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	

MAY.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	Empress' Birthday.
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

JUNE

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	

II.

THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR:

The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., *Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

VICE-CHANCELLOR:

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Aikman, M.A. (I.C.S.)

HONORARY FELLOWS:

The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Alan Cadell, C.S.I.

FELLOWS

I—*Ex officio under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a) of Act XVIII of 1887*

		Date of appointment
1	The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, N.-W. P. ...	15th November 1887
2	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces	Ditto
3	The Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana	Ditto
4	The Chief Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	Ditto
5	The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch	31st May 1893
6	Ditto Ditto Irrigation Branch	Ditto
7	The Commissioner of Allahabad	15th November 1887
8	Ditto Lucknow	Ditto
9	Ditto Agra	Ditto.
10	The Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	Ditto.
11	The Principal of Muir Central College Allahabad ...	Ditto.
12.	The Principal, Queen's College, Benares	Ditto.
13	The Inspector-General of Education of the Central Provinces	22nd April, 1892.
14	The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow	25th May 1892.
15	The Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee	10th November 1893
16.	The Director of the Forest School Dehra Dun	Ditto
17	The Commissioner of Rohilkhand	4th September 1893.

II—*Appointed by the Chancellor under section 6 (2) of Act XVIII of 1887*

1	The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Mahmud, Barrister-at-Law ...	15th November, 1887
2.	Surgeon Colonel James Cleghorn, M.D.	Ditto
3	Raja Jai Krishan Das, Bahadur, C.S.I.,	Ditto.
4	Raja Udai Partab Singh of Bhinga, C.S.I.,	Ditto

		Date of appointment.
5.	Michael Johnstone White, Esq., M.A.	15th November, 1887.
6	Alexander Thomson, Esq.	Ditto.
7.	Babu Promoda Das Mittra, Rai Bahadur,	Ditto.
8.	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charles Henry Hill, M.A., Barrister-at-Law	Ditto.
9.	William Nolan Boutflower, Esq., B.A.	Ditto.
10.	Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Zaka-ul-la, Khan Bahadur	Ditto.
11.	Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A., Rai Bahadur	Ditto.
12.	Theodore Beck, Esq., B.A.	Ditto.
13.	Mahamahopadhayaya Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, M.A.	Ditto.
14.	Babu Ram Saran Das, M.A.	Ditto.

Appointed by the Chancellor under section 5 (1), *clause* (b) *of Act XVIII of* 1887.

1.	Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali, M.A.	2nd December, 1887.
2.	John Stuart Beresford, Esq., M.E.	26th December, 1887.
3.	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arthur Strachey, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law	20th December, 1888.
4.	Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A.	Ditto.
5.	Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Willcocks, M.D.	12th February, 1890.
6.	George Theophilus Spankie, Esq., Barrister-at-Law	Ditto.
7.	Arthur Venis, Esq., M.A.	14th May, 1890.
8.	Nawab Imad-ul-Dowlah, Ali Yar Khan, Motaman Jang, Saiyid Husain, Bilgrami, B.A.	Ditto.
9.	The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Conlan, Barrister-at-Law	23rd November, 1891.
10.	Walter Mytton Colvin, Esq., Bar.-at-Law	8th December, 1891.
11.	Mahamahopadhayaya Pt. Sudhakara Dube,	18th November, 1892.
12.	The Rev. Thomas Jefferson Scott, M.A., D.D.	Ditto.
13.	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Edward Knox (C.S.)	29th November, 1892.
14.	Arthur Hay Stewart Reid, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law	29th November, 1892.

		Date of appointment
15	The Hon'ble Mr Thomas William Holderness (C.S.)	12th December 1892
16	Surgn Lieut -Col John McConaghey M.D.	21st January, 1893
17	The Rev Caleb Augustus Rodney Janvier,	3rd July 1894
18	Munshi Mushtak Husain	14th November 1894
19	Hanson Odell Budden, Esq	4th January 1895
20	Vincent Arthur Smith, Esq., B A (C.S.)	4th September 1895
21	The Hon'ble Mr Justice William Robert Burkitt, M A (I C.S.)	9th January 1896
22	The Hon'ble Mr Justice Pramada Charan Banerji B A B.L.	Ditto
23	The Hon'ble Mr Justice Robert Smith Aikman M A. (I.C.S.)	Ditto
24	Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C I E.	2nd May 1896.
25	Ernest George Hill, Esq , B.A.	22nd February, 1897
26	Leslie DeGruyther, Esq , Barrister-at-Law	Ditto
27	Frederick Eden Elliot, Esq	Ditto
28	Pandit Gendan Lal, B.A	Ditto
29	Maulvi Saiyid Ashraf Ali, M A.	Ditto.
30	C F De la Fosse, Esq., M.A.	5th April, 1898
31	C M Mulvany Esq M.A., B Litt.	Ditto
32	Dr W Hoey, M A. D Litt.	Ditto.
33	Saiyid Akbar Husain	Ditto.
34	Lala Baij Nath, B A.	Ditto.

II.—Elected by the Senate under section 5 sub-section (1), clause (c) of Act XVIII of 1887

1	George Frederick William Thibaut, Esq.,	4th February 1889
2	Alexander Hamilton Pirie, Esq	Ditto.
3	The Rev J M Thoburn, D.D	Ditto
4	Thomas Gaskell Sykes, Esq., B.A	Ditto
5	Iftikhar-ul Umrah Fakhr ul Mulk Sahibzada, Muhammad Ubaid ul lah Khan Sahib Bahadur C.S I., Firuz Jang Naib-ul Riasat, Prime Minister of the Tonk Territories and Vice-President of the Council of State, Tonk	19th February, 1891
6	Arthur William Ward, Esq., B.A.	Ditto.

		Date of appointment.
7.	Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Barrister-at-Law	19th February, 1891.
8.	The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambhar Nath	Ditto.
9.	Thomas Walker Arnold, Esq., B.A.	Ditto.
10.	Homersham Cox, Esq., M.A.	15th February, 1892.
11.	Charles Alfred Andrews, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law	Ditto.
12.	Theodore Morison, Esq., B.A.	18th February, 1893.
13.	John Murray, Esq., M.A.	Ditto.
14.	The Rev. J. Haythornthwaite, M.A.	5th July, 1894.
15.	The Rev. G. H. Westcott, M.A.	Ditto.
16.	The Hon'ble Babu Sri Ram. M.A., LL.B., Rai Bahadur	Ditto.
17.	Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A., F.C.S.,	Ditto
18.	Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, M.A., LL.B.	Ditto.
19.	Wilfrid King Porter, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law	Ditto.
20.	Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Muhammad Shibli Nomani	Ditto.
21.	Maulvi Karamat Husain, Barrister-at-Law	Ditto.
22.	James George Jennings, Esq., M.A.	8th May, 1896.
23.	Ernest Hanbury Hankin, M.A.	Ditto.
24.	Babu Mohendra Nath Datta, M.A.	Ditto.
25.	T. Cuthbertson Jones, Esq., B.A.	Ditto.
26.	Marlborough Crosse, Esq., M.A.	Ditto.
27.	William Knox Johnson, Esq., M.A.	13th April, 1898.
28.	Babu Sarat Chandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.	Ditto.

THE SYNDICATE.

PRESIDENT:

1. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, R. S. Aikman, M.A. (I.C.S.)

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

2. The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
3. The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
4. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares.

5 The Principal Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee
6 The Principal, Canning College Lucknow
7 The Principal Agra College
8 The Principal M A O College Aligarh

ELECTIVE MEMBERS

9 W N Boutflower, Esq B A Inspector of Schools N W P and Oudh Re-elected 2nd March 1896
10 The Rev G H Westcott, M A Principal Christ Church College Cawnpore Elected 2nd March 1896
11 The Secretary to Government N W P and Oudh P W D Irrigation Branch Re-elected 7th March 1898
12 Pandit Sundar Lal B A Member of the Faculty of Law Re-elected 7th March, 1898
13 The Hon'ble Mr Justice W R Burkitt M A (I C S) Member of the Faculty of Law Elected 2nd March 1896
14 The Secretary to Government N W P and Oudh P W D Buildings and Roads Branch Member of the Faculty of Engineering Re-elected 1st March 1897
15 Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali M A Re-elected 7th March 1898
16 Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya M A Re-elected 1st March 1897
17 A H Pirie Esq Re-elected 1st March 1897
18 J Murray Esq M A Re-elected 7th March, 1898
19 J G Jennings Esq M A Elected 7th March, 1898

FACULTY OF ARTS

PRESIDENT

Director of Public Instruction

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

1 The Director of Public Instruction North-Western Provinces and Oudh
2 The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad
3 The Principal, Queen's College, Benares
4 The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee
5 The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow
6 The Principal, Agra College, Agra
7 The Principal, M A O College, Aligarh
8 The Principal, Meerut College, Meerut

9. The Principal, St. John's College, Agra (on leave).
10. The Principal, Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.

ELECTIVE MEMBERS:

11. Hon'ble Saiyid Mahmud, Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 5th March, 1894.
12. W. N. Boutflower, Esq., B.A. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
13. Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A., Rai Bahadur. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
14. Mahamahopadhayaya Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, M.A. Re-elected 2nd March, 1896.
15. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali, M.A. Re-elected 5th March, 1894.
16. A. H. Pirie, Esq. Re-elected 5th March, 1894.
17. J. Murray, Esq., M.A. Elected 5th March, 1894.
18. T. Morison, Esq., B.A. Elected 5th March, 1894.
19. Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A. Elected 4th March, 1895.
20. Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, M.A. Elected 4th March, 1895.
21. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Mohammad Shibli Nomani. Elected 4th March, 1895.
22. H. O. Budden, Esq. Elected 2nd March, 1896.
23. J. G. Jennings, Esq., M.A. Elected 1st March, 1897.
24. Mahamahopadhayaya Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E. Elected 1st March, 1897.
25. E. G. Hill, Esq., M.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.
26. Mahamahopadhayaya Pandit Sudhakar Dube. Elected 7th March, 1898.
27. Marlborough Crosse, Esq., M.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.
28. T. Cuthbertson Jones, Esq., B.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.
29. Maulvi Saiyid Ashraf Ali, M.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.

BOARDS OF STUDIES

(FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING MARCH, 1899).

I.—English Literature.

Director, Public Instruction.
Mr. J. G. Jennings.
Mr. M. J. White.
The Principal, Muir Central College.
Mr. A. Thomson.
Mr. T. Morison.

Convener.—DR. THIBAUT.

II.—Philosophy

Mr G H Westcott.
Mr Venis
Mr Thomson

Dr Thibaut.
Mr White.
Mr Haythornthwaite

Convener.—MR. VENIS

III.—Sanskrit

Dr Thibaut
Mahamahopadhyaya P Aditya Ram Bhattacharya.

Mr Venis.
Mahamahopadhyaya P Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna.

Convener.—Mr VENIS

IV.—Arabic and Persian

Shams-ul Ulma M. Md. Shibli
Dr Thibaut

Mr Saiyid Mahmud
Shams ul Ulma M. Saiyid Amjad Ali

Convener.—DR. THIBAUT

V.—Greek, Latin and Hebrew

Dr Thibaut.
Mr J G Jennings.
Mr G H Westcott

Mr Venis
Mr Morison.

Convener.—MR. JENNINGS.

VI.—History, Geography and Political Economy

Mr Beck.
Mr Thomson
Mr Jennings.

Mr Pirie
Mr Morison
Mr Haythornthwaite

Convener.—MR. BECK

VII.—Mathematics

Chosen by the Faculty of Arts.
Mr Boutflower
Mr Lewis.
Mr Murray
Mr Beck

Chosen by the Faculty of Science
Mr Cox.
Pt. Lakshmi Shankar Misra.

Convener.—MR. MURRAY (nominated by the Syndicate)

VIII.—Physical Science.

Mr. Boutflower.
Mr. Hill.
Mr. Murray.
Mr. Cox.
Babu Abhaya Charan Sanya

Convener.—MR. MURRAY.

IX.—Drawing and Surveying.

Principal, Roorkee (Thomason) College.
Director, Public Instruction.
Mr. Boutflower.
Pt. Lakshmi Shankar Misra.
Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti.

Convener.—PT. LAKSHMI SHANKAR MISRA.

FACULTY OF LAW.

PRESIDENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. E. KNOX, C.S.

MEMBERS:

1. Babu Ram Saran Das, M.A. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
2. Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
3. The Hon'ble M. T. Conlan, Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. E. Knox, C.S. Re-elected 2nd March, 1896.
5. Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
6. W. K. Porter, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
7. Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, M.A., LL.B. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
8. Maulvi Karamat Husain, Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
9. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Promoda Charan Banerji, B.A. Elected 2nd March, 1896.
10. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. R. Burkitt, M.A. (I.C.S.) Elected 2nd March, 1896.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Aikman, M.A. (I.C.S.) Elected 2nd March, 1896.
12. F. E. Elliot, Esq. Elected 7th March, 1898.
13. The Hon'ble Pt. Bishambhar Nath. Elected 7th March, 1898.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

President

Colonel F. V. Corbett, R.E.

Members

1. The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
2. The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
3. Homersham Cox, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 2nd March, 1896.
4. John Murray, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 2nd March, 1896.
5. A. W. Ward, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 2nd March, 1896.
6. Director Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh. Elected 2nd March, 1896.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

President

Mr. J. Murray

Ex-officio Members

1. The Director of Public Instruction.
2. The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
3. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares.
4. The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.
5. The Principal, Agra College, Agra.
6. The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.
7. The Principal, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8. The Principal, St. John's College, Agra (on leave).
9. The Principal, Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.
10. The Principal, Meerut College, Meerut.

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12. J. Murray, Esq. Re-elected 7th March, 1899.
13. Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, Rai Bahadur. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.

14. H. Cox, Esq. Re-elected 1st March, 1897.

15. The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Buildings and Roads Branch. Re-elected 1st March, 1897.

16. The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch. Re-elected 1st March. 1897.

17. Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.

18. Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti. Re-elected 2nd March, 1896,

19. E. G. Hill, Esq., B.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.

REGISTRAR.

Archibald E. Gough, Esq., M.A. Appointed on the 16th November, 1887. Officiating from 16th November, 1892, till the 9th January, 1893; re-appointed 9th January, 1893; resigned 5th March, 1894.

G. W. F. Thibaut, Esq. Officiated 12th February to 12th December, 1891.

Charles Dodd, Esq. Appointed on the 5th March, 1894; re-appointed 2nd March, 1896; re-appointed 7th March, 1898.

SUCCESSION LIST FROM 1887.

CHANCELLORS:

1887. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.

1887. The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

1892. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.

1894. The Hon'ble A. Cadell, C.S.I.

1895. The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, K.C.S.I.

FELLOWS ELECTED BY THE SENATE FOR NOMINATION TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N.-W. P. & OUDH.

(1) The Hon'ble Mr. Walter Mytton Colvin, Barrister-at-Law. Elected 1st November, 1893; Re-elected 11th January, 1896.

(2) The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Conlan, Barrister-at-Law. Elected 7th March, 1898.

III

ACT No XVIII OF 1887.

Passed on the 23rd September, 1887

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ACT, 1887.

CONTENTS

SECTIONS.

1 Title and commencement

2 Establishment and incorporation of University

3 Chancellor

4 Vice-Chancellor

5 Fellows

6 First Fellows

7 Vacation of office of Fellows

8 Honorary Fellows

9 Constitution and powers of Senate.

10 Chairman at Meetings of Senate.

11 Proceedings at Meetings of Senate.

12 Appointment of Syndicate, Faculties, Examiners, and Officers

13 Functions and proceedings of Syndicate.

14 Power to confer degrees after examination.

15 Power to confer honorary degrees.

16. Power to levy fees.
17. Power to make rules.
18. Examiners, Officers and servants of the Senate to be deemed to be public servants.
19. Duty of Local Government to enforce Act and Rules.
20. Notifications in certain cases.
21. Annual Accounts and audit thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

PART I.—OFFICES TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED UNDER SECTION 5, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (*a*).

PART II.—PERSONS TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED, OR TO HAVE BEEN ELECTED AND APPROVED AS FELLOWS UNDER SECTION 5, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (*b*) OR CLAUSE (*c*).

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A UNIVERSITY AT ALLAHABAD.

WHEREAS it has been determined to establish a University at Allahabad; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. (1) This Act may be called the Allahabad University Act, 1887, and

Title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Establishment and incorporation of University

2. (1) A University shall be established at Allahabad, and the Governor-General for the time being shall be the Patron of the University

(2) The University shall consist of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, and such number of Fellows as may be determined in manner hereinafter provided.

(3) The University shall be a body corporate by the name of the University of Allahabad, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, movable or immovable, to transfer the same, to contract and to do all other things necessary for, or incidental to, the purposes of its constitution

(4) The University shall come into existence on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, appoint in this behalf

Chancellor

3 The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Vice Chancellor

4 (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be such one of the Fellows as the Chancellor may from time to time appoint in this behalf

(2) Except as provided in sub-sections (3) and (4), he shall hold office for two years from the date of his appointment, and on the expiration of his term of office may be re-appointed.

(3) If a Vice-Chancellor leaves India he shall thereupon cease to be Vice-Chancellor unless the Chancellor otherwise directs.

(4) The Hon'ble Sir John Edge, Knight, Queen's Counsel, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, shall be deemed to have been appointed the first Vice-Chancellor, and his term of office shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), expire on the last day of December 1889.

5. (1) The following persons shall be Fellows, namely :—

Fellows.

(*a*) all persons for the time being holding such offices under the Government as the Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, specify in this behalf;

(*b*) persons whom the Chancellor may from time to time appoint by name as being eminent benefactors of the University, or persons distinguished for attainments in Literature, Science, or Arts, or for services to the cause of education; and

(*c*) such persons as may from time to time be elected by the Senate of the University and approved by the Chancellor :

Provided that—

(i) the whole number of the Fellows holding office under clauses (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), exclusive of the Vice-Chancellor, shall not be less than thirty; and

(ii) the number of persons for the time being elected and approved under clause (*c*) shall not exceed the number for the time being appointed under clause (*b*).

(2) A person appointed under clause (*b*), or elected and approved under clause (*c*) of sub-section (1), shall not, by succeeding to an office notified under clause (*a*) of that sub-section, cease to be a Fellow under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) thereof as the case may be

First Fellows.

6 (1) The offices specified in Part I of the Schedule shall be deemed to have been specified in a notification issued under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (*a*); and

(2) The persons named in Part II of the Schedule shall, except for the purposes of the second clause of the proviso to section 5, sub-section (1), be deemed to be Fellows appointed under clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 5, or elected and approved under clause (*c*) of that sub-section.

Vacation of office of Fellows.

7 (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, cancel or amend any portion of Part I of the Schedule or any notification under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (*a*)

(2) The Chancellor may, with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Senate present at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, remove any Fellow appointed under clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 5, or elected and approved under clause (*c*) of that sub-section.

(3) If any Fellow leaves India without the intention of returning thereto, or is absent from India for more than four years, he shall thereupon cease to be a Fellow.

Honorary Fellow.

8. Every person who has filled the office of Patron or Chancellor shall be an Honorary Fellow of the University, but shall not be a member of the Senate.

Constitution and powers of Senate.

9. (1) The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall form the Senate of the University.

(2) The Senate shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the University, and shall provide for that management and exercise that superintendence in accordance with the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

Chairman at meetings of the Senate.

10. At every meeting of the Senate the Chancellor or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or, in the absence of both, a Fellow chosen by the Fellows present at the meeting or by a majority of them, shall preside as Chairman.

Proceedings at meetings of Senate.

11. (1) When a question respecting the election of any person to be a Fellow under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (c), comes before the Senate at a meeting, it shall be decided by a majority of the votes given thereat by the members in person or by proxy

(2) Every other question which comes before the Senate at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present

(3) No question shall be decided at any such meeting unless ten members at the least, besides the Chairman, are present at the time of the decision

(4) The Chairman and, subject to the foregoing provisions of this section respecting the mode of voting, every Fellow shall have one vote and the Chairman in case of an equality of votes shall have a second or casting vote

Appointment of Syndicate, Faculties, Examiners and Officers.

12 Subject to the rules for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may from time to time (1) appoint or provide for the appointment of a Syndicate from among the members of the Senate,

(2) constitute Faculties of Arts and Law and, with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, of Science, Engineering, and Medicine

(3) appoint, suspend and remove, or provide for the appointment, suspension, and removal of examiners, officers, and servants of the University.

(4) appoint, or provide for the appointment of professors and lecturers, and suspend and remove, or provide for the suspension and removal of professors and lecturers appointed by the Senate.

Functions and proceedings of Syndicate.

13. (1) The Syndicate shall be the executive committee of the Senate, and may discharge such functions of the Senate as it may be empowered to discharge by the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a member of the Syndicate, and shall preside as Chairman at every meeting of the Syndicate at which he is present.

(3) If the Vice-Chancellor is absent from any such meeting, the members present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of the meeting.

(4) Every question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(5) In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Power to confer degrees after examination.

14. Subject to the rules for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may confer on persons who have passed such examinations in the

University and fulfilled such other conditions as may be prescribed under the Act—

(a) In the Faculty of Arts, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts,

(b) in the Faculty of Law, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Laws,

and, if empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf,—

(c) in the Faculty of Science, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science,

(d) in the Faculty of Medicine, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine,

(e) in the Faculty of Engineering, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Civil Engineering.

Power to confer honorary degree

15 If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of the members at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, on behalf of the Senate, confer on that person the degree of Doctor of Laws without requiring him to undergo any examination.

Power to levy fees.

16. (1) The Senate may charge such reasonable fees for entrance into the University and continuance therein, for admission to the examinations of the University, for attendance at any lectures or classes in connection with the University, and for the degrees to be conferred by the University, as may be imposed by the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

(2) Such fees shall be carried to a General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the University.

Power to make rules.

17. (1) The Senate shall, as soon as may be after the coming into existence of the University, and may from time to time thereafter, make rules consistent with this Act touching—

(*a*) the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Senate and of transancting business thereat;

(*b*) the appointment, constitution, and duties of the Syndicate and the Faculties, and the election of Fellows under section 5, subsection (1), clause (*c*);

(*c*) the appointment, suspension, removal, dutics, and remuneration of examiners, officers, and servants;

(*d*) the appointment, duties, and remmeration of professors and lecturers, and the suspension

University and fulfilled such other conditions as may be prescribed under the Act—

(a) In the Faculty of Arts, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts;

(b) in the Faculty of Law, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Laws,

and, if empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf,—

(c) in the Faculty of Science, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science,

(d) in the Faculty of Medicine, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine,

(e) in the Faculty of Engineering, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Civil Engineering.

Power to confer honorary degree.

15 If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of the members at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, on behalf of the Senate, confer on that person the degree of Doctor of Laws without requiring him to undergo any examination

Power to levy fees.

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(2) Such fees shall be carried to a General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the University.

Power to make rules.

17. (1) The Senate shall, as soon as may be after the coming into existence of the University, and may from time to time thereafter, make rules consistent with this Act touching—

(*a*) the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Senate and of transancting business thereat;

(*b*) the appointment, constitution, and duties of the Syndicate and the Faculties, and the election of Fellows under section 5, subsection (1), clause (*c*);

(*c*) the appointment, suspension, removal, duties, and remuneration of examiners, officers, and servants;

(*d*) the appointment, duties, and remmeration of professors and lecturers, and the suspension and removal of professors and lecturers appointed by the Senate,

(e) the previous course of instruction to be followed by candidates for Examinations of the University,

(f) the examination to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees, and

(g) generally, all matters regarding the University.

(2) All such rules shall be reduced into writing and sealed with the common seal of the University, and shall—

(a) in the case of rules made under clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1), after they have been confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, and

(b) in the case of all other rules, after they have been sanctioned by the Local Government—

be binding on all members of the University or persons admitted thereto, and on all candidates for degrees

(3) If, on the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which the University comes into existence, rules have not been made and sanctioned, or, as the case may be, have not been made, confirmed, and sanctioned, under the foregoing provisions of this section, touching a matter mentioned in sub-section (1), the

Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, make such rules touching that matter as it thinks fit.

(4) Subject, in the case of rules touching any matter mentioned in clause (*e*) or clause (*f*) of sub-section (1), to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, rules made by the Local Government under sub-section (3) shall be deemed to have been made and sanctioned, or, as the case may be, to have been made, confirmed, and sanctioned under sub-sections (1) and (2).

Examiners, Officers, and servants of the Senate to be deemed to be public servants.

18. (1) Every examiner, officer, or servant appointed or remunerated by the Senate shall, for the purposes of the Indian Penal Code, be deemed to be a public servant.

(2) The word "Government" in the definition of "legal remuneration" in section 161 of that Code shall, for the purposes of sub-section (1), be deemed to include the Senate, and sections 162 and 163 of the Code shall be construed as if the words "or with any member of the Senate of the Allahabad University" were inserted after the words "with any Lieutenant-Governor."

Duty of Local Government to enforce Act and Rules.

19. It shall be the duty of the Local Government to require that the proceedings of the University shall be in conformity with this Act and the rules for the time being in force thereunder, and the Local Government may exercise

all powers necessary for giving effect to its requisitions in this behalf, and may, among other things, annul, by a notification in the official *Gazette*, any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and those rules

Notification in certain cases.

20 All appointments made under section 4, all appointments made and elections approved under section 5, sub-section (1), clauses (*b*) and (*c*), all degrees conferred under sections 14 and 15, and all rules made under section 17, shall be notified in the local official *Gazette*

Annual accounts and audit thereof

21 (1) The accounts of the income and expenditure of the University shall be submitted once in every year to the Local Government for such examination and audit as that Government may direct

(2) For the purposes of the examination and audit the auditor appointed by the Local Government may by letter require the production before him of any books, vouchers, and other documents which he deems necessary, and may require any person holding or accountable for any such books, vouchers, or documents to appear before him at the examination and audit or adjournment thereof, and to answer all questions which may be put to him with respect thereto, or to prepare and submit any further statement which the auditor considers necessary in explanation thereof

(3) Any person who, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him,

refuses or neglects to comply with a requisition under sub-section (2) shall be punished for every such refusal or neglect with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(4) When the auditor has completed the examination and audit he shall report the result thereof to the Local Government. and that Government may thereupon disallow any payment made contrary to law and surcharge it on the person making or authorizing the making of the illegal payment.

(5) If the amount of a payment so surcharged is not paid, as the Local Government directs, within fourteen days after demand being made therefor, the Secretary of State for India in Council may proceed by suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction to recover the amount from the person on whom the surcharge was made.

THE SCHEDULE.

[*See section* 6.]

PART I.

Offices to be deemed to have been specified under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (*a*) :—

The Office of—

Bishop of Calcutta;

Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces;

Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces:

Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana;

Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh;

Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department;

Commissioner of Allahabad;

Commissioner of Lucknow,

Commissioner of Agra;

Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad

Principal of the Queen's College, Benares.

PART II.

Persons to be deemed to have been appointed, or to have been elected and approved, as Fellows under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (b) or clause (c) :—

1. The Hon'ble James Wallace Quinton, Bachelor of Arts, Bengal Civil Service, Member of the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations

2. The Hon'ble William Tyrrell, Bachelor of Arts, Bengal Civil Service, Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

3. The Hon'ble Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

4. The Hon'ble Syed Mahmud, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

5. The Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel John Greenlaw Forbes, of the Royal Engineers, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Joint Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department.

7. Surgeon-Major James Cleghorn, Doctor in Medicine, Civil Surgeon, Lucknow.

8. Raja Shiva Prasada, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

9. Mortimer Sloper Howell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, District Judge, North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Fellow of the Calcutta University.

10 Raja Jai Kishan Das, Bahadur, Deputy Collector, North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University

11 Raja Udai Pratap Singh, Talukdar of Bhinga, in the Bahraich district

12 Brigade-Surgeon Emanuel Bonavia, Doctor in Medicine, Civil Surgeon, Etawah

13 Mahamahopadhyaya Bapu Deva Shastri, Sanskrit College, Benares, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

14. John C Nesfield, Esq., Master of Arts, Inspector of Schools, Oudh Division.

15 Kenneth Deighton, Esq, Bachelor of Arts, Inspector of Schools, Rohilkhand Division

16 William Charles Benett, Esq, Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

17 Michael J White, Esq, Master of Arts, Principal, Canning College, Lucknow

18 Alexander Thomson, Esq, Principal, Agra College

19 Babu Pramoda Das Mittra, Honorary Magistrate, Benares

20 Charles H Hill, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.

21. William H. Wright, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

22. W. N. Boutflower, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

23. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Zaka-ul-lah, Khan Bahadur, *Emeritus*, Professor of Arabic, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

24. Samuel Alexander Hill, Esq., Bachelor in Science, Professor of Physical Science, Muir Central College, Allahabad, and Meteorological Reporter to the Government.

25. The Rev. John Hewlett, Master of Arts, Principal, London Mission College, Benares.

26. Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, Master of Arts, Professor of Physical Science, Queen's College, Benares.

27. Theodore Beck, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Principal, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

28. Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, Master of Arts, Professor of Sanskrit, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

29. Munshi Newal Kishore, Lucknow.

30. Babu Bireshwar Mittra, Professor of Law, Queen's College, Benares.

31. Lala Mukund Lal, Rai Bahadur, Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy, Lecturer, Medical College, Agra.

32. Babu Ram Saran Das, Master of Arts, Fyzabad.

Amendment of Act XVIII, 1887.

SCHEDULE—PART I.

N-W P and Oudh Government Order No $\frac{1159}{II-183}$, dated 31st May, 1893, under sub-section (1), section 7 of the ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ACT XVIII of 1887, the Local Government is pleased to amend PART I of the SCHEDULE of the Act in the following particulars —

For the Office of "Bishop of Calcutta" shall be substituted the Office of "Bishop of Lucknow" For the Office of "Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department" shall be substituted the Office of "Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch."

IV.

RULES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

THE SENATE.

1. Meetings of the Senate shall be held in Muir Central College, unless for special cause the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall direct otherwise.

2. Such motions and amendments only as are immediately connected with the University of Allahabad, or relate to public education and are not inconsistent with Act XVIII of 1887, shall be brought forward and debated in the Senate.

3. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not in the first instance been considered and dealt with by the Syndicate.

4. The Senate shall hold an Annual Meeting to commence on the 1st Monday in March. The Senate shall meet at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from Allahabad, by the Syndicate.

5. The Senate shall be convened at such times as the Chancellor may direct. The Vice-Chancellor may also of his own motion, and the Syndicate may, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor from Allahabad, convene the Senate at any time.

6. At any time between the 15th April and the 31st October, inclusive, the Vice-Chancellor shall convene the Senate on a requisition in writing signed by not less than one-half of the Fellows for the time being. Such requisition shall state the business to be brought before the Senate at such meeting, and that in the opinion of the Fellows so signing such business is urgent.

7 Any resolution passed at a meeting of the Senate between the 15th April and the 31st October in any year shall, if not confirmed at the first meeting of the Senate held after such 31st October, thenceforth cease to be of effect Provided always that the foregoing part of this Rule shall not apply to any resolution on a matter for the consideration of which the Senate has been convened by the direction of the Chancellor

8 At any time between the 1st November and the 14th April, inclusive, the Vice-Chancellor shall convene the Senate on requisition in writing signed by not less than one-third of the Fellows for the time being Such requisition shall state the business to be brought before the Senate at such meeting, and that in the opinion of the Fellows so signing such business is urgent

9. The Vice-Chancellor shall fix a date for any such meeting of the Senate within one month of the receipt by him of any such requisition duly signed

10 Not less than fourteen days notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given. Such fourteen days to be computed from the date of

the issue of the notice by the Registrar. Such notice shall be sent in a registered cover through the post to each Fellow at his recorded address, and shall also be exhibited on a notice board in the Registrar's office.

11. A Convocation for conferring degrees shall be held once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor shall appoint.

12. With the notice mentioned in Rule 10, the Registrar shall forward to each Fellow a copy of every motion that is to be proposed at that meeting. Every Fellow intending to propose a motion must furnish the Registrar with a copy of his intended motion in sufficient time to enable the Registrar to forward a copy of the same with notice hereinbefore mentioned.

13. No motion involving a change in or an addition to the Rules shall be considered by the Senate except at an Annual Meeting; and no such motion shall be brought forward unless at least three calendar months' notice thereof in writing, signed by at least ten Fellows, shall have been given within the twelve months immediately preceding such Annual Meeting to the Registrar, who shall at once communicate the same to each Fellow in a registered cover through the post to his recorded address.

THE FACULTIES.

14. There shall be Faculties of Arts and Law and, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, of Science, Engineering, and Medicine.

15. The Director of Public Instruction and all Principals of affiliated Colleges, who are Fellows of the

University, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Faculty of Arts, in addition to the members who may be elected to that Faculty under the Rules, provided that the number of Fellows on the Faculty of Arts shall not exceed 35 nor be less than 15

16 The number of Fellows on the Faculty of Law shall not exceed thirteen or be less than five

17 In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Science, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval

17(a) The Director of Public Instruction and all Principals of affiliated Colleges, who are Fellows of the University, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Faculty of Science, in addition to the members who may be elected to that Faculty under the Rules, provided that the number of Fellows on the Faculty of Science shall not exceed twenty nor be less than twelve

18 In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Engineering, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

18(a). The number of Fellows to constitute the Faculty of Engineering shall not exceed nine and not be less than five

19 In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Medicine, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall

be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

20. Any Fellow may be a member of more Faculties than one.

21. The election of a Fellow to a Faculty shall take place at an Annual Meeting of the Senate and not at any other time. Except as provided by Rule 22, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the question of the election of any Fellow to a Faculty, unless (*a*) such Fellow has been proposed and seconded for election to the Faculty at a Meeting of the Senate held at least thirty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting; or unless (*b*) two Fellows have at least thirty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting given to the Registrar a notice in writing signed by them, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such Annual Meeting such Fellow for election to the Faculty.

As soon as practicable after the receipt of such notice as aforesaid by the Registrar, he shall communicate the same to the Syndicate.

22. Any person elected by the Senate at its Annual Meeting in 1889 and approved by the Chancellor as a Fellow may, if proposed and seconded at that meeting for election to a Faculty, be elected a member of such Faculty by the Senate at that meeting.

23. Except as provided by Rules 25, 26 and 28, each member of the Faculty of Arts may continue to be a member of such Faculty until the fifth Annual Meeting

of the Senate subsequent to that at which he was elected a member of such Faculty, when he shall cease to be a member of such Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election

24 Except as provided by Rules 25, 26 and 29, and except as may be provided under Rules 30 31 and 32, each member of any Faculty, other than the Faculty of Arts, may continue to be a member of such other Faculty until the third Annual Meeting of the Senate subsequent to that at which he was elected a member of such other Faculty, when he shall cease to be a member of such other Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election

25 A member of a Faculty who has not attended at least one meeting of the Faculty within any two consecutive years after he has been elected a member of the Faculty shall, at the expiration of such two years, cease, *ipso facto*, to be a member of the Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

26 Any member of a Faculty may retire from membership of the Faculty on giving a notice to that effect signed by him to the Registrar

27. When a Fellow by death, or under Rule 25, or under Rule 26, has ceased to be a member of a Faculty, the Registrar shall, as soon as practicable, notify such fact to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate may thereupon, but subject to Rule 50, appoint a Fellow to act as a member of such Faculty until the then next ensuing Annual Meeting of the Senate at which a Fellow to fill the place so vacated can be elected

28. Of the members of the Faculty of Arts elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1890; one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1891; one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1892; and one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1893.

The members of the Faculty of Arts so ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, the members of the Faculty of Arts shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the respective Annual Meetings in 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, in this rule mentioned.

29. Of the members of the Faculty of Law elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1890, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1891.

The members of the Faculty of Law so ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889 the members of the Faculty of Law shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1890 and 1891 respectively

30 In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Science, the Senate shall make provision similar to that contained in Rule 29, for the first elected members of the Faculty of Science ceasing to be members of such Faculty

30 (a) Of the members of the Faculty of Science elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, 1895, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1896, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1897.

The members of the Faculty of Science ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1895, the members of the Faculty of Science shall determine amongst themselves, by lot, who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1896 and 1897 respectively

31. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Engineering the Senate shall make provision similar to that contained in Rule 29, for the first elected members of the Faculty of Engineering ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

31 (*a*). Of the members of the Faculty of Engineering elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1894, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1896, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1897.

The members of the Faculty of Engineering ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1895, the members of the Faculty of Engineering shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1896 and 1897 respectively.

32. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Medicine, the Senate shall make provision similar to that in Rule 29 for the first elected members of the Faculty of Medicine ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

33. Each Faculty shall elect its own President at the Annual Meeting of the Faculty.

34. The term for which a President of a Faculty is elected shall be one year.

35. A President of a Faculty at or after the expiration of his term of office may be re-elected.

36. On a vacancy occurring in the office of President of a Faculty before the expiration of the term of

his office, the Vice-Chancellor shall select a member of the Faculty to act as President for the remainder of such term.

37 Every meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by the Registrar under the orders of the Syndicate or of the President of the Faculty

38 Each Faculty shall hold an Annual Meeting, to commence on a date between the 1st and 15th of March, to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor

39 Not less than fourteen days' notice of any Meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given, such fourteen days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar Such notice shall be sent in a registered cover through the post to each member of the Faculty at his recorded address and shall also be exhibited on a notice board in the Registrar's office

40 With the notice mentioned in Rule 39 shall be forwarded an *Agenda* paper stating the business to be brought before the meeting, and such business only shall be considered at the meeting

41 At all meetings of a Faculty the President shall take the chair In the absence of the President the members present shall choose a Chairman Every question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present. In case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second vote.

42. Five members of the Faculty of Arts shall constitute a *quorum*. Three members of any other Faculty shall constitute a *quorum* of such Faculty.

43. Each Faculty shall from time to time report to the Syndicate on the courses of study to be followed by candidates for the examinations of the University, and the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees, and on any other question submitted to it by the Syndicate.

44. No proposal which has been rejected by the Syndicate and the Faculty which it concerns shall be considered by the Senate except at an Annual Meeting, and not then unless at least thirty days' notice in writing, signed by at least ten Fellows, of an intention to bring such proposal before the Senate for its consideration, shall have been given within twelve months immediately preceding such Annual Meeting to the Registrar.

THE SYNDICATE.

45. The Syndicate shall consist of—

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

The Principal of the Queen's College, Benares.

The Principal of Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

The Principal of Canning College, Lucknow, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as Canning College, Lucknow, be affiliated to the University

The Principal of Agra College, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as Agra College be affiliated to the University

The Principal of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College be affiliated to the University.

An Inspector of Schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if a Fellow of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate

A Principal of one of the other Colleges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as the College of which he is Principal be affiliated to the University up to the B A. standard, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate, and

The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, or the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

Two Fellows of the University, being members of the Faculty of Law, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate

One other Fellow of the University, being a member of the Faculty of Engineering and engaged in the execution, maintenance or control of Public Engineering Works, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate, and

Five other Fellows of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate:—

Provided that any member of the Syndicate who shall cease to be a Fellow of the University or who shall cease to hold the qualification upon which he was elected to the Syndicate shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a member of the Syndicate.

In the absence from India of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and of any of the Principals of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, the Queen's College, Benares, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Canning College, Lucknow, Agra College, the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and of the Secretary to Government elected as such to the Syndicate under this Rule, the person duly authorized to act as such Director or Principal or such Secretary to Government shall be deemed to be the Director of Public Instruction or Principal or the Secretary to Government elected as such to the Syndicate under this Rule as the case may be, for the purpose of this Rule.

46. Until the second Monday in January. 1889, the first Syndicate shall consist of the *ex-officio* members mentioned in Rule 45, and of nine other Fellows to be

elected at the meeting at which these Rules are considered.

47. The term of an elected member of the Syndicate shall be three years, and he shall be eligible for re-election. Any elected member of the Syndicate who has not attended a meeting of the Syndicate within twelve months, shall cease to be a member of the Syndicate.

48. The election of Fellows to the Syndicate shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. No notice of an intention to propose a Fellow of the University for election to the Syndicate need be given before the Annual Meeting at which the election may take place —

Provided that whenever there is a vacancy in the number of elective members of the Syndicate, the Syndicate may, but subject to Rule 50, appoint a Fellow of the University qualified for election to the vacant membership to act as a member of the Syndicate until the then next ensuing Annual Meeting of the Senate at which a Fellow of the University to fill such vacancy can be elected.

49. All meetings of the Syndicate and the Faculties shall be held at Allahabad, unless for special cause the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor direct otherwise.

50. The Syndicate shall ordinarily meet at such times as they shall fix for that purpose at their *Annual Meeting*, which shall be held immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The Syndicate shall meet at some convenient time shortly before each Annual Meeting of the Senate to consider and deal with

questions to be brought before the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Syndicate shall also meet when convened by the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor shall not convene the Syndicate at any time between the 25th April and the 20th October, except for urgent business, to be certified as such by him. Any resolution passed at a meeting of the Syndicate between the 25th April and the 20th October. in any year shall, if not confirmed at the first meeting of the Syndicate held after such 20th October, thenceforth cease to be of effect, except a resolution on a matter for the consideration of which the Chancellor has directed the Senate to be convened.

51. Not less than seven days' notice of any meeting including the Annual Meeting shall be given; such seven days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar, and to be sent in a registered cover through the post to each member of the Syndicate at his recorded address.

52. With the notice mentioned in Rule 51 the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Syndicate an *Agenda* paper stating the matter or matters to be brought before that meeting.

53. Four members of the Syndicate shall form a *quorum*.

54. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, suspend, and remove Professors, Lecturers, Examiners, and all other officers and servants of the University, except the Registrar; to fix their salaries and

emoluments; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations and to fix the time at which they shall be held, to recommend for degrees, honours, and rewards, to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and with all other authorities and persons. A Professor or Lecturer in the University may also be appointed in any other manner and on any terms that may be agreed upon between the Senate and a donor or donors providing the funds for the purpose.

55 Any Fellow or Fellows may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Rule or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate Such recommendation or proposal shall be sent in the form of a letter through the Registrar.

THE REGISTRAR.

56 The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at an Annual Meeting The first Registrar is ARCHIBALD F GOUGH, whose term of office shall be five years, to be counted from the 16th day of November, 1887. Except as aforesaid the term of office of a Registrar shall be two years. A person who has occupied the post of Registrar shall not be ineligible to be again appointed Registrar.

57. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar till the next Annual Meeting of the Senate.

58. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

59. The Registrar shall conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate and shall render the Vice-Chancellor such assistance as he may desire in the performance of his official duties.

60. Each Fellow shall inform the Registrar in writing of his address and of any change of address. The Registrar shall keep a record of the address so communicated to him. The address of each Fellow so recorded by the Registrar shall be deemed to be his recorded address.

61. In case of necessity the Vice-Chancellor is empowered to provide for the performance of the duties of the Registrar.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

62. No person shall be elected a Fellow by the Senate under clause (*c*), sub-section (1), section 5 of the University Act, except at an Annual Meeting of the Senate. Except as provided by Rule 63, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the question of the election of any person to be a Fellow unless (*a*) such person has been proposed and seconded for election as a Fellow at a Meeting of a Senate held at least sixty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting; or

unless (b) two Fellows have, at least sixty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting, given to the Registrar a notice in writing signed by them, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such Annual Meeting such person for election as a Fellow. As soon as practicable after a person has been so proposed and seconded as aforesaid, or such notice in writing has been received by the Registrar, as the case may be, he shall give notice thereof to the Syndicate and shall also give notice thereof in a registered cover through the post, to each Fellow at his recorded address.

63. The Senate may, at the Annual Meeting in 1889, elect any person as a Fellow under clause (c) sub-section (1), section 5 of the University Act, who has been proposed and seconded at that meeting, if two Fellows have, prior to the first day of December, 1888, given a notice in writing signed by them to the Registrar, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such meeting such person for election as a Fellow. As soon as practicable after the first day of December, 1888, the Registrar shall give to the Syndicate, and in a registered cover to each Fellow at his recorded address, notice of the receipt of such notice in writing.

AFFILIATION.

64. Institutions or departments of institutions may be affiliated to the University in any of the Faculties.

65. The power of affiliating institutions rests wit the Syndicate, subject to the sanction of the Chancello

All applications for affiliation must be addressed to the Syndicate through the Registrar. In the case of a Government institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief Educational Officer of the Province in which the institution is situated. In the case of any other institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such institution. Every application must be countersigned by two members of the Senate. In the case of institutions not within the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the application must be also countersigned by the Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the institution is situated, or, if the College is situated in a Native State, by the Agent of the Governor-General or the Resident in such State.

66. The application for affiliation must contain—

(*a*) a declaration that the institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated;

(*b*) a statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to that standard;

(*c*) satisfactory assurance that the institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for at least five years.

67. With the sanction of the Local Government, the Syndicate may at any time withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any institution.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

68 The following is the prescribed academic costume —

Chancellor.

Gown —A deep crimson cloth gown, with a four-inch band of cream-coloured plush down the front and round the bottom of the sleeves outside

Cap —A black velvet square cap with a gold tassel

Vice-Chancellor.

Gown —Same as the Chancellor's but with two inches of cream-coloured plush band

Cap —A black velvet square cap with a silver tassel.

Registrar and Fellows.

Gown.—The M.A gown of the University of Allahabad, or a gown of the University of which they are graduates.

Hood.—The M A hood of the University of Allahabad, or that of the University of which they are graduates.

Cap —A black velvet square cap with a black silk tassel.

B A.

Gown —Black stuff. Shape as Oxford B.A.

Hood —Black silk, edged with one band of three inches of amber yellow silk on both sides.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap (optional)

M.A.

Gown.—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford M.A.

Hood.—Black silk, lined with amber yellow silk.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap (optional).

LL.B.

Gown.—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford M.A.

Hood.—Black silk, lined with pale blue silk.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap.

LL.D.

Gown.—Dark blue cloth with full sleeves. Shape as Calcutta Doctor of Law.

Hood.—Pale blue silk.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

69. Pending any grant of arms to the University of Allahabad, the Common Seal of the University shall bear the Royal Arms surrounded by a circular band, the upper half of which band shall bear the words "University of Allahabad," and the lower half shall bear the motto *Quot rami tot arbores.*

RULES OF DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

70. Every motion shall be in an affirmative form; it shall begin with the word "that," and must be seconded;

otherwise it will drop. A motion standing in the name of a Fellow who is absent from a meeting may be proposed by any other Fellow

71 When a motion has been seconded, the terms of it shall be stated by the Chairman and the discussion thereof, if any is raised, will then proceed If no discussion is raised, or no amendment thereto is proposed, the motion will at once be put to the vote.

72 Every amendment must be seconded; otherwise it will drop

73 When an amendment has been proposed and seconded the terms of such amendment shall be stated by the Chairman, and the discussion of the original motion and the amendment thereto will proceed *pari passu* Provided that only one motion and one amendment thereto shall be entertained at the same time.

74. A motion once brought forward and negatived, or in respect of which an amendment has been carried, shall not be again proposed at the same meeting or any adjournment thereof A motion substantially identical in part with one already brought forward may be brought forward with the omission of such part The same rule will apply to an amendment proposed and negatived.

75 No Fellow shall be allowed to speak more than once in the course of the discussion of a motion, or of a motion and an amendment, except the proposer of the substantive motion, who will have a right of reply in either case at the close of the discussion. Provided

that a Fellow who has spoken on a motion before the proposal of an amendment thereto shall be entitled to speak once upon such amendment. When the proposer has concluded his reply, no further discussion of the motion, or the motion and the amendment, can take place. Provided always that the mover of an amendment or of the dissolution or adjournment of the meeting or of the adjournment of the discussion, or that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda* shall have no right of reply.

76. A motion for (1) dissolution of the meeting; (2) adjournment of the meeting; (3) adjournment of the discussion; or (4) that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda*, may be made at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment nor whilst a Fellow is speaking.

77. If a motion for dissolution of the meeting is carried, the meeting will stand dissolved. If a motion for adjournment of the discussion is carried, such discussion will stand postponed to the next meeting. If a motion that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda* is carried, the substantive proposal and any amendment thereto under discussion cannot further be discussed at such meeting.

78. No amendment can be proposed to a motion for adjournment of the meeting or of the discussion, except one substituting a time other than that proposed for such adjournment. A meeting or discussion continued on adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

79 A motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 shall be dealt with and disposed of forthwith If negatived, the substantive discussion will be resumed and continued in the same manner as if no such motion had been made

80 A motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 or an amendment thereto, such as is permitted by Rule 78, shall not be proposed or spoken to by any Fellow who has already spoken in the substantive discussion.

81 When one motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 has been proposed and negatived, no other motion of the same kind shall be again proposed, except with the leave of the Chairman, and not until he is of opinion that a reasonable interval has elapsed since such former motion was negatived If a second motion of the kind hereinbefore mentioned is sanctioned by the Chairman, no discussion shall take place upon it, but it shall be put to the vote forthwith

82. A motion or amendment may be withdrawn by the proposer with the consent of the meeting, which consent shall be presumed, if the proposer states his wish to withdraw the same, and the Chairman after an interval which in his opinion is reasonable announces that it is withdrawn. Provided that if five or more Fellows rise and object to such withdrawal, the motion or amendment shall at once be put to the vote in the ordinary manner.

83 A Fellow desiring to speak in a discussion must rise in his place at the close of a speech. If more than

one Fellow rises, the Chairman shall determine which is to be heard, and shall call upon the Fellow selected by name.

84. The Chairman has the same right as any other Fellow of proposing or seconding a motion or amendment, and of addressing the meeting.

85. Any Fellow may at any time in the course of discussion rise and call the attention of the Chairman to a point of order. If a point of order is raised by one Fellow in the course of a speech by another, the speaker shall resume his seat until the Chairman has decided it. If the Chairman is of opinion that the point of order has been raised vexatiously, or for the purpose of mere obstruction or interruption to the discussion or to the business of the meeting, he shall so declare it, and it shall be deemed a breach of order.

86. The Chairman shall be the sole judge of any point of order, and may of his own instance, or at the instance of a Fellow, call any Fellow who is speaking to order. If the Fellow so called to order disregards such call, the Chairman may direct him to sit down. If the Fellow so directed to sit down disobeys such orders, or any Fellow contumaciously disregards or questions any order or ruling of the Chairman, the Chairman may forthwith take the vote of the meeting as to whether such Fellow shall not be suspended from his functions as a Fellow for the meeting. If two-thirds of the Fellows present are in favour of such suspension, the Chairman shall declare the Fellow

offending, suspended, and such Fellow shall be bound immediately to withdraw

87 When a discussion is concluded, the Chairman shall, if no amendment has been proposed, put the motion to the vote If an amendment has been proposed, he shall first state the terms of the motion and then those of the amendment thereto, and shall then put the amendment to the vote If an amendment is carried, the motion as altered thereby shall be stated by the Chairman, and may then be discussed as a substantive question to which an amendment may be proposed in manner hereinbefore provided If an amendment is negatived, the substantive motion shall, in the absence of any other amendment being proposed thereto, be put to the vote If such amendment is proposed, the discussion will proceed in manner hereinbefore provided

88 On putting a motion or amendment to the vote, the Chairman shall first call for the expression of the opinion of the meeting by a show of hands, and shall declare the result thereof Any fellow dissatisfied with such declaration may then and there demand a division, by rising in his place and informing the Chairman to that effect The Chairman shall thereupon select two or more from among the Fellows to act as tellers, and shall hand to them a voting paper or papers ruled in two columns, one headed "for" and the other "against." The tellers shall then take such voting paper to each Fellow, who shall subscribe his name in one or other of the columns, according as he

is in favour of or against the motion or amendment before the meeting. In case of voting by proxy within sub-section (1) of section 11 of the University Act, a Fellow holding a proxy or proxies shall similarly record the vote or votes by proxy, having first delivered to the Registrar, or in his absence to the Chairman of the meeting, the authority or authorities under which such vote or votes by proxy may be given.

89. When all the Fellows present desiring to vote, including the tellers, have subscribed their names on the voting paper or papers, the tellers shall cast up the numbers of the two columns, and when the totals have been recorded, shall sign their names thereto and hand the voting paper or papers to the Chairman who will thereupon declare the result of the division. When the numbers are equal, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote, and if he gives it shall record the same on the voting below the signatures of the tellers as follows: I give my casting vote ["for" or "against" the motion or amendmant, as the case may be], and shall sign his name and description as Chairman.

90. The Chairman at a meeting of the Syndicate or a Faculty may apply these Rules of Discussion at his discretion.

BYE-LAWS OF THE SYNDICATE.

Definition of Bye-Law.

1. A bye-law of the Syndicate is any resolution which has been passed by the Syndicate, and is declared to be a bye-law of the Syndicate at an Annual Meeting of the Syndicate or at a meeting convened for the first Saturday of November in any year

Meetings of Syndicate

2 Meetings of the Syndicate shall be held on the following dates —

1. The first Saturday in November.
2. Do. do. in December
3 The second do. in January
4 The first do. in February
5. The Saturday immediately preceding the Annual Meeting of the Senate, with an adjournment until after such Annual Meeting, such adjourned Meeting to be the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate
6 The first Saturday in April.
7 The last Saturday in July or the first Saturday in August.

This arrangement shall not debar the Vice-Chancellor from exercising his discretion in convening meetings under Rule 50 of the University Rules.

Important Business

3 All important business not calling for immediate decision shall be placed as it arises on the Agenda Papers,

and postponed, so far as the Syndicate find possible, to meetings 1 and 5 mentioned in Bye-law 2.

Text-books.

4. The selection of text-books by the Syndicate shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.

Budget Estimate.

5. The Annual Budget of the University shall be considered at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.

Amendment of Bye-laws.

6. No bye-law of the Syndicate shall be rescinded or amended except at Meetings 1 or 5 mentioned in Bye-law 2.

Provided that in cases judged by the Syndicate to be of urgency, any bye-law may be rescinded or altered at any Meeting of the Syndicate.

Boards of Studies.

7. There shall be appointed a Consulting Board of Studies in each subject of the University Course in Arts.

8. The Faculty of Arts shall be asked to elect from among its members, at its Annual Meeting, Boards of Studies in—

(i) English Literature.

(ii) Philosophy.

(iii) Sanskrit.

(iv) Arabic and Persian.

(v) Greek, Latin and Hebrew

(vi) History, Geography and Political Economy

The members of the Boards dealing respectively with English, Philosophy, and History shall not be more than seven in number on each Board.

The number of members on each of the other Boards shall not exceed five

(a) The Faculty of Science shall be asked to elect from among its members, at its Annual Meeting, Boards of Studies in—

(i) Physical Science and Chemistry

(ii) Drawing and Surveying

The number of members on each of the above Boards shall not exceed five

(b) The Board of Studies in Mathematics shall consist of seven members, four of whom shall be chosen by the Faculty of Arts and three by the Faculty of Science.

(c) Each member shall be elected for a period of two years and shall be eligible for re-election.

(d) A Convener of each Board of Studies shall be nominated by the Faculty from among the members of the Board:

Provided that in the Board of Studies in Mathematics, the Convener shall be nominated by the Syndicate.

9(*a*). It shall be the duty of each Consulting Board of Studies to prepare a list of the text-books which it recommends for adoption in the subject with which the Board is concerned.

Each Board of Studies shall report, in the first instance, to the Faculty by which it is elected, and the Faculty shall forward each such report, with its own report thereon, to the Syndicate; and, if possible, the reports shall be sent to the Registrar in time to allow of their being printed and circulated to the Members of the Syndicate before the Meeting of the Syndicate at which text-books are appointed.

(*b*) A Board of Studies may bring to the notice of the Syndicate any matters connected with the examinations in their special subject.

(*c*) A Board of Studies may also report to the Faculty, by which it is elected, on any matters connected with the improvement of the course in its special subject.

10. Each Board will dispose of its business by meetings, or correspondence, or by both, as may be convenient.

11. The Registrar will forward to the Convener of each Board any sample text-books in the subject under the Board which may be received from publishers or others. The Registrar is authorised to procure, for the use of any Board, books and periodicals relating to the subject under the Board which the Board may require.

He is also authorised to print any notes and minutes which a Board requires to be printed, and to pay to the Convener of a Board any expenses incurred by a Board in circulating books to the Members of the Board: Provided that the Registrar may, in any case in which he considers it expedient, take the orders of the Syndicate before exercising any authority conferred on him by this rule

Examiners*

12. There shall be an external Examiner associated with an Examiner from an affiliated College in each subject of the B.A. and M A. courses

13 The prescribed course will be distributed between the two Examiners by the Committee appointed under Bye-law 18. For each subject the paper set and marked by an external Examiner one year shall, so far as practicable, be set and marked by an Examiner from an affiliated College in the ensuing year

14 The Examiner in a subject, from an affiliated College will, as far as is compatible with the selection only of competent Examiners, be changed from time to time

15. No Examiner residing outside the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will be required to conduct the Oral Examination

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* Under Resolution No. 137 of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate held on the 29th February, 1896, each Examiner, in the Arts or Science Examination, is expected to send in a *brief* report to the Registrar for the information of the Examination Committee.

16. The Examiners will ordinarily be appointed by the Syndicate each year during the month of November on the receipt of a report from the Committee appointed under Bye-law 18. Any person desirous of being appointed an Examiner may send to the Registrar not later than the 1st of October each year an application specifying the subject or subjects in which he wishes to examine. The Examiners will be required to submit their quetion-papers to the Registrar on or before a date to be fixed by him.

17. In the case of an Examiner declining or being unable to act, the Syndicate will appoint a substitute.

18. A Committee of the Syndicate shall be appointed at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate to prepare for the approval of the Syndicate a list of Examiners for the Examinations in Arts and in Science of the following year. The Director of Public Instruction shall be an *ex-officio* member of this Committee, and with him there shall be associated four other members of the Syndicate to be elected by ballot.

19. The Committee appointed under Bye-law 18 shall select from amongst the Examiners in Arts gentlemen to set the question-paper at the Entrance Examination. The setter of a question-paper at the Entrance Examination shall indicate to Examiners in that paper the general lines to be followed in assigning marks to the answers.

20. The scale of remuneration to Examiners will be as follows —

M.A. Examination

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question paper ...	100	0	0
" marking each answer "	2	8	0
" examining a candidate *vivâ voce*	2	8	0

Practical Examiners in the M.A. Examination in Physical Science shall each be granted a *minimum* remuneration of Rs 150, with an additional remuneration of Rs 16 for each candidate after the sixth candidate.

B.A. Examination.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question paper	50	0	0
" marking each answer "	1	8	0
" examining a candidate *vivâ voce*	1	8	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the B.A. Examination is less than Rs.100, the fee will be raised to that amount.*

Intermediate Examination

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper	25	0	0
" marking each answer "	1	0	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the Intermediate Examination is less than Rs.75, the fee will be raised to that amount.

Entrance and School Final Examinations

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question paper ...	20	0	0
" marking each answer " ...	0	8	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the Entrance or School Final Examination is less than Rs.50, the fee will be raised to that amount.*

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* *For the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations the Examiner's remuneration for the* Practical *Examination is fixed at Rs 50*, plus *Rs 3 for each candidate examined.*

The Examiners in the Examination for Honours in Law shall be remunerated at the same rate as the Examiners in the M.A. Examination, and the Examiners in the LL.B. Examination shall be remunerated at the same rate as the Examiners in the B.A. Examination.

The *minimum* fee of Examiners in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, examining both in the Entrance Examination and in the higher Examinations in Arts, shall be Rs.100, not Rs.150.

21. An Examiner who comes in from an out-station to Allahabad to conduct the Oral Examination shall be allowed double first-class railway fare to and from his residence, and Rs.5 *per diem* while he is in Allahabad.

22. The Examiners shall be instructed to maintain strict silence as to the marks assigned by them to candidates, both before and after they send the marks to the Registrar. No marks assigned to candidates shall be disclosed, except under an order of the Syndicate.

23. The Examiners shall return to the Registrar all the answer-papers as soon as convenient after examining them. The Registrar shall keep the answer-papers till the 13th July.

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* The fee to be paid to the Oral Examiner in English in the School Final-Examination shall be Rs.50, *plus* one rupee for each candidate above the first ten candidates.

The *honorarium* for selecting passages for the Oral Test of the School Final-Examination shall be Rs.100.

Moderators.*

24. Moderators shall be appointed for the Intermediate, Entrance, and School Final-Examinations in such subjects or branches of subjects only as the Syndicate may consider necessary

25 The Moderators shall be men of long collegiate experience B.A. and M.A Examiners shall be eligible as Moderators

26 There shall not be more than one Moderator in each subject, and the question-papers shall be sent to him by the Examiner The Moderator shall forward the papers to the Registrar

27 The Moderator shall have power to modify the examination papers In case of his making any change in the papers, he shall communicate the same to the Examiners before forwarding the paper to the Registrar The decision of the Moderator shall be final, and he shall be responsible for the papers

28 Moderators shall be paid at the following rates:—

For moderating an Intermediate paper the same sum as an Examiner is paid for setting a B.A. paper

For moderating an Entrance or School Final paper the same sum as an Examiner is paid for setting an Intermediate paper

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[*] By Syndicate Resolution No. 99, dated 2nd April, 1898, the appointment of the Standing Board of Moderators for the Intermediate, Entrance and School Final Examinations (*vide* Syndicate Resolution No. 2, dated 7th August, 1897) shall continue in force for the Examination of 1899 or until such Resolution of 7th August, 1897 be declared a Bye-law of the Syndicate.

Marks in Examinations.

29. In the M.A. Examination in English, Philosophy, Classical Languages and History, the *minimum* aggregate pass-marks shall be 36 *per cent.*; 48 *per cent.* of the aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Second Division; and 60 *per cent.* of the aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the First Division. The *maximum* for each paper in all subjects shall be 100.

30. In the B.A. Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects and the pass-marks in each shall be—*

Subject.	*Total marks.*	*Pass-marks.*
English	150	45
Philosophy	100	30
History	100	25
Classical Language ...	100	30
Aggregate Pass-marks ...	...	115

The total and pass-marks for Mathematics and Physical Science shall be the same as for the B.Sc.

In subjects in which a *vivâ voce* examination is held (excepting English), 90 *per cent.* of the marks shall be

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* The following number of papers with total and pass-marks will be in force from the year 1900 (inclusive) :—

B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations.

Subject.	Papers.	Total marks.	Pass-marks.
English	3	150	49
Philosophy	2	100	30
Political Economy with Political Science	2	100	30
Mathematics	3	150	45
Physics	2 and *vivâ voce.*	150 (50 for each paper and 50 for *vivâ voce.*)	45†
History	2	100	30
Classical Language	2	100	30
Chemistry	2 and *vivâ voce.*	150 (50 for each paper and 50 for *vivâ voce.*)	45†

The aggregate pass-marks to be in each case one-third of the total marks of the Course selected.

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† Provided that *at least* 15 marks be obtained in the B.A. and B.Sc. *Practical* Examination in Physics and Chemistry.

assigned to paper work, and 10 *per cent* to the *vivâ voce* examination.

Thirty-three *per cent* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Third Division; 40 *per cent* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Second Division; and 60 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the First Division.

30(*a*) In the B Sc Examination 50 marks shall be allotted for each Paper and 100 marks for each subject in the *Practical* Examination.

The *minimum* pass-marks shall be 15 for each paper and 30 for each subject in the *Practical* Examination with aggregate pass-marks of 200 33 *per cent* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Third Division; 10 *per cent.* for the Second Division, and 60 *per cent.* for the First Division

31 In the Intermediate Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects and the pass-marks in each shall be—*

Subject	*Total marks*	*Pass marks*
English	150	43
History	50	10
Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry	50	10
Trigonometry and Conic Sections	50	10
Classical Language	50	12
Logic	50	12
Physical Science	50	10
Aggregate Pass-marks	—	115

Thirty-three *per cent* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Third Division; 45 *per cent* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Second Division, and 60 *per cent* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the First Division

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* For the Examinations of 1900 and after, the following percentages of Pass-marks will be in force —

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Subject	Total marks.	Pass marks.
English	150	43
History	50	12
Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry	50	12
Trigonometry and Conic Sections	50	12
Classical Language	50	12
Logic	50	12
Physical Science	50	12
Aggregate Pass-marks	—	115

The above is accepted as far as the percentages of Pass marks go
The question of changes in the number of Papers is postponed to a future Meeting

32. In the Entrance Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects and the pass-marks in each shall be—

Subject.	*Total marks.*	*Pass-marks.*
English	150	49
Mathematics	100	25
History and Geography	100	25
Classical Language	100	25
Aggregate Pass-marks	...	148

Thirty-three *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Third Division; 40 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Second Division; and 50 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the First Division.

32(*a*). In the School Final-Examination one question-paper shall be set in each Optional subject; the pass-marks in the compulsory subjects shall be the same as in the Entrance Examination; the full marks in the Oral test in English shall be 50 and the pass-marks 15 out of 50;* the aggregate pass-marks shall be 33 *per cent.* of the aggregate full marks; and 50 *per cent.* of the aggregate full marks shall be required for the First Division, 40 *per cent.* for the Second, and 33 *per cent.* for the Third.

32(*b*). In the Optional subjects of the School Final-Examination 16 (out of 50) shall be the pass-marks, except in that of *Book-keeping*, for which the pass-mark is 24.

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* I. Reading, 10 marks.
II. Conversation, 20 marks.
III. Rapid writing, 10 marks.
IV. Slow and neat writing, 10 marks.

32 (*c*) The respective *maximum* and *minimum* pass-marks in Urdu or Hindi shall be 50 and 16

33 In addition to the marks *allowed by the* Examiners, grace-marks on the following scale shall be given in all the University Examinations in Arts, Science and Law

(*a*) A student who fails in one subject only by one mark and passes in the aggregate, shall receive one grace-mark

(*b*) A student who passes in every subject, but fails in the aggregate by not more than two marks, shall receive one or two grace-marks, as the case may be.

(*c*) A student who fails in one subject only, but secures ten marks above the *minimum* aggregate, shall, in lieu of the grace-marks provided for by clause (*a*), be allowed two grace-marks, and one additional grace-mark for every further ten marks which he secures in *excess* of the *minimum* aggregate.

(*d*) An additional half grace-mark, if required, shall be given in any of the cases falling under clauses (*a*) to (*c*) · provided that in no case falling under this or the previous clauses more than five grace-marks shall be allowed, and further, provided that no grace-marks shall be allowed to any student who fails in more than one subject.

(*e*) The place of a passed candidate in the examination list will be determined by the aggregate marks he secures from the Examiner, and he will not by the addition of grace-marks become entitled to any higher place.

34. An Examination Committee shall be appointed to consider, but not to alter the marks allotted by the Examiners, to bring out and publish the results of the Examination, and to report to the Syndicate on the Examination, and the system of marking adopted. This Committee shall consist of five Members of the Syndicate to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate. Three shall form a *quorum*. The Committee is authorized to report as passed every student who, with or without the grace-marks under Bye-law 33, obtains the required proportion of marks. If the Committee consider that any additional candidate should be passed who is not qualified even with the grace-marks under Bye-law 33, they are authorized as a special case to report him as passed, but they will submit a special report to the Syndicate at its next meeting mentioned in Bye-law 2, stating their reasons.

Qualification of Candidates.

35. For the purposes of the Arts Course, the following Examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad:—

The Entrance Examinations of the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay Universities, and the Entrance Examination of the Punjab, if passed in English.

36. For the purposes of the Arts Course, the following Examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to

the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad —

The First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta.

The First Arts Examination of the University of Madras

The Intermediate Examination of Arts in the University of Bombay

The Intermediate Examination of Arts in the University of the Punjab (passed in English)

37. The Registrar shall authorize the admission of students who have failed in any of the examinations mentioned in Bye-law 36 into Second Year Classes in conformity with the principles embodied in the Inter-College Rules

38 With reference to Regulation 10 of the Regulations in Arts, students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the University of Calcutta, the University of Madras, the University of Bombay, or the University of the Punjab, for not less than one academical year, are admissible into the Second Year Classes of Colleges affiliated in Arts to the University of Allahabad for the purpose of the Intermediate Examination in Arts · provided that they are transferred to these provinces under a Civil Surgeon's certificate for the recovery of their health, or provided that their parents or guardians migrate or are transferred to these provinces

With reference to Regulation 20, students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the aforesaid

Universities for not less than three academical years, are admissible to Fourth Year Classes of Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad, for the purpose of the B.A. Examination: provided that they are transferred to these provinces under a Civil Surgeon's certificate for the recovery of their health, or provided that their parents or guardians migrate or are transferred to these provinces. With reference to the same Regulations students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the aforesaid Universities, and who may join Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad for reasons other than those mentioned above, shall be allowed to present themselves for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations: provided that in calculating their attendance every two days' attendance in a College affiliated to another Indian University shall count as equivalent to one day's attendance in a College affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

39. The Principals of Colleges affiliated in Arts and Law shall be requested to fix their academical years so that the academical years of the Second and Fourth Year Classes and of the Final Law Class may terminate in time to allow the calculation of the 75 *per cent.* of attendance required under Regulations **10** and **20** of the Regulations in Arts and of Regulation **2** of the Regulations in Law respectively to be made before forwarding the certificates.

40. The minimum 75 *per cent.* of attendance required under Regulations **15** and **26** of the Regulations in Arts, from candidates who have failed in the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the

B.A Examination shall be counted only on the fresh year of attendance

41 In the case of candidates who have not been sent up for the B A. or Intermediate Examinations on account of their attendance having fallen short of the required amount, the 75 *per cent* of attendance required under Regulations 10 and 20 of the Regulations in Arts shall be counted on the aggregate of the year immediately preceding the Examination and any one other previous academical year

42 Schoolmasters, in order to be admitted to an Examination, must be of two years' standing as Schoolmasters since their last Examination, and their application should be accompanied with the subjoined form signed by an Inspector of Schools.—

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOLMASTERS

CERTIFIED that *A B* is a Schoolmaster of two years' standing as such since he passed the——Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the ——Examination

43 Unpaid or honorary teachers are not admissible as teachers to the examinations of the University.

Inspecting *Officers of the Education Department* and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in *Arts* under Regulation 11 of the *Regulations* in Arts, or to the B A Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

SCHOOLS AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

44. The following rules shall apply to schools preparing candidates for the Entrance Examination :—

(*a*) That a scholar of an unaided school is not admissible as such to the Entrance Examination, unless the Inspector of Schools for the Province, Circle or State to which the school belongs certifies to the Registrar that the staff of the school is competent to teach the Entrance Course or unless the scholars of such school are admitted as such to the Entrance Examination of another Indian University.

(*b*) That the manager or proprietor of an unaided school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh who desires that his school shall be recognized as competent to prepare pupils for the Entrance Examination shall, not later than two weeks after the commencement of each school year, submit to the Inspector of Schools a statement in the form annexed giving the details of the instructive staff which he undertakes to maintain throughout the current school year. The Inspector will, after such inquiry as he may think needed, inform the manager or proprietor whether or not he will certify the school as competent to prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination, provided the staff as detailed is maintained.

(*c*) That if the Inspector of a Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is satisfied by inquiry from the manager or otherwise that the staff as above has been maintained, he will, during the month of December in each year, send to the Registrar a list of the unaided schools in his Circle which in his opinion are competent to prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination. He will send a copy of this list to each of the schools concerned, and publish it in any convenient manner

(*d*) The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, will forward to the Registrar, during December of each year, a list of the Government and Aided Schools in which the Entrance Class is maintained with his approval

(*e*) Candidates who may have studied in uncertified schools shall be shown in the list of candidates as "Private" candidates, and not as pupils of any school

(*f*) The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, shall be requested to afford the assistance of his Department which may be needed to give effect to the above resolution

(*g*) The Syndicate may refuse to recognize any school that appears to exercise an injurious influence upon discipline, from the non-observance of the Inter-School Rules, or from any other cause.

(*h*) No institution shall apply for affiliation to a higher standard until it has sent up candidates for examination, for at least three years on its present standard.

45 No College shall be affiliated, unless on condition that it adopts and enforces the Inter-College Rules.

46. The following Resolutions by the Syndicate, dated 2nd of March, 1895, amending the Course in English, have been declared Bye-laws of the Syndicate :—

(1) *Entrance Examination :*

(*a*) With reference to Regulation 6 (1) of the Regulations in Arts,—that the present provision for *unseen* passages be emphasised by allotting 20 marks, out of a total of 50 for answers in such *unseen* passages;

(*b*) With reference to the same Regulation 6.—that the Paper in English Grammar be set with the object of testing the candidate's *practical* knowledge of the subject as in Parsing and Analysis, and shall not consist of mere rules and technicalities;

(*c*) That if the use of a prescribed Text-book be retained, such Text-book shall be changed annually, in whole or in part, in the same way as in the English Courses for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations.

(2) *Intermediate Examination :*

That there be one Paper in Prose, set from the prescribed Course; and that a second Paper be set half from the Poetry Course, and half from *unseen* passages.

(3) *B.A. Examination:*

(*a*) That the system for the Intermediate Examination regarding *unseen* passages, be adopted for the B.A. Examination also;

(*b*) That in the *viva voce* test for the B.A. Degree the passages used be *unseen* passages;

(*c*) That in each of the papers—prose or poetry—three-fourths be set from the prescribed Text, and one-fourth from *unseen* passages;

(*d*) That 45 marks be allowed for the First Paper, 45 for the Second Paper, 40 for the Third Paper (Essay), and 20 for the *viva voce* test; and that 11 marks be considered as the practical equivalent of one-fourth of 45, in each of the First and Second Papers.

(4) *M.A. Examination:*

(*a*) That a Fifth Paper in English be set on *unseen* passages, and that a Sixth Paper be set on Essay writing,

(*b*) That in the *viva voce* test, the passages used be *unseen* passages,

(*c*) That the marks allowed for each and every Paper be 100, and that the marks for the *viva voce* test be similarly 100.

For a *Duplicate* Examination certificate the following fee is to be levied:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For Entrance and School Final	20	0	0
" Intermediate	40	0	0
" B.A. or B.Sc.	60	0	0
" M.A.	100	0	0

The Registrar to be satisfied of the *bona fides* of the loss of the certificate.

INTER-COLLEGIATE RULES.

47. The following Rules are to be observed in all Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad:—

1. A student on first joining a College is required to bring with him a certificate as to his conduct, from the Head Master of the High School from which he matriculated, or passed the Final Standard Examination in the case of Europeans.

In the case of students who have matriculated as private candidates, such information regarding previous conduct must be furnished to the Principal as he may think necessary.

2. In the case of students desiring to migrate from one College to another, after having failed in any University Examination held immediately prior to the date of his application for admission, a leaving-certificate showing the subject or subjects in which they failed will be required.

3. A student will be recognized as a member of a College as soon as he has been accepted by the Principal and paid his admission and first month's fee in case of fees being required by the College.

4. If during an academical year a student desires to leave one College to join another after having duly qualified according to Rule 3, he must—(1) give notice

of his intention to leave, (2) make payment of all College fees due up to date, and in addition pay a fine of Rs 10, and (3) refund whatever scholarship or bursary has been paid to him from College funds, unless the refund of scholarships be specially excused by the Principal

These payments having been made (or excused) the Principal will grant a transfer-certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed. Exemption from the payment of the fine will be granted in two cases—(1) in the case of the removal to another district of the parent or guardian with whom the student has been living and (2) when a change of air is recommended by a recognized Medical Practitioner for the improvement of a student's health The refund of scholarships, etc., will, in such cases also, depend on the decision of the Principal,—

Provided always that, unless at the commencement of the academical year, a student will be refused admission into a college situated in the same city or district as the College from which his transfer-certificate was issued, except with the permission of the Principal of the last-named College

5 A student who has not been permitted to continue his studies in any College owing to his failure at the College Examination, or who has not been allowed promotion, may not be admitted into a higher class in another College.

6 A Principal may disqualify a student from appearing for a University Examination when the

student has been guilty of such misconduct or persistent idleness as, in the opinion of the Principal, renders him an unfit person to be admitted to the Examination.

7. A Principal may rusticate or expel a student according to the nature of the offence. No student who has been expelled may be admitted into any other affiliated College, except by the special permission of the Syndicate. No student who has been rusticated may be admitted into another College during the period of his rustication, except by the special permission of the Syndicate.

8. A student who has been educated at a College affiliated to any other University may be required to produce a certificate similar to that mentioned in para. 1.

9. The Transfer Certificate and the Leaving Certificate under these Rules shall be in the following forms:—

College Transfer Certificate.

COUNTERFOIL.

Serial No of Certificate ______

Name ______

Father's name ______

Caste ______

Class ______

Department ______

Reason of leaving ______

Conduct ______

Charges paid up to date ______

Principal

FOIL.

No. ______

______ College

______, *the* ______, 189

Certified *that* ______, *son of* ______, *by caste* ______, *was a student in the* ______ *year class in the* ______ *Department from* ______, *to* ______, *during that period the roll of the class was called* ______ *times, and he was present on* ______ *of these occasions He leaves* ______

His conduct as far as known to the Principal was ______

He paid all charges due from him to the College

Principal

College Leaving Certificate.

COUNTERFOIL.

No.______

______ College, ______

Dated the ______ 189 .

Certified that ______

son of ______, caste ______,

resident of ______, joined the ______

year class of this College on ______ 189 ,

and ceased to attend the College from ______

189 , from the ______ year class, having passed

or failed in the ______ examination of 189 .

His conduct at College is reported to have

been ______

Principal.

FOIL.

No.______

______ College, ______

Dated the ______ 189 .

Certified that ______

son of ______, caste ______,

resident of ______, joined the ______

year class of this College on ______ 189

and ceased to attend the College from ______

189 , from the ______ year class, having passed or

failed in the ______ examination of 189 .

His conduct at College is reported to have been ______

Principal.

V

REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

1 The Entrance Examination shall be held once in every year at a time fixed by the Syndicate at Allahabad, and at such other places* as the Syndicate shall from time to time appoint The date shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.

2 Any person, who is a resident of, or who has studied for not less than an academical year in a school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, Rajputana, or Central India, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination.

Candidates who appear from Government, Aided or other recognised High Schools must have attended a course of instruction at their School for at least one year last preceding the date of the Examination. Less than 75 *per cent* of the attendance from the beginning of such school year up to the latest date of sending in applications for admission to the Examination, shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

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* The following places have been appointed —Agra, Ajmere, Allahabad Aligarh Almorah, Bareilly, Benares Cawnpore, Fyzabad, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Lucknow, Meerut, and Nowgong (Bundelkhand)

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. Each candidate shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.*

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

With the exceptions necessary in papers in a classical language, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

6. At the Entrance Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. English.

II. History and Geography.

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* Examination Fee-receipts shall not be issued by Head Masters of Government, Aided or other recognised High Schools, to the candidates, till ten days before the Examination commences, and may be withheld if pupils are irregular in attendance. Pupils from whom Fee-receipts are withheld under these rules will be excluded from the Examination, and their names and the reasons for exclusion should be at once reported to the Registrar.

III Mathematics

IV. A Classical Language, viz., one of the following:—

- Sanskrit.
- Arabic
- Persian
- Latin.
- Greek.
- Hebrew

I In English, one paper will be set from a prescribed course in prose and poetry, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed A second paper will be set in English Grammar and idiom, and a third paper in translation into English from an Indian Vernacular* or other modern language† to be determined by the Syndicate provided that for such translation there be substituted English composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate (See Appendix B)

II One paper will be set in History and one in Geography In History the questions will be set in the History of India and England In Geography the question will be set in General and Physical Geography The text-books may be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B)

III In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

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* Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahratti or Gujrati

† French, German, or Italian

The course in Arithmetic includes the four Simple Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Reduction, Practice, Proportion, Simple Interest, Extraction of Square Root, Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

The course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

The course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four books of Euclid.

IV. In Classical Languages one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Language from English of easy sentences, illustrating grammatical principles. The text-book and Grammar will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

7. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit, and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.

8. The Syndicate may accept the ordinary certificate of the Final Examinations prescribed for European Schools as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University provided (1) that the candidate has passed such Final Examination, in the compulsory courses of English, Arithmetic, and Mathematics; (2) that the Department of Public Instruction satisfy the Syndicate that the said Final Examination is conducted in an efficient manner and maintained at a standard not inferior to that of the Entrance Examination

*8 (a) (i) The Examination in French now open to girls in the Entrance Examination, as a second language, shall be open to boys also as an additional subject.

(ii) The Logic paper for the Intermediate Examination may be taken up by an Entrance candidate under a similar arrangement.

(iii) These Examinations in French and Logic shall be so arranged that they shall not conflict with the other and ordinary Examinations

(iv) An additional fee of Rs 2 shall be charged for Examination in each of such papers

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

9 The Intermediate Examination shall be held once in every year, at a time fixed by the Syndicate at

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* Applies to those Entrance Candidates only who may wish to meet the Examination requirements of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom.

Allahabad, and at such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate. The date of the Intermediate Examination shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.

10. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination: provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution† for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study.

11. Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters may be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate, if they have passed the Entrance Examination not less than two years previously.‡

12. Every candidate for admission shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar. Every such application

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* The following places have been appointed:—Agra, Ajmere, Allahabad, Aligarh, Almorah, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpore, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Lucknow, Meerut, and Nowgong (Bundelkhand).

† An affiliated institution throughout the Regulations in Arts and Law means an institution affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

‡ By Resolution 2 of the Syndicate passed at a meeting held on the 12th August, 1893, it has been decided that Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Panjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts.

must reach the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

13 Each candidate shall pay a fee of twenty rupees to the Registrar

14 No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

16 No candidate who has failed in the Intermediate Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent Intermediate Examination unless he has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution during the academical year in which the subsequent *Examination* may be held provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases, and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed to be examined at the next Examination

16 The Intermediate Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held With the necessary exception in the Classical Language papers, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English

17 After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit, the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order.

Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

18. At an Intermediate Examination every candidate shall be examined in one or other of the two following Courses, marked A. and B. :—

A.

I. English.[*]

II. Mathematics—Arithmetic, including Commercial Arithmetic, *i.e.*, Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks Algebra, and Geometry.

III. Deductive Logic treated thoroughly; and in

IV. A Classical Language; and in *either*

V. History

or

VI. Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

B.

I. English[*]	The same as in the A. Course.
II. Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry.	
III. Deductive Logic ...	

IV. Trigonometry, Geometrical Conic Sections, as under VI of the A. Course.

V. Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate in such a way that in no year more than one-half of any Course be altered. (See Appendix B.)

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[*] Three papers will be set in English, fifty marks being assigned to each paper; and the third paper will be in translation from a vernacular, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahratti, or Gujrati into English. English composition will be substituted for translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is a European language.

The Classical Language shall be one of the following —

Sanskrit.
Arabic.
Persian.
Latin.
Greek.
Hebrew.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

19 An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held once in every year at Allahabad, at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar

20 Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Intermediate Examination Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study

21 Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters may also be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate.*

22 Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A,

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* By Resolution 2 of the Syndicate passed at a meeting held on the 1[illegible]th August 1[illegible]39 it has been decided that Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal Bombay Madras and the Panjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the B.A Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the beginning of the Examination.

23. Every candidate shall pay a fee of thirty rupees to the Registrar.

24. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

25. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

26. No candidate who has failed in the Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent B.A. Examination unless he has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution during the academical year in which the subsequent Examination may be held: provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate, who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed, to be examined at the next Examination.

27. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers, and partly *vivâ voce*.

28. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged

in three divisions in alphabetical order. They shall also publish a list of such candidates as shall have gained more than 75 *per cent* of the marks in any subject or subjects, in order of merit, as having taken honours in such subject or subjects

29 Every candidate for the B A Degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study. The branches now recognised are—

(GROUP I)

English.

(GROUP II)

Philosophy, Political Economy with Political Science, Mathematics and Physics

(GROUP III)

History, a Classical Language, and Chemistry.

Every candidate must take (*a*) Group I; (*b*) A subject in Group II, and (*c*) A third subject which may be chosen from either Group II or Group III.

Text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate in such a way that in no year more than one-half of the Course be altered (See Appendix B)

30 Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, in which shall be specified the subjects in which he has graduated.

MASTER OF ARTS.

31. An Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall appoint, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

32. Any ordinary Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, two years after passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination, be examined for the Degree of M.A.

33. Bachelors who have passed the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination in Honours shall be allowed to present themselves for the M.A. Examination in the subject in which they took Honours after one year from their passing the Bachelors' Examination.

34. Graduates of other Universities may be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate.

35. Unless specially exempted by the Syndicate, every candidate shall be required to attend a regular course of study at an affiliated College for not less than one academical year.

36. The subject of Examination shall be the following:—

(1) Languages.
(2) Mental and Moral Science.
(3) Mathematics.
(4) Physical Science.
(5) History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

37. Each candidate shall pay a fee of fifty rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or from

sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of the fee

38 Each candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the subject in which he desires to be examined, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination

39 The Examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers partly *viva voce* In Mathematics the Examination shall be by printed papers only

39(*a*) None of the above Regulations shall be understood to apply to the M.A Examination in *Mathematics* except in so far as they agree with the Regulations in Science In Mathematics, candidates for the Degree of M A shall be required to pass the First D Sc Examination and Second D Sc Examination according to the Regulations in Science (from 1899)

40 The Examination in Languages shall be in English, or in one of the following Classical Languages, *viz.*, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin or Hebrew

41 The subjects in Languages shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination

42 The Examination in Languages shall include written answers in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination

43 The Examination in English shall include the language, literature and history of England

44 The Examination in any Classical Language other than Sanskrit shall include the language, literature and history of the country to which it belongs

45. The Examination in Sanskrit shall include the Sanskrit language, literature, and philosophy.

46. The Examination in the Classical Languages shall include translations from the several Classical Languages into English, and precise and idiomatic translation from English into the several Classical Languages.

47. The Examination in Mental and Moral Science shall be in the following subjects :—

Logic, Deductive and Inductive.
Psychology.
Ethics.
Metaphysics.
Political Philosophy and the Theory of Legislation.

The subjects shall be studied historically in the works of the principal authorities.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

48. The M.A. Examinations *in Mathematics* shall be the First Examination and the Second Examination for the D.Sc. from 1899.

49. The Examination in Physical Science shall be either in Physics or in Chemistry :—

(*a*) The course in Physics shall include Heat, Electricity, Practical Physics, and the Doctrine of Scientific Method.

(*b*) The course in Chemistry shall include Theoretical Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, and the Doctrine of Scientific Method.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination

50. The Examination in History, Political Economy and Jurisprudence shall include Ancient History in general, History of Greece and Rome, History of Modern Europe, English History and Indian History; and also Political Economy and Jurisprudence treated historically.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination

51 After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates in three divisions, each division in order of merit

52 Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the from entered in Appendix A., setting forth the subject in which he was examined and the class in which he was placed.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

53 A School Final-Examination shall be held once in every year at the same time and places as the Entrance Examination This Examination will be conducted by the University.

54. Such persons may be admitted to this Examination as have attended for not less than two years a course of instruction at a School recognized by the Syndicate for this purpose Less than 75 *per cent* of attendance from the beginning of the School year up

to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

55. Every candidate for admission to the School Final-Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

56. Every candidate shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent School Final-Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.*

57. No candidate who has failed in the School Final-Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent School Final-Examination unless he has attended a course of instruction at a School recognized by the Syndicate for this purpose during the School year in which the subsequent Examination may be held. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the School year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of instruction.

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* Examination Fee-receipts shall not be issued by Head Masters of Government, Aided or other recognized High Schools, to the candidates till ten days before the Examination commences, and may be withheld if pupils are irregular in attendance. Pupils from whom Fee-receipts are withheld under these rules will be excluded from the Examination, and their names and the reasons for exclusion should be at once reported to the Registrar.

58. The School Final-Examination shall be vivâ voce and by printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held. With the exceptions necessary in a vernacular language every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

59 At the School Final-Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following compulsory subjects —

I. English
II History and Geography.
III Mathematics
IV. Either Urdu, or Hindi in the Nagri character.

The Examinations in Urdu and Hindi, either or both prescribed for the School Final-Examination, shall open to Entrance candidates, undergraduates and duates of the University, the two papers, one in and one in Hindi, shall be given at different t and a fee of two rupees for examination in each be levied a separate certificate shall be granted the Registrar to those who pass this Examination Urdu or Hindi, or both those candidates who app for the School Final-Examination shall be allowed appear also at this Examination, in the alternati vernacular, but paying a fee of two rupees for the san and lastly, this arrangement shall come into force the Examinations of 1900 and after

And in not less than one of the following Optional ubjects:—

V. Drawing.
VI. Elementary Physics and Chemistry.
VII. Agriculture with Surveying.
VIII. Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.
IX. Political Economy.

I. In English the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination, except that the following oral test will be added to the three papers, *viz.*, (*a*) conversation with an Examiner; (*b*) reading aloud with correct pronunciation; (*c*) writing a business letter quickly from dictation; (*d*) writing slowly from dictation, as a test of spelling and penmanship.

II & III. In History and Geography and in Mathematics the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination.

IV. One paper will be set in Urdu, in which the candidate shall be required (*a*) to write an original letter on a given subject to a given person with the proper forms of address; (*b*) to translate from English into Urdu; (*c*) to transliterate from Shikasta to Nastaliq. As alternative with Urdu, one paper will be set in Nagri of a similar character to that in Urdu but omitting item (c.)

V—IX In the Optional subjects the limits or text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate (See Appendix B)

60 After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions—the First Division in order of merit and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A to be called the School-Final Certificate, and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University

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REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS OF GIRLS AND WOMEN

61. Girls and women shall be examined in a separate place and under special superintendence

Entrance Examination.

62 The Entrance Examination for Girls shall be the same as the Entrance Examination in general, with the exception that a modern may be taken up in lieu of a classical language Such modern language shall be French, German, Italian, Urdu, Hindi or Bengali and this arrangement is allowed up to the year 1900 (inclusive)

Intermediate Examination in Arts

63 Girls may be admitted to this Examination without studying in an affiliated institution. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to present herself for this Examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Entrance Examination

The Intermediate Examination in Arts for Girls shall be the same as the Intermediate Examination in Arts in general, with the exception that a modern language (French, German, or Italian) may be taken up in lieu of a classical language.

B.A. Examination.

64. Women may be admitted to this Examination without studying in an affiliated institution. But no candidate shall be allowed to present herself for this Examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

M.A. Examination.

65. The M.A. Examination for Women shall be the same as the M.A. Examination in general.

GENERAL.

66. The Syndicate may from time to time modify the Regulations regarding the number of papers to be set in the several subjects of each Examination, and those regarding the mode of publishing the results.

67. The Syndicate may accept the Examinations of Indian or other Universities as equivalent to those of similar rank prescribed by the Regulations; and may accept attendance at an institution affiliated to another Indian University as equivalent to attendance in an institution affiliated to this University.

68. For the purpose of the Examinations in Arts in the years 1889—91, the Syndicate may adopt, in whole or in part, the Regulations of the Calcutta University for its Examinations, in lieu of those prescribed by these Regulation.

VI.

REGULATIONS IN SCIENCE.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

1 An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

2 Any Undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination provided he has regularly attended lectures, and performed practical experiments in a Laboratory duly recognised by the University, for not less than two years after passing the Intermediate Examination in the B Course Less than 75 *per cent* of attendance shall not be deemed the regular course of instruction.

3. Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the beginning of the Examination.

4 Every candidate shall pay a fee of thirty rupees to the Registrar.

5 No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

6. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

7. No candidate who has failed in the Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent B.Sc. Examination unless he has attended a regular course of study in a duly-recognized institution during the academical year in which the subsequent Examination may be held: provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases, and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed to be examined at the next Examination.

8. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *vivâ voce.* Candidates will be required to undergo a *practical* Examination also.

9. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in three divisions in alphabetical order. They shall also publish a list of such candidates as shall have gained more than 75 *per cent.* of the marks in any subject or subjects in order of merit, as having taken honours in such subject or subjects.

10 At the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate shall, for the present, be examined in—

1 Mathematics

2 Physics

3. Chemistry.

11 Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the from entered in Appendix A, in which shall be specified the subjects in which he has graduated.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

12 The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science shall consist of three parts to be called respectively the First D Sc , the Second D Sc., and the Third D Sc Examinations

These Examinations shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall appoint, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar

13 Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the B Sc Examination, be admitted to the First D Sc Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year

14. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the First D.Sc. Examination, be admitted to the Second D.Sc. Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.

15. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the Second D.Sc. Examination, be admitted to the Third D.Sc. Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.

16. The subject of Examination shall be one of the following:—

1. Mathematics.
2. Physics.
3. Chemistry.

17. Each candidate shall pay to the Registrar a fee of twenty rupees for the First D.Sc., a fee of thirty rupees for the Second D.Sc., and a fee of fifty rupees for the Third D.Sc. No candidate who fails to pass or is unable to present himself for examination shall receive a refund of the fee.

18. Each candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the subject in which he desires to be examined at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

19. The Examination shall be partly by means of printed papers and partly practical. In Mathematics the Examination shall be by printed papers only.

20 After each Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of successful candidates in three divisions, each division in order of merit.

21 Every candidate shall on passing each Examination receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

VII.

REGULATIONS IN LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held annually at Allahabad, commencing on a date in November, to be fixed by the Faculty.*

2. On and after 1st January, 1899, any Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of the University, or of a British-Indian University, or any graduate of a British, British-Colonial, or other University, which may be recognized by the Syndicate, may be admitted to the Examination: provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of Law affiliated to this University for not less than two academical years after having fully passed the Bachelor of Arts or B.Sc. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send in his application, with a certificate in the form given in Appendix A, to the Registrar, sixty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination, and shall remit therewith the fee of fifty rupees, without payment of which he shall not be admitted to the Examination. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not receive a refund of such fee.

4. Failure to pass or present himself for examination shall not disqualify a candidate from admission to any

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* The LL.B. Examination of November, 1898, will be held on Monday, the 28th November, and following days.

Application must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before the 28th September, 1898.

subsequent Examination, upon presentation of a fresh application and payment of a fresh fee of fifty rupees

5 The Examination shall be viva voce and by printed papers

6 Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects —

(1) (a) The Principles of Jurisprudence

(b) The History and Constitution of the Legislative Authorities and Courts of Law in British India

(2) The Law of Evidence and pleading } Civil
Criminal.

(3) Hindu and Muhammadan Law with the statutory modifications of the same.

(4) The Law relating to Contracts; to the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property, to Registration, to Successions, and to Torts.

(5) Equity with special reference to the Law of Trusts, Mortgages, and Specific Relief.

(6) The Civil Procedure Code and the Law of Limitation

(7) The Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.

(8) The Law relating to Land Tenure, Revenue and Rent in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Rajputana.

A paper will be set in each of the above eight subjects, and the Examination will be held in such order as the Faculty may direct Not less than three hours will be allowed for each paper

7. The Faculty shall from time to time recommend the text-books and the Acts to be studied in connection with the above eight subjects.

8. As soon as may be possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

9. There will be two classes in the Examination,—a first and a second class.

10. All candidates who have passed shall be placed in the order of their marks in one or other of such classes; those who have obtained equal marks being bracketed together. To qualify for the first class a candidate must obtain 60 *per cent.*, and for the second class 50 *per cent.* of the aggregate marks obtainable; and for both classes a *minimum* of 33 *per cent.* of the marks allotted to each paper.*

HONOURS IN LAW.

11. An Examination for Honours in Law shall be held annually at Allahabad. Such Examination shall be held as soon as reasonably may be after the publication of the list of candidates who have passed the immediately preceding Examination of Bachelor of Laws. The dates of the Examination shall be fixed by the Faculty.

12. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws may be examined for Honours.

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* N.B.—*The marks raised will take effect from* 1898 *Examination.*

13 Every candidate for Honours shall send in his application to the Registrar, in the form to be found in Appendix A, at least on month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

14 A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for the Examination shall not receive a refund of the fee.

15 The Examination shall be *vivâ voce* and by printed papers

16 The Faculty shall from time to time indicate generally the subjects for examination.

17. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

18 The standard for obtaining Honours shall be fixed by the Faculty in consultation with the Examiners *

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

19 No special Examination shall be held for the Degree of Doctor of Laws, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor of Laws, and has at any time

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* By a resolution of the Faculty of Law in consultation with the Examiners at the Honours in Law Examination of 1890, 100 marks are the maximum in each paper, and candidates are passed for Honours who obtain 60 *per cent* of the aggregate marks obtainable and a minimum of 30 *per cent* in each paper

passed the Honours Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws without examination: provided that he be a Bachelor of Laws of at least four years' standing, and that two Members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors of Laws certify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that the candidate is in habits and character a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

20. A fee of two hundred rupees shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor of Laws. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid the fee to the Registrar.

VIII.

APPENDIX A.

(1) FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing School Final-Examination of the University of Allahabad

The fee* of 10 rupees is herewith forwarded.

I am, &c

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character of the above-named candidate which ought to exclude him from the School Final-Examination; that he has attended a regular course of instruction at ——————School for not less than————year; and that he has signed the above application in my presence.

This certificate must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of a School recognised for the purpose of the School Final-Examination

The——————189 .

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* The fee must be paid in Cash or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered) Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received

N.B.—This application, with the Examination fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Religion.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).

Caste, if any.

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Whether to be examined in Urdu, or Hindi in the Nagri character.

Optional subject or subjects (V—IX).

Language from which translation is to be made in the third paper in English.

Whether he has appeared at the School Final-Examination of any previous year.

(*Signature of candidate.*)

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Application.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee* of **10** rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

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* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—The Fee-receipt will be sent to the officer who signs this application form and not direct to the candidate.

This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character of the above-named candidate which ought to debar him from matriculation; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of any University; that he has attended a regular course of instruction at school since the commencement of the school year last preceding the date of the Examination, and that he has signed the above application in my presence.

The certificate of every candidate who is not a private student must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the School from which he appears. The certificate of a candidate who appears as a *private student* must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College or a Government *Inspector of Schools*, or the Head Master of the Zila School, or the Head Master of the chief Aided School in the district where there is no Zila School.

(The clause commencing "That he has attended" and terminating with "date of the Examination" to be struck out in the case of other candidates than those who appear from Government or Aided or other recognised High Schools.)

The————————189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Religion.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).

Caste, if any.

Where educated.

Present position (*i.e.*, at school or present occupation).

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Classical language in which to be examined.

Language from which translation is to be made.

Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.

Signature of candidate.)

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University in the*———Course.

The fee† of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

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* State whether in the A. or B. Course.

† The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Entrance (or School Final) Examination of the University of Allahabad (or of the University o ———), that I know nothing against his character which ought to exclude him from this Examination; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated institution, and in the case of Schoolmasters and Inspecting Officers of the Education Department by an Inspector of Schools.

The————————189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate

Name.
Age, in years and months
Name of father or guardian
Date of passing the Entrance (or School Final) Examination
Race (*i e*, *nation, tribe, &c*, *&c.*).
Religion.
Caste, if any
Classical language in which to be examined
District and town or village where resident
Where to be examined
Whether he has appeared at the Intermediate Examination in Arts of any previous year

(*Signature of candidate*)

Period or periods of study since passing the Entrance (or School Final) Examination.

Affiliated institution or institutions at which candidate has studied. If Schoolmaster, or Inspecting Officer of the Education Department, this must be stated.	Period or periods of continuous study.	Signature* of Principal or Head Master of affiliated institution, or of Inspector of Schools.

Subjects in which he desires to be examined.

A and B—I, II, III ...	English, Mathematics and Deductive Logic.
A—IV	Classical Language.
A—V, VI	History or Trigonometry, &c., &c.
B—IV, V	Trigonometry, &c., and Physics and Chemistry.

——————————*Principal.*

Dated——————————

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOLMASTERS.†

Certified that———————— is a Schoolmaster of two years' standing, as such, since he passed the

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* In the case of broken periods of study at different Institutions, it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years, before admission to the Examination.

† *N.B.*—Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Panjab are not to be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts, under Regulation 11 of the Regulation in Arts, or to the B A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

———— Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the ———— Examination

Inspector of Schools

N B —The above certificate is not required from candidates who have failed in a former year in the Examination to which they now apply for admission

DECLARATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN A FORMER YEAR IN THE EXAMINATION TO WHICH THEY NOW APPLY FOR ADMISSION

I hereby certify that I appeared in the ———— Examination of the University of Allahabad in the year ———— and failed

Master in ———— *School*

B A EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts

The fee* of 80 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c

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* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered) Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B —This application, with the Examination fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by the principal of an affiliated institution, or by an Inspector of Schools in the case of Schoolmasters and Inspecting Officers in the Education Department.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad (or the equivalent Examination of the University of (——————); that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The——————189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance (or School Final) Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

District and town or village where risident.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B.A. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

Subjects in which he desires to be examined.

Group 1	English Literature
Group 2	Philosophy, Political Economy with Political Science, Physics and Mathematics.
Group 3	History, a Classical Language and Chemistry

Period or periods of study since passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts

Affiliated institution or institutions at which candidate has studied. If Schoolmaster or Inspecting Officer of the Education Department, this must be stated.	Period or periods of continuous study	Signature of Principal of affiliated institution or of Inspector of Schools.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOLMASTERS.*

Certified that ________________ is a Schoolmaster of two years' standing, as such, since he passed the__________ Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the__________ Examination.

Inspector of Schools,

________________*Division.*

*Dated*__________________

N.B.—The above certificate is not required from candidates who have failed in a former year in the Examination to which they now apply for admission.

DECLARATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN A FORMER YEAR IN THE EXAMINATION TO WHICH THEY NOW APPLY FOR ADMISSION.

I hereby certify that I appeared in the__________ Examination of the University of Allahabad in the year__________ and failed.

*Master in*____________ *School.*

Countersigned.

Inspector of Schools,

________________*Division.*

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* *N.B.*—Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Panjab are not to be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulation in Arts, or to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

M A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

(Candidates *taking Mathematics*, will use the Form of Application for the First D Sc. and Second D Sc Examinations, everywhere substituting 'M.A.' for 'D Sc' and 'B A.' for 'B.Sc')

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in ———

The fee* of 50 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the B.A or B Sc Examination of the University of (—————); that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Master of Arts; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an affiliated institution.

The ——————— 189 .

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* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B —This application, with the Examination fee, must be sent in same cover registered or presented by hand

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.
Age, in years and months.
Name of father or guardian.
Date of passing the B.A. Examination.
Present occupation.
District and town or village where resident.
Race (*i.e., nation, tribe &c., &c.*).
Religion.
Caste, if any.
Whether he has appeared at the M.A. Examination of any previous year.

(*Signature of candidate.*)

SPECIAL VERNACULAR EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Special Vernacular Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee* of 2 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

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* The fee must be paid in Cash.

N.B.—The Fee-receipt will be sent to the officer who signs this application form and not direct to the candidate.

This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that I know nothing against the character of the above-named candidate which ought to debar him from appearing at the Special Vernacular Examination of this University.

The certificate of every candidate who is not a private student must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the School from which he appears. The certificate of a candidate who appears as a *private student* must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College or a Government Inspector of Schools or the Head Master of the Zila School, or the Head Master of the chief Aided School in the district where there is no Zila School.

The ____________ 189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name

Age, in years and months

Name of father or guardian.

Religion.

Race (*i e*, *nation, tribe, &c*, *&c.*)

Caste, if any

Where educated.

Present position (*i e*, at school or present occupation).

District and town or village where resident.

Where to be examined.

Urdu or Hindi or both in which to be examined.

Whether he has appeared at the Special Vernacular Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

The fee* of 30 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an affiliated institution duly recognised under paragraph 2, Regulations in Science.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad in the B. Course (or the equivalent Examination of the University of (————); that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating, and that he has regularly attended lectures in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and Courses of *Practical* instruction in the Physical and Chemical Laboratories of this College, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true

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* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

The————————189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate

Name

Age, in years and months

Name of father or guardian

Date of passing the Entrance or School Final-Examination

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts

District and town or village where resident

Race (*i e*, *nation*, *tribe*, *&c*, *&c*)

Religion

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B A or B Sc Examination of any previous year

(*Signature of candidate.*)

FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of D.Sc. in——————

The fee* of 20 rupees is paid herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the B.Sc. Examination of the University of Allahabad; that he has during the last year regularly attended a course of instruction in——————; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

The ——————189 .

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* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—The Fee-receipt will be sent to the officer who signs this application form and not direct to the candidate.

This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name
Age, in years and months
Name of father or guardian
Date of passing the Entrance Examination.
Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts
Date of passing the B Sc Examination
District and town or village where resident.
Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c, &c*)
Religion
Caste, if any
Whether he has appeared at the First D Sc Examination of any previous year

(Signature of candidate.)

SECOND D Sc EXAMINATION

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of D Sc in __________

The fee* of 30 rupees is paid herewith

I am, &c.

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* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered) Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the First Examination for the D.Sc. Degree of the University of Allahabad; that he has during the year past regularly attended a course of instruction in ————————; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The————————189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.Sc: Examination.

Date of passing the First D.Sc. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the Second D.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

(*Signature of candidate.*)

THIRD D Sc. EXAMINATION

APPLICATION

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Third Examination for the Degree of D Sc in ————————

The fee* of 50 rupees is paid herewith

I am, &c

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Second Examination for the D.Sc. Degree of the University of Allahabad; that he has during the past year regularly attended a course of instruction in ————— that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The ——————— 189 .

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* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N. B.—This application, with the Examination fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.
Age, in years and months.
Name of father or guardian.
Date of passing the B.Sc. Examination.
Date of passing the Second D.Sc. Examination.
District and town or village where resident.
Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).
Religion.
Caste, if any.
Whether he has appeared at the Third D.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

LL.B. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The fee* of 50 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

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* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

I certify that the above-named candidate has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under Regulation 2 of the Regulations in Law, that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as Bachelor of Laws, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true

The————————189

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate

Name.

Age, in years and months

Name of father or guardian

Date of passing the Entrance Examination

Date of passing the B.A. Degree Examination

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i e., nation, tribe, &c , &c.*)

Religion.

Caste, if any

Whether he has appeared at the LL.B Examination of any previous year

(*Signature of candidate*)

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that ____________ has fulfilled the conditions laid down in Regulation 19 of the Regulations in Law

This certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law

The ________ 189 .

(2) FORMS OF CERTIFICATES OF PASSING EXAMINATIONS.

ENTRANCE.

I certify that ________, aged ________, passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of ________ 189 , and was placed in the ________ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD
The ________ 189
Registrar

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION

I certify that ____________, aged ________, passed the School Final-Examination held in the month of ____________ 189 , and was placed in the ________ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English, History and Geography, Mathematics, and ________

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD
The ________ 189 .
Registrar.

CERTIFICATE GRANTED TO MATRICULANTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FINAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE CODE OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Certified that——————————————————————— having passed the Final Examination of 189 , from ————prescribed by the Code of Regulations for European Schools in the subjects laid down in Regulation 8 of the Regulations in Arts may be admitted as a student in Arts into the first year class of institution affiliated to the University of Allahabad, under Regulation 8 of the Regulations in Arts.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD :
The——————————189. *Registrar.*

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, A. COURSE.

I certify that——————————— passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts held in the month of ————*189* , *and was placed in the*———————— Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, Deductive Logic, Classical Language, History or Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD :
The——————————189 . *Registrar.*

Intermediate Examination in Arts, B. Course.

I certify that ———— passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts held in the month of ———— 189 , and was placed in the ———— *Division*

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Deductive Logic, Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections and *Elementary Physics and Chemistry*

University of Allahabad }
The ———— 189 } *Registrar.*

Bachelor of Arts

This is to certify that ———— *obtained the Degree* of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 189 , and that he was placed in the ———— Division

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, ———— and ————

University of Allahabad }
The ———— 189 } *Registrar.*

Bachelor of Arts in Honours.

This is to certify that ———— obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the

Examination of 189 ; with Honours in ——— and that he was placed in the ——— Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, ——— and ———

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD:
The ——— 189 . *Registrar.*

MASTER OF ARTS.

This is to certify that ——— obtained the Degree of Master of Arts in this University in the Examination of 189 , in ———; and that he was placed in the ——— Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD:
The ——— 189 . *Registrar.*

SPECIAL VERNACULAR.

I certify that ——— passed the Special Vernacular Examination held in the month of ——— 189 , in Urdu or Hindi.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD:
The ——— 189 . *Registrar.*

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

This is to certify that ____________ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Science in this University in the Examination of 189 , and that he was placed in the ____________ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD,
The ____________ 189

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, WITH HONOURS

This is to certify that ____________ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Science of this University in the Examination of 189 , with Honours in ________; and that he was placed in the ____________ Division

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD
The ____________ 189

Registrar

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE D Sc DEGREE

I certify that ____________________ passed the first Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science in the subject of ____________ held in the year 189 , and was placed in the ________ Division

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD
The ____________ 189

Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE D.SC. DEGREE.

I certify that——————————————————— passed the Second Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science in the subject of——————— held in the year 189 , and was placed in the ——————Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD :
The——————————189 . Registrar.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE D.SC. DEGREE.

This is to certify that———————————obtained the Degree of Doctor of Science in this University, in the Examination of 189 , and was placed in the ——————Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD :
The——————————189 . *Registrar.*

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

This is to certify that——————————————has been admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Science in this University at the Convocation of 189 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD :
The——————————189 . *Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.*

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

This is to certify that ______________ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in this University in the Examination of 189 , and that he was placed in the ________ Class

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD }
The ____________ 189 } *Registrar*

HONOURS IN LAW

This is to certify that ______________ passed the Examination for Honours in Law held by this University in 189 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD }
The ____________ 189 } *Registrar*

DOCTOR OF LAWS

This is to certify that ______________ has been admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws in this University at the Convocation of 189

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD } *Chancellor*
or
The ____________ 189 } *Vice-Chancellor*

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

This is to certify that the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws in this University has been conferred upon____________________at the Convocation of 189 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD:
*The*_______________189 .

Chancellor.

APPENDIX B.

TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS, SCIENCE AND LAW FOR THE YEARS 1899 AND 1900

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1899.

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—A Classical Language, viz., one of the following :—

Sanskrit.
Arabic.
Persian.
Latin.
Greek.
Hebrew.

English.

Three papers will be set. One paper will be set from the Course in Prose and Poetry prescribed below, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed.

A second paper will be in English Grammar and idiom, and a third paper in translation from an Indian vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Mahratti, Gujerati, Bengali) or other modern language (French, German or Italian) into English, but for such translation there will be substituted English Composition in the case of any candidate whose mother tongue is English.

CHARLES KINGSLEY: Heroes.

CAPTAIN MARRYAT: Masterman Ready (abridged as in Bells's Reading Books).

GOLDSMITH: The Deserted Village.

MACAULAY: Horatius.

History and Geography.

One paper will be set in History, and one paper in Geography.

One question in Map-drawing will be included in the question-paper in Geography.

History—BUCKLEY (ARABELLA): History of England.
HARA PRASAD SASTRI: History of India.

Geography (*General*)—CLARKE: Geographical Reader. (Macmillan.) (Not *Geographic Reader.*)

Geography (*Physical*)—To the extent given in GEIKIE'S Primer of Physical Geography.

Mathematics.

In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper *in Geometry* and Mensuration.

The Course in Arithmetic includes the four Simple Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Reductions, Practice, Proportion, Simple Interest, Discount, and Extraction of Square Root, Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The Course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Fractions, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure, and Least Common Multiple

The Course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions, and at least one-half the questions set shall be such as can be answered from the text-book of Euclid.

The Course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid. The Course in Mensuration also includes the Field Book

Classical Languages

In Classical Languages, one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar, and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Languages from English of easy sentences illustrating grammatical principles.

Sanskrit.

ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA Selections in Prose and Poetry. (Omitting Vakabadha and Andhamuniputrabadha.)

RAJ KRISHNA BANERJI : Upakramanika or any other elementary book in English or in Hindi covering the same ground.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only)

Arabic.

SYYAD AMJAD ALI: Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry, together with the elements of Arabic Grammar as contained in Mizan Munsha'ib, Sarf Mir, and Nahv Mir.

Persian.

M. MUHAMMAD SHIBLI: Selections in Persian Prose and Poetry.

Greek.

XENOPHON: Anabasis, Books I, II, III.

SMITH: Initia Græca, Vol. I.

Latin.

VIRGIL: Æneid, Books IV and V.

CÆSAR: De Bello Gallico, Books IV and V.

SMITH: Principia Latina, Part I.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

ARNOLD: First Hebrew Book.

French.—(For Female Candidates.)

B. SAINTINE: Picciola (Deighton, Bell and Co., Cambridge).

Hindi.—(For Female Candidates.)

TULSIDASA: Ramayana (Indian Press, Allahabad). Pages 208—213; 329—340.

HARISHCHANDRA Harishchandra Nataka (Khadgavilas Press, Bankipur)

RAMPRASAD TEWARI Nitisuddho Tarangini (Government Press, Allahabad). Pages 1—97.

Bengali.—(For Female Candidates)

Pushpamala of SIVANATH SASTRI (Calcutta).

Prabandha Mala of RAJANIKANTA GUPTA (Calcutta)

Urdu.—(For Female Candidates)

Tahzeeb Unneesa (Anware Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION, 1899.

English.

As in the Entrance Examination.

History and Geography

As in the Entrance Examination.

Mathematics.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Urdu and Hindi

As under Regulation (iv).

No books to be fixed

RAI DURGA PRASAD. Majmua "Kaghazat Karrawai" for transliteration in Urdu.

Drawing.

Freehand.—With simple shading as in the N.-W. P and Oudh Series No. IV, which has been revised and enlarged.

Geometrical Drawing.—Plane Geometry as in Gill's New School of Art Geometry to p. 92.

Model Drawing.—Rectilineal and curved forms in outline and in addition simple every-day objects, such as tables, trestles, *surahis*, &c.

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

ROSCOE: Primer of Chemistry.

BALFOUR STEWART: "Primer of Physics."

Agriculture with Surveying.

Chain Surveying.

I. Measurement.—Structure and use of chains (Gunter's and 100-feet chains); points to be kept in view in chaining; the duties of the leader and the follower; rectangular and oblique offsets; use of offset rod (latha or gatha); erecting perpendiculars with the chain only; description and use of cross staff and optical square; methods of overcoming obstacles in the chain line, such as building, tank, swamp, &c.; use of chain angles; chaining on a slope; finding distances of inaccessible points with the chain; keeping field-book; checking by tie-lines; liability to errors in chain; provision for error of chain; maximum error allowed in lineal measurement; testing chain's length by standard measuring-rods.

II. Plotting.—Plotting to scale; conventional representations of ground and of objects on the ground; construction and use of simple and diagonal scale; use of compasses and parallel rulers; representative fractions; copying and reduction of plans by squares.

III. Finding areas.—Rules of mensuration, use of area-comb (talc square)

Agriculture.

First Book of Agriculture for the use of Schools in Southern India by Charles Benson and C. K. Subha Row (Addison & Co., Madras).

Book-keeping, Single and Double Entry

INGLIS Book-keeping (Chamber's Educational Course)

Political Economy.

MRS. FAWCETT Political Economy for beginners

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1899

A COURSE

English.

There will be one paper in Prose, set from the prescribed Course, and a second paper will be set, half from the Poetry Course and half from unseen passages; and a third paper will be in Translation from a vernacular into English. The translation is to be as literal as is compatible with correctness of idiom and expression. English Composition will be substituted for Translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

SCOTT Lady of the Lake

GOLDSMITH The Traveller.

MILTON Comus.

ADDISON: as in Golden Treasury Series.

F. **HARRISON**: Life of Oliver Cromwell.

HELPS: Life of Columbus.

WEST: Elements of English Grammar.

* Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

Arithmetic:

Algebra: Quadratic equations; theory of quadratic equations and expressions; imaginary expressions; arithmetical, geometrical and harmonical progressions; permutations and combinations; binomial and exponential theorems.

Geometry: Euclid,—the definitions only of Book V; Book VI and the first 21 Propositions of Book XI, with easy deductions.

Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

Trigonometry, including logarithms; methods of measuring angles; trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them; relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles; trigonometrical transformations; solution of triangles; area of a circle; the properties of logarithms; the use of logarithmic tables; properties of triangles.

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*1. *Principles of Arithmetic*—including scales of Notation. (H. Cox; Macmillan & Co.)

2. *Arithmetic, General*—omitting Commercial Arithmetic, *i.e.*, Stocks, Discount, Interest, &c.

3. *Mensuration of the simpler solids*—cylinders, parallelopipeds, prisms, areas, pyramids, prismoids and spheres.

Geometrical Conic Sections

MUKHOPADHYA Geometry of Conic Sections

Deductive Logic.

The following Syllabus is prescribed —First Principles and Laws of Thought, Logical use of Language; Terms, Categories and Predicables; Formal Division and Definition, Propositions and their Import; Forms of Immediate Inference, Syllogism and other varieties of Formal Reasoning; Fallacies, Functions of Syllogism, Trains of Reasoning, Demonstration and Necessary Truth

Classical Languages.

The Classical Language must be one of the following —

Sanskrit.
Arabic
Persian.
Latin
Greek
Hebrew

Sentences will be given for translation from English into the Classical Language, and from the Classical Language into English One paper in each such language will also include questions on grammar and idiom

Sanskrit

KALIDASA: Raghuvansa, Cantos I and II

BHARTRIHARI . Nitisataka

APTE Guide to Sanskrit Composition.

Grammar as contained in MACDONELL's abridged edition of MAX MULLER's Grammar or in any similar book

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only)

Arabic.

SYYAD AMJAD ALI: Selections in Arabic Prose and Verse, (omitting the following pieces:—Zikrul Hawatif, An-Nawadir and the extract from Ibrahim Beg); Arabic Grammar as contained in Zariri.

Persian.

M. MOHAMMAD SHIBLI'S Selections in Persian Prose and Verse.

Latin.

HORACE: Odes, Books I and II.

LIVY: Book XXI.

CICERO: De Amicitia.

Greek.

EURIPIDES: Hecuba.

PLATO: Apology, Crito.

Hebrew.

Genesis.

First Book of Samuel.

Psalms I—XVIII.

French.

DE SEVIGNE, MADAME: Selections from the Correspondence of, edited by G. Masson (Clarendon Press).

CORNEILLE: Cinna (Do. do.)

History.

MEIKLEJOHN: History of England and Great Britain and *either*

(*a*) SANDERSON: Greece and Romé;

or,

(*b*) LYALL: British Dominion in India.

B COURSE

English.

As in the A Course

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

As in the A. Course.

Deductive Logic.

As in the A Course

Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

As in the A. Course

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

Wright: Physics
Lodge. Elementary Mechanics
Roscoe and **Lunt**. Chemistry for Beginners

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1899

English.

There will be three papers in English In each of the papers—Prose or Poetry—three-fourths will be set from the prescribed Text, and one-fourth from *unseen* passages; the third paper being an English Essay bearing on some subject included in the B.A. Course of English Literature and to be written from a brief outline indicating the main points to be expanded In the *virâ voce* test for the B A Degree the passages used will be *unseen* passages

SHAKESPEARE: Midsummer Night's Dream; King John; Othello; Tempest.

MILTON: Paradise Lost, Books V, VI, VII.

BYRON: Childe Harold, Cantos III and IV.

LAMB: Essays of Elia. (Macmillan's Selections.)

NICHOL: Byron (English Men of Letters Series).

CARLYLE: Readings from, edited by KEITH LEASK (BLACKIE'S English Classics).

DOWDEN: Shakespeare Primer.

ABBOTT: Shakespearian Grammar (so far as it bears on the Plays prescribed).

Philosophy.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

LADD: Primer of Psychology. (Longmans, Green & Co., 1894.)

BERKELEY: Dialogues of Hylas and Philonous.

HUME: Inquiry concerning Human Understanding (Ward, Lock and Bowden's edition).

BUTLER: Fifteen Sermons and Dissertation on Virtue.

MILL: Utilitarianism.

MACKENZIE'S Manual of Ethics (2nd Edition).

FLINT: Theism, Chapters I—IX;

or,

SIDGWICK: Outlines of the History of Ethics.

B COURSE.

English.

As in the A. Course.

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

As in the A. Course.

Deductive Logic.

As in the A Course

Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

As in the A. Course

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

WRIGHT: Physics.
LODGE: Elementary Mechanics
ROSCOE and LUNT. Chemistry for Beginners

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1899

English.

There will be three papers in English. In each of the papers—Prose or Poetry—three-fourths will be set from the prescribed Text, and one-fourth from *unseen* passages, the third paper being an English Essay bearing on some subject included in the B.A. Course of English Literature and to be written from a brief outline indicating the main points to be expanded In the *vivâ voce* test for the B.A Degree the passages used will be *unseen* passages

Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream; King John; Othello; Tempest.

Milton: Paradise Lost, Books V, VI, VII.

Byron: Childe Harold, Cantos III and IV.

Lamb: Essays of Elia. (Macmillan's Selections.)

Nichol: Byron (English Men of Letters Series).

Carlyle: Readings from, edited by Keith Leask (Blackie's English Classics).

Dowden: Shakespeare Primer.

Abbott: Shakespearian Grammar (so far as it bears on the Plays prescribed).

Philosophy.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Ladd: Primer of Psychology. (Longmans, Green & Co., 1894.)

Berkeley: Dialogues of Hylas and Philonous.

Hume: Inquiry concerning Human Understanding (Ward, Lock and Bowden's edition).

Butler: Fifteen Sermons and Dissertation on Virtue.

Mill: Utilitarianism.

Mackenzie's Manual of Ethics (2nd Edition).

Flint: Theism, Chapters I—IX;

or,

Sidgwick: Outlines of the History of Ethics.

Sanskrit

Kalidasa · Sakuntala (omitting Act 3rd).

Bhavabhuti: Uttararama Charita.

Grammar as contained in Max Müller's larger Grammar or in Whitney's Sanskrit Grammar, or in Kale's Higher Sanskrit Grammar. (Bombay)

(*Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only*)

Arabic.

Syyad Amjad Ali Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry.

In place of the following four pieces included in the above Selections—Tarikhe Abul Feda, Kashful Mukhabba, Al-Jawáib, and An-Nahlah—Candidates may optionally take up the first 50 pages of Ibn Khaldun's Moqaddamat

Persian.

1. Siássat Námah by Nizam-ul-Mulk
2 Firdausi Sháh Námah
   (I) The episodes of Rustam and Suhrab, and of Rustam and Ashkabus
   (II) The Sāsānid Period.
3 Selection from Qāani
4 Selections from Manuchihri
5 A'in-i-Akbari, Selections

The Candidates will be expected to write an Essay in Persian, and to answer questions on the subject-matter of the prescribed text-books

Latin.

HORACE: Epistles, Books I and II, and Ars Poetica.

CICERO: De Oratore, Book I.

TACITUS: Annals, Books I and II.

Greek.

SOPHOCLES: Philoctetes; Ajax.

PLATO: Phædo.

THUCYDIDES: Book I.

Hebrew.

Psalms.
Proverbs.
Isaiah.

History.

SEELEY: Growth of British Policy.

SANDERSON: Mediæval Europe.

SANDERSON: Modern Europe.

BRYCE: Holy Roman Empire.

GUIZOT: History of Civilization in *Europe.*[*]

And either (a) *Constitutional History.*

Books suggested: Taswell-Langmead, Constitutional History;

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[*] *Questions will not be set from the 'History of Civilization in France.'*

or, (b) *A Special Period,* namely, one only of the following Periods—

(1)—*The Administration of Warren Hastings*

Books suggested · LYALL Warren Hastings, STRACHEY: The Rohilla War

(2)—*The Crusades*

Books suggested COX. The Crusades

COTTER MORISON Life and Times of St Bernard

Political Economy and Political Science.

(1)—*Political Economy*

MARSHALL Principles of Economics

PRICE: Political Economy in England

(2)—*Political Science* *

BLUNTSCHLI · Theory of the State

ARISTOTLE · Politics

BAGEHOT. English Constitution

STRACHEY India (New and Revised Edition) Chapters III—XV and XVIII—XXI

Mathematics

As in B Sc

Physics and Chemistry

As in B Sc

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* *In addition to questions from Bluntschli an equal number of questions shall be set from each of the last three works, and students shall be required to be examined in any two of these three, in addition to Bluntschli*

B.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1899.

At the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, every candidate shall be examined in—

(I) Mathematics:
(II) Physics.
(III) Chemistry.

Mathematics.

(1) Analytical Geometry (limited to rectangular axes).

(2) Differential Calculus (as in Williamson, Chapters I—V and IX).

(3) Integral Calculus—(as in Edwards' Integral Calculus, Chapters I—VI).

(4) Dynamics—Hicks's Dynamics :—

There will be two question-papers only.

Physics.

The Examination in Physics shall consist of two papers and a practical examination.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :—

General Properties of matter—

Law of Gravitation. Elementary cases of attraction, *e.g.*, attractions of a sphere and spherical shell on internal and external points, attraction of a disc and attraction of any closed surface on a point just outside. Definition of Potential and its determination in simple cases. Definition of Equipotential surface and lines of force, and elementary propositions connected therewith Definition of Elasticity Hooke's Law, and determination of Young's Modulus Definition of Moments of Inertia and Radius of Gyration Calculation of Moments of Inertia of a sphere about any axis, and of a cylinder about axis perpendicular to or parallel to axis of cylinder Boyle's Law Air-pump Vibration of simple pendulum and harmonic motion.

Sound—

Nature of sound waves Determination of velocity of sound and its connection with the elasticity and density of the medium Doppler's principle Reflection and refraction of sound Methods of determining the frequency and wave-lengths of notes Interference of sound waves Vibrations of strings and columns of air Experimental methods of analysing complex sounds Lissajou's figures Application of the equation $y=a\cos\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(vt-x)$ to problem in interference

Heat—

Construction and theory of thermometers Coefficients of expansion, and their variation with temperature Unit of heat and calorimetry Specific heat Latent heat Vapour pressures and their determination Radiant heat Its reflection, refraction, absorption and emission Conductivity Determination of coefficients of conductivity Indicator diagrams Carnot's Heat engine First and second laws of Thermo-dynamics Carnot's function and Thomson's scale of temperature Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat.

Light—

Determination of the velocity of light. Elementary mathematical formulæ relating to the reflection and refraction of light. Mirrors. Lenses. Dispersion and spectrum analysis. The construction of achromatic lenses. Undulatory theory of light. Rectilineal propagation of light. Deduction of the laws of reflection and refraction. Interference of light. NEWTON'S rings, and colours of thin plates. Diffraction. Double refraction in uniaxal crystals. Plane, circularly, and elliptically polarised light. Interference of polarised light. Rotation of plane of polarisation.

Magnetism—

Method of drawing lines of magnetic force. Magnetic potential. Action of one magnet on another placed broadside or endways. Determination of magnetic moments, horizontal component of Earth's magnetic force, and the dip. Magnetic induction. Coefficients of magnetisation and induction. Permeability. Diamagnetism.

Electricity—

Proof of the law of Electrical repulsion. Specific inductive capacity. THOMSON'S quadrant and absolute electrometers. Calculation of potential, capacity, and energy in simple cases. Frictional and inductive machines. The Electric current. Galvanometer. Determination of resistances. OHM'S LAW. JOULE'S LAW. Determination of electromotive force and internal resistance of batteries. Properties of a conjugate system of conductors. Electrolysis and electro-chemical equivalents. Thermo-electrical currents. PELTIER and THOMSON's effects. Electro-magnetism. Electromotive force produced in conductors by altering the magnetic field surrounding them Coefficients of mutual and self-induction RUHMKORFF's coil: Elementary theory of dynamo Units, electrostatic and electro-magnetic Definitions of Coulom, Ampère, Volt, Farad, Ohm, Watt and Joule

The *practical* Examination will be in the following experiments from GLAZEBROOK SHAW's Practical Physics :—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7—10, 12, 13, 15—17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32—34, 36—40, 48, 49, 51—54, 56, 57, 62, 69—78, 80

The following books are suggested for the guidance of lecturers and students, but are not prescribed —

MAXWELL Matter and Motion
FOSTER and ATKINSON Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism
J J. THOMSON's Elements of the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism
GLAZEBROOK and SHAW Practical Physics
DANIELL. Principles of Physics
DESCHANEL · Natural Philosophy.
MAXWELL : Theory of Heat
EVERETT Vibratory Motion and Sound
GANOT Natural Philosophy
GLAZEBROOK : Heat and Light
GLAZEBROOK : Physical Optics

PRESTON: Theory of Heat.

PRESTON: Theory of Light.

S. P. THOMSON: Electricity and Magnetism.

GRAY: Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

Chemistry.

The Examination in Chemistry shall consist of two papers and a *practical* examination.

The following Syllabus is prescribed:—

A.—Elements, compounds, mixtures, solutions, chemical action, symbols, formulæ, nomenclature, laws of chemical combination, equivalents.

Outlines of elementary crystallography.

The Atomic Theory, GAY LUSSAC'S Law, AVOGADRO'S Law, DULONG and PETIT'S Law. Determination of Atomic and Molecular weights, Isomorphism, Dimorphism, Isodimorphism, &c. Chemical notation, Valency, Graphic formulæ, chemical equations, calculation of formulæ, and percentage composition, Compound radicals. Theories of dissociation in gases and liquids. Chemical affinity. Influence of heat and light on Chemical affinity, Allotropy, Isomerism, Electrolysis. FARADAY'S Law, Diffusion, Dialysis, Catalysis, Combustion, Flame, Luminosity, Elements of Thermochemistry, Outlines of spectrum analysis.

Distinction between metals and non-metals, alloys, acids, bases, salts and anhydrides. The constitution of salts. The Periodic Law and the study of the elements on the periodic system.

A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses and general characters of the following non-metals, their allotropic modifications, and their principal compounds —Hydrogen, Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine, Iodine, Oxygen, Sulphur, Boron, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Carbon, Silicon and Argon; also Selenium, Tellurium, Gallium, Rubidium, Cæsium, so far as to determine their location in LOTHAR MEYER'S or MENDELJEFF'S tables.

A general knowledge of the methods of preparation properties and uses of the following metals and their principal salts:—Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Lithium, Silver, Calcium, Barium, Strontium, Magnesium, Zinc, Copper, Mercury, Cadmium, Gold, Lead, Tin, Platinum, Aluminium, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium, Manganese, Iron, Nickel, Cobalt

A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids, salts, &c, employed in arts and manufactures; and also of the metallurgy of Iron, Copper, Lead, Silver, Gold, Mercury, and Platinum

B —Practical work

1. Analysis of salts by wet and dry processes The salts to contain one acid and one base and to be confined to the following metals and acid radicals —Silver, Mercury, Lead, Copper, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Tin, Cadmium, Zinc, Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt, Strontium, Barium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Hydrogen, Chlorides, Iodides, Bromides, Fluorides,

Sulphides, Nitrites, Sulphites, Cyanides, Acetates, Oxalates, Phosphates (normal), Chlorates, Sulphates, Nitrates, Carbonates, Borates, Chromates.

2. The preparation of and the recognition of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Allotropic modifications of Sulphur, Carbon-monoxide, Carbon-dioxide, Marshgas, Ammonia, Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, Sulphur-dioxide, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Nitrous oxide, Nitric oxide.

Preparation of simple salts involving no special difficulty, and use of no special apparatus.

The following books are suggested :—

NEWTH : Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER : Treatise on Chemistry, Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

WATT : Inorganic Chemistry.

KOLBE : Inorganic Chemistry.

JAGO : Inorganic Chemistry (LONGMAN'S Advanced Science Manuals).

HILL : Practical Chemistry.

TILDEN : Chemical Philosophy.

WURTZ : Chemical Theory.

REMSEN : Introduction to the Study of Chemistry.

THORPE and MUIR : Qualitative Analysis.

FENTON : Notes on Qualitative Analysis.

TURPIN : Practical Inorganic Chemistry.

JONES : Junior Course of Practical Chemistry.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE D Sc

Mathematics.

The subjects of Examination are—

Analytical Solid Geometry

The following text-books are suggested —

SMITH's Solid Geometry or the corresponding portions of FROST's Solid Geometry

Elementary Differential Equations, including equations of the first order, similar equations with constant coefficients of any order and partial differential equations of the first order and first degree

EDWARD's Integral Calculus and FORSYTH's Differential Equations may be consulted

Dynamics of a Particle

"TAIT and STEELE" or "WILLIAMSON and TARLETON" may be consulted

Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions

* As in the first four Chapters of ROUTH

The Examination will consist of two papers as follows —

1 Solid Geometry and Elementary Differential Equations

2 Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc.

Mathematics.

The subjects of Examination are—

Algebra and Trigonometry with Elements of Theory of Functions, as in CHRYSTAL'S Algebra and HOBSON'S Trigonometry.

Analytical Statics.

Either ROUTH'S "Statics" or MINCHIN'S "Statics" is recommended.

Dynamics of a Particle.

TAIT and STEELE'S "Dynamics of a Particle" or WILLIAMSON and TARLETON'S "Dynamics" may be consulted.

Rigid Dynamics.

As in the first volume of ROUTH'S "Rigid Dynamics." MACH'S "Science of Mechanics" is also recommended.

Differential Calculus.

Integral Calculus.

Differential Equation.

Elements of the Calculus of Variations.

Analytical Plane Geometry.

Analytical Solid Geometry.

A more thorough knowledge of those subjects which have been taken in previous Examinations will now be required.

TENNYSON: In Memoriam

BACON Essays

MORE Utopia

FROUDE. Short Studies on Great Subjects, A Fortnight in Kerry, Reciprocal Duties of State and Subject; On Progress; Education, On the Uses of a Landed Gentry, Party Politics

CARLYLE: Heroes and Hero Worship

E. F KNIGHT Where Three Empires Meet (LONGMAN'S Colonial Library)

THACKERAY Esmond

MORRIS. Historical Outlines of English Accidence (Revised by KELLNER)

KELLNER Historical Outlines of English Syntax

STOPFORD BROOKE Primer of English Literature

SAINTSBURY Elizabethan Literature

Sanskrit

Rigveda Samhita, I, I and II (Asiatic Society)

Chhandogya Upanishad

SUDRAKA Mrichchhakatika

BHAVABHUTI: Malatimadhava

VISAKHADATTA - Mudrarakshasa

VANABHATTA Kadambari Purvabhaga

VYASA and SANKARA Vedanta Sutra with Sankarabhashya Adhyaya II, Padas I, II

Bhashaparichchheda and Muktavali

VACHASPATI MISRA: Sankhyatattava Kaumudi.

MAMMATA: Kavyaprakasa.

Sahityadarpana, Chapter VI.

Bhagavadgita with Sankarabhashya.

WHITNEY: Sanskrit Grammar.

MUIR: Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I and II.

VIDYARANYA BHAARATITIRTHA: Panchadasi Outlines of Sanskrit Literature as in WEBER or in the Introductions to LANMAN'S Sanskrit Reader or any similar book.

Candidates may take up CUNNINGHAMS' *Corpus Inscriptionum* instead of the Bhashaparichchheda and Muktavali and VACHASPATI MISRA'S Sankhyatattava Kaumudi.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only.)

Arabic.

Maqámáte Haríri.

Mustatraf.

Muqaddamat-ul-Qamús.

Divane Hamása.

„ Mutanabbi.

„ Nabegha.

„ Sabae Muallaqát (as contained in Zouzani).

Qasidæ Banate Suád.

Kafia and Shafia, with commentaries by Rázi.

Mukhtasar-ul-Maáni.

TENNYSON: In Memoriam.

BACON: Essays

MORE: Utopia.

FROUDE: Short Studies on Great Subjects, A Fortnight in Kerry; Reciprocal Duties of State and Subject, On Progress, Education, On the Uses of a Landed Gentry, Party Politics

CARLYLE: Heroes and Hero Worship

E. F. KNIGHT: Where Three Empires Meet (LONGMANS Colonial Library)

THACKERAY: Esmond.

MORRIS: Historical Outlines of English Accidence (Revised by KELLNER)

KELLNER: Historical Outlines of English Syntax

STOPFORD BROOKE: Primer of English Literature

SAINTSBURY: Elizabethan Literature.

Sanskrit.

Rigveda Samhita, I, I and II (Asiatic Society)

Chhandogya Upanishad

SUDRAKA: Mrichchhakatika.

BHAVABHUTI: Malatimadhava.

VISAKHADATTA: Mudrarakshasa

VANABHATTA: Kadambari Purvabhaga.

VYASA and SANKARA: Vedanta Sutra with Sankarabhashya Adhyaya II, Padas I, II

Bhashaparichchheda and Muktavali

VACHASPATI MISRA : Sankhyatattava Kaumudi.

MAMMATA : Kavyaprakasa.

Sahityadarpana, Chapter VI.

Bhagavadgita with Sankarabhashya.

WHITNEY : Sanskrit Grammar.

MUIR : Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I and II.

VIDYARANYA BHAARATITIRTHA : Panchadasi Outlines of Sanskrit Literature as in WEBER or in the Introductions to LANMAN'S Sanskrit Reader or any similar book.

Candidates may take up CUNNINGHAMS' *Corpus Inscriptionum* instead of the Bhashaparichchheda and Muktavali and VACHASPATI MISRA'S *Sankhyatattava* Kaumudi.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only.)

Arabic.

Maqámáte Harírí.

Mustatraf.

Muqaddamat-ul-Qamús.

Divane Hamása.

,, Mutanabbi.

,, Nabegha.

.. Sabae Muallaqát (as contained in Zouzani).

Qasidæ Banate Suád.

Kafia and Shafia, with commentaries by Rázi.

Mukhtasar-ul-Maáni.

Muhit-ud-Dair

A general knowledge of the literary history of Arabia down to the time of Mutanabbi

Persian.

Ain Akbari — Description of India and the Emperor Akbar's Precepts	آئين اكبري—بيان هندوستان وقوانين گذار شهنشاهي
Vaqáya Nemat Khan Ali	وقائع نعمت خان عالي •
Akhláqe Náseri	اخلاق ناصري •
Ijáze Khusravi	اعجاز خسروي •
Se Nasre Zuhuri	سه نثر ظهوري •
Tauqiáte Kisra	توقيعات كسرى •
Abul Fazal	ابوالفضل •
Shahnamae Firdausi	شاه نامه فردوسي •
Qasaed Qáani,	قصائد قاآني •
Divan Saadi with Qasaed	ديوان سعدي مع قصائد و ملمعات •
Qasaed Zahir Faryabi	قصائد ظهير فاريابي •
Divane Háfiz	ديوان حافظ •
Qasaed Khaqani	قصائد خاقاني •
Hadaequl Balaghat	حدائق البلاغت •
Meyarul Ashâar	معيار الاشعار •

Persian history and general literature, and Arabic as far as is necessary for understanding Arabic quotations and allusions; and also the Arabic Course for the Intermediate Examination of 1899

Latin.

PLAUTUS: Trinummus; Aulularia.

CATULLUS:

LUCRETIUS: De Rerum Natura.

VIRGIL: Georgics, Æneid.

HORACE: Satires and Epistles and Ars Poetica.

JUVENAL: Satires.

SALLUST: Bellum Catilinarium.

CICERO: The Letters; De Finibus; De Oratore; The Orations against Verres.

TACITUS: The Annals.

QUINTILIAN: Institutio Oratoria.

History.

MOMMSEN: Roman History, translated by W. P. Dickson.

Greek.

HOMER: Iliad, Books I—VI; Odyssey, Books I—IV.

PINDAR: The Olympian and Pythian Odes.

ÆSCHYLUS: Prometheus Vinctus; Agamemnon; Persæ.

SOPHOCLES: Œdidus Tyrannus; Electra; Philoctetes.

EURIPIDES: Medea; Hecuba; Iphigenia in Aulide.

ARISTOPHANES: Clouds; Frogs; Birds.

THEOCRITUS: Idyls.

HERODOTUS: Books I, II, and VII.

THUCYDIDES: Books I, IV, and VI.

Muhit-ud-Dair

A general knowledge of the literary history of Arabia down to the time of Mutanabbi

Persian

Ain Akbari — Description of India and the Emperor *Akbar's Precepts*	آئین اکبری — بیان هندوستان و بادشاه گفتار شهنشاهی
Vaqáya Nemat Khan Ali	وقائع نعمت خان عالی •
Akhláqe Náseri	اخلاق ناصری •
Ejáze Khusravi	اعجاز خسروی •
Se Nasre Zuhuri	سه نثر ظهوری •
Tauqíáte Kisra.	توقیعات کسری •
Abul Fazal.	ابوالفضل •
Shahnamae Firdausi	شاه نامه فردوسی •
Qasaed Qáání,	قصائد قاآنی •
Divan Saadi with Qasaed	دیوان سعدی مع قصائد و ملمعات •
Qasaed Zahir Faryabi	قصائد ظهیر فاریابی •
Divane Háfiz	دیوان حافظ •
Qasaed Khaqani	قصائد خاقانی •
Hadaequl Balaghat	حدائق البلاغت •
Meyarul Ashãar	معیار الاشعار •

Persian history and general literature, and Arabic as far as is necessary for understanding Arabic quotations and allusions; and also the Arabic Course for the Intermediate Examination of 1899

Latin.

Plautus: Trinummus; Aulularia.

Catullus:

Lucretius: De Rerum Natura.

Virgil: Georgics, Æneid.

Horace: Satires and Epistles and Ars Poetica.

Juvenal: Satires.

Sallust: Bellum Catilinarium.

Cicero: The Letters; De Finibus: De Oratore; The Orations against Verres.

Tacitus: The Annals.

Quintilian: Institutio Oratoria.

History.

Mommsen: Roman History, translated by W. P. Dickson.

Greek.

Homer: Iliad, Books I—VI; Odyssey, Books I—IV.

Pindar: The Olympian and Pythian Odes.

Æschylus: Prometheus Vinctus; Agamemnon; Persæ.

Sophocles: Œdidus Tyrannus; Electra; Philoctetes.

Euripides: Medea; Hecuba; Iphigenia in Aulide.

Aristophanes: Clouds; Frogs; Birds.

Theocritus: Idyls.

Herodotus: Books I, II, and VII.

Thucydides: Books I, IV, and VI.

DEMOSTHENES: Philippic Orations, Orations against Leptines and Meidias

PLATO Gorgias; Protagoras; Symposium, Republic, Books I—IV.

ARISTOTLE Ethics

History

CURTIUS History of Greece

Hebrew.

Judges
Nehemiah
Ezra
Esther
Ecclesiastes
Job

Psalms
Proverbs
Isaiah
Jeremiah
Ezekiel
Daniel

Syriac

The Gospel according to St Luke and the Acts of the Apostles in the Peshito version

History

ROBERTSON SMITH Old Testament in the Jewish Church

EWALD History and Antiquities of Israel

Philosophy *

Mental and Moral Science

PLATO Republic (in an English translation, either JOWETT'S or DAVIES and VAUGHAN'S)

ARISTOTLE Nicomachean Ethics (Translated by PETERS or WILLIAMS)

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* A fifth paper will be set on some Philosophical question

KANT: Critique of the Pure Reason. (Translated by MAX MÜLLER.)

BERKELEY: Principles of Human Knowledge.

HUME: Inquiry concerning Human Understanding; Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.

LADD: Outlines of Physiological Psychology.

SIGWART: Logic (Translated by DENDY), 2 Vols.

SETH: Scottish Philosophy.

T. H. GREEN: Prolegomena to Ethics.

A. WEBER: History of Philosophy. (Translated by THILLY.)

History.

(1) The B.A. History Course, including Constitutional History and both Special Periods.

(2) The B.A. Course in Political Science and Political Philosophy.

(3) The following books:—STEPHEN: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity; MAINE: Ancient Law.

Mathematics.

The Examinations in Mathematics for the Degree of M.A. to be the same as the First and Second Examinations for the D.Sc.

Physical Science.

Candidates may take up either Physics or Chemistry.

Physics

The Course shall include,

(1) Properties of Matter

(2) Heat.

(3) Sound

(4) Light

(5) Electricity and Magnetism as in the following Text-Books —

MAXWELL Theory of Heat

BALFOUR-STEWART Treatise on Heat or the corresponding parts of PRESTON's Theory of Heat

GRAY Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism

MAXWELL Elementary Electricity

S THOMSON Electricity and Magnetism

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW Practical Physics

GLAZEBROOK Physical Optics, or the corresponding parts of PRESTON's Theory of Light

GANOT. Physics,—part relating to Sound

DESCHANEL Physics, part relating to Sound (New edition)

TYNDALL Sound

TAIT Properties of Matter

FOSTER and ATKINSON Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism

J J THOMSON: Elements of the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism

Chemistry.

The Course shall include,—

(1) Inorganic Chemistry: (2) a general knowledge of Organic Chemistry: (3) a general knowledge of Physical Chemistry: (4) History of Chemistry and Chemical Theory: (5) Practical Chemistry, both Qualitative and Quantitative, excluding Organic Analysis: as in the following Text-Books:—

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER: Treatise on Chemistry, Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

NEWTH: Inorganic Chemistry.

REMSEN: Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER: Organic Chemistry (parts in large type).

BERNTHSEN: Organic Chemistry.

WURTZ: History of Chemical Theory.

WURTZ: Atomic Theory.

LOTHAR MEYER: Modern Theories of Chemistry.

REMSEN: Principles of Chemical Theory.

OSTWALD: Outlines of General Chemistry (parts on Solutions and Electro-Chemical relations).

VALENTIN: Quantitative Analysis.

THORPE and MUIR: Quantitative Analysis.

CLOWES and COLEMAN: Quantitative Analysis.

(Reference may be made to FRESENIUS.)

TEXT-BOOKS FOR 1900.

ENGLISH

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1900

CH KINGSLEY · Heroes

CAPTAIN MARRYAT Masterman Ready (abridged as in Bell's Reading Books)

GOLDSMITH The Traveller

MACAULAY Horatius

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1900

SCOTT The Lady of the Lake

LONGFELLOW Evangeline

TENNYSON The Coming of Arthur; The Passing of Arthur

ADDISON as in the Golden Treasury Series

WASHINGTON IRVING Sketch Book

LORD ROSEBERY Pitt (Men of Action Series)

WEST Elements of English Grammar

B A EXAMINATION, 1900

SHAKESPEARE A Midsummer Night's Dream, Richard II, Othello

MILTON: Paradise Lost, Books V, VI, VII.

KEATS: Selections, Endymion, Book I; Hyperion; Sleep and Poetry; Ode to a Nightingale; Ode on a Grecian Urn; Ode (Bards of Passion and of Mirth); To Autumn; Ode on Melancholy.

TENNYSON: The Holy Grail; The last Tournament; Guinevere; The Passing of Arthur.

SIDNEY COLVIN: Keats (English Men of Letters Series).

CARLYLE: Readings from, ed. by KEITH LEASK (Blackie's English Classics).

LAMB: Essays of Elia, ed. by HALLWARD and HILL (Macmillan, 1895).

NEWMAN: Idea of a University, Chapters V, VI, VII.

DOWDEN: Shakespeare Primer.

ABBOTT: Shakespearian Grammar (as far as it bears on the Plays prescribed).

The literary history of the Periods of Shakespeare and Milton as in SHAW'S Manual of English Literature or any similar hand-book.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1900.

N.B.—Candidates will have to take up Groups I, II, III, VI, VII and *either* IV*a*. and V*a*. *or* IV*b*. and V*b*.

I.—*Nineteenth Century Poetry.*

TENNYSON: In Memoriam.

WARD: English Poets, Vol IV (Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Scott, Campbell, Byron, T. Moore, Shelley, Keats, Landor, T Hood, Eliz Barrett-Browning, R. Browning, Matth Arnold, Tennyson)

II.—*Poetry from Milton to the end of the 18th Century*

MILTON Samson Agonistes; Comus; Sonnets

DRYDEN: Satires, ed by COLLINS (Macmillan)

POPE Essay on Man

III.—*Shakespeare*

Hamlet, Anthony and Cleopatra, As you like it; The Winter's Tale

IVa.—*Elisabethan Dramatists (exclusive of Shakespeare), Chaucer, Spenser*

BEN JONSON Every Man in his Humour

CHAUCER. Prologue, the Knight's Tale, the Nonne Prestes Tale (ed. MORRIS)

SPENSER, Faery Queen, Books I, II

IVb.—*Chaucer, Spenser, and general Philology of the English Language*

CHAUCER. Prologue, the Knight's Tale, the Nonne Prestes Tale (ed MORRIS)

SPENSER Faery Queen, Books I, II.

MORRIS: Historical Outlines of English Accidence.

KELLNER. Historical Outlines of English Syntax.

V*a.*—*Early Prose; Essays, 17th and 18th Centuries.*

MORE: Utopia.

SIDNEY: Apologie for Poesie.

BACON: Essays.

ADDISON: as in the Golden Treasury Series.

V*b.*—*Anglo-Saxon.*

VI.—*Prose: 18th and 19th Centuries.*

SHERIDAN: The Rivals.

CARLYLE: Heroes and Hero Worship.

FROUDE: Short Studies on Great Subjects (A Fortnight in Kerry; Reciprocal Duties of State and subject; On Progress; Education; On the Uses of a Landed Gentry; Party Politics).

GEORGE ELIOT: Silas Marner.

VII.—*The History of English Literature.*

CLASSICAL LANGUAGES, 1900.

SANSKRIT.

Entrance Examination
Intermediate ,,
B A. ,,
Same as for 1899

M A EXAMINATION

Rigveda, Peterson's University Selections.

Chhāndogya Upanishad.

Bhagavadgita (text only)

SUDRAKA Mrichchhakatika.

BHAVABHUTI Malatimadhava.

VISAKHADATTA Mudrarakshasa.

VANABHATTA Kadambari Purva bhaga.

MAMMATA Kavyaprakasa

Sahityadarpana, Chapter VI

VYASA and SANKARA Vedanta Sutras with Sankara's Bhashya, Adhy I, Pada I, Sutras 1—4 inclusive and Adhy II, Padas 1 and 2

PRASASTAPADA Padarthadharmasamgraha, commonly known as Vaiseshikabhashya, Mula only

VACHASPATI MISRA Samkhya tattava Kaumudi.

NAISHADHA Canto I?

MUIR Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I & II.

The Outlines of the History of Sanskrit Literature as in Weber or in the Introduction to Lanman's Sanskrit Reader or any similar work

As an alternative to the Samkhyatattava Kaumudi and the Padarthadharmasamgraha, candidates may offer Cunningham's *Corpus Inscriptionum*

Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin and Hebrew —Throughout as for 1899

French, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali—(for Entrance female candidates only)—as for 1899.

Urdu and Hindi—(for School Final-Examination)—as for 1899.

PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC, 1900.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Logic, same as for 1899.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

CROOM ROBERTSON: Psychology (University Extension Series).

BERKELEY: Dialogue of Hylas and Philonous.

HUME: Inquiry concerning Human Understanding (Ward, Lock and Bowden's edition).

BUTLER: Fifteen Sermons and Dissertation on Virtue.

MILL: Utilitarianism.

MUIRHEAD: Ethics. (University Extension Series—3rd edition, revised and enlarged.)

FLINT: Theism, Chapters I—IX

or

SIDGWICK: Outlines of the history of Ethics.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

PLATO: Republic (in an English translation, either JOWETT'S or DAVIES and VAUGHAN'S).

ARISTOTLE: Nicomachean Ethics. (Translated by PETERS or WILLIAMS.)

KANT Critique of Pure Reason. (Translated by MAX MÜLLER)

BERKELEY Principles of Human Knowledge

HUME · Inquiry concerning Human Understanding and Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals

GREEN · Prolegomena to Ethics

SETH Scottish Philosophy

WARD · Psychology (Reprint of article "Psychology" from Encyc Brit.)

SIGWART Logic (Translated by DENDY, 2 Vols) Parts prescribed, are—

Vol I Introduction and pages 1—175, 245—374.

Vol II Introduction and pages 181—418

WEBER · History of Philosophy (Translated by THILLY)

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, 1900.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1900

History, as for 1899

Geography—Clarke's *Geographic* Reader

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1900

As for 1899

B A EXAMINATION, 1900

Political Economy and Political Science

(1)—*Political Economy*

WALKER Political Economy

PRICE Political Economy in England

(2)—*Political Science.*

Bluntschli : Theory of the State.

Bagehot : English Constitution.

Strachey : India (New and Revised Edition), Chapters III—XV and XVIII—XXI,

and either

Aristotle : Politics,

or

Seeley : Introduction to Political Science.

B.A. HISTORY, 1900.

(A)—*European History.*

(*a*)—**Freeman** : General Sketch of European History.
Bryce : Holy Roman Empire.

(*b*)—
Either (1) **Seeley** : Growth of British Policy,
Guizot : History of Civilization in Europe;

or (2) *The Roman Provinces*—
Merivale's General History of Rome (from Chapter 18), such parts only as concern the Provinces.
Arnold's Government of the Roman Provinces.
Cicero's Verrine Orations (translation in Bohn's Library).

(B) (1) *English Constitutional History*—

Taswell-Langmead : Constitutional History.

(2) or *The Administration of Warren Hastings*—

Lyall : Warren Hastings.

FORREST: The Administration of Warren Hastings.

STRACHEY · The Rohilla War.

(3) or *The Crusades*—

ARCHER and KINGSFORD The Crusades

COX: The Crusades

COTTER MORISON Life and Times of St Bernard

M.A. EXAMINATION HISTORY, 1900

Same as for 1899.

For (1) *read*—

"The B A. History Course, including one only of the alternative subjects specified in A (*b*) and all three of the alternative subjects specified in B"

MATHEMATICS FOR 1900.

ENTRANCE.

The Course in Arithmetic shall be the whole of Arithmetic including Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The rest of the Course in Mathematics as for 1899

INTERMEDIATE.

Arithmetic.

1 Principles of Arithmetic—including scales of notation (H. Cox; Macmillan & Co)

2 Arithmetic, General

3. Mensuration of the Simpler Solids—Cylinders, parallelopipeds, prisms, pyramids, prismoids and spheres.

The rest of the Course as for 1899.

B.A., B.Sc., M.A. AND D.Sc.

As for 1899.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY FOR 1900.

SCHOOL FINAL.

As for 1899.

INTERMEDIATE.

As for 1899.

B.A. AND B.SC.

Physics.

The Syllabus is that prescribed for 1899.

The following books may be consulted :—

MAXWELL : Matter and Motion.
DANIELL : Principles of Physics.
DESCHANEL : Natural Philosophy.
GANOT : Natural Philosophy.
MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.
PRESTON : Theory of Heat.
DRAPER : Heat.
GLAZEBROOK : Heat and Light.
EVERETT : Vibratory Motion and Sound.

FORREST : The Administration of Warren Hastings.

STRACHEY The Rohilla War

(3) or *The Crusades*—

ARCHER and KINGSFORD *The Crusades*

COX The Crusades

COTTER MORISON Life and Times of St Bernard

M.A EXAMINATION HISTORY, 1900

Same as for 1899

For (1) *read*—

"The B A History Course, including one only of the alternative subjects specified in A (*b*) and all three of the alternative subjects specified in B '

MATHEMATICS FOR 1900

ENTRANCE

The Course in Arithmetic shall be the whole of Arithmetic including Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks

The rest of the Course in Mathematics as for 1899

INTERMEDIATE.

Arithmetic.

1. Principles of Arithmetic—including scales of notation (H Cox ; Macmillan & Co)

2 Arithmetic, General

3. Mensuration of the Simpler Solids—Cylinders, parallelopipeds, prisms, pyramids, prismoids and spheres.

The rest of the Course as for 1899.

B.A., B.Sc., M.A. AND D.Sc.

As for 1899.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY FOR 1900.

SCHOOL FINAL.

As for 1899.

INTERMEDIATE.

As for 1899.

B.A. AND B.Sc.

Physics.

The Syllabus is that prescribed for 1899.

The following books may be consulted :—

MAXWELL : Matter and Motion.
DANIELL : Principles of Physics.
DESCHANEL : Natural Philosophy.
GANOT : Natural Philosophy.
MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.
PRESTON : Theory of Heat.
DRAPER : Heat.
GLAZEBROOK : Heat and Light.
EVERETT : Vibratory Motion and Sound.

BARNES · Practical Acoustics

EMTAGE Light

GLAZEBROOK Physical Optics

PRESTON · Theory of Light

S P THOMPSON · Electricity and Magnetism

FOSTER and ATKINSON Electricity and Magnetism

J J THOMSON Elements of the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW · Practical Physics

Chemistry.

The Syllabus is that prescribed for 1899

The following books may be consulted —

NEWTH · Inorganic Chemistry

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER Treatise on Chemistry, Vol I and Vol II (Parts I and II)

WATT Inorganic Chemistry

KOLBE. Do do

TILDEN: Chemical Philosophy

WURTZ. Chemical Theory.

REMSEN Principles of Chemical Theory

HILL Practical Chemistry

THORPE and MUIR: Qualitative Analysis

FENTON: Notes on Qualitative Analysis

JONES: Junior Course of Practical Chemistry

TURPIN. Practical Inorganic Chemistry.

FIRST D.SC.

Physics.

The subjects of Examination are:—

Properties of Matter.
Heat.
Sound.

The scope of the Examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books:—

TAIT: Properties of Matter.
MAXWELL: Theory of Heat.
PRESTON: Theory of Heat.
GANOT: Physics (part relating to Sound);
or,
DESCHANEL: Physics (do. do.).
BARNES: Practical Acoustics.

The following may also be consulted:—

KELVIN: Popular Lectures and Addresses, Vol. I.
FOURIER: Theory of Heat.
STONE: On Sound.
DONKIN: Acoustics.
HELMHOLTZ: Sensations of Tone, Parts I and II.

Papers bearing on the subjects of the Examination given in *Nature*, the *Philosophical Magazine* or the Transactions of the Royal Society.

Practical Examination

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the Examination as in—

STEWART and GEE: Elementary Practical Physics, Vol I

SHAW Practical work at the Cavendish Laboratory; Heat

BARNES · Practical Acoustics

The following may also be consulted —

PICKERING Physical Manipulation.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW Practical Physics

LOUDON and MCLENNAN Experimental Physics

NICHOLS · Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol II

OSTWALD Physico-Chemical Measurements

KOHLRAUSCH Physical Measurements

Papers in Scientific Publications as above

Chemistry

The subjects of Examination are :—

Inorganic Chemistry

The following may be consulted —

NEWTH · Inorganic Chemistry

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER Treatise on Chemistry, Vol I and Vol II (Parts I and II)

Organic Chemistry

The following may be consulted —

REMSEN Organic Chemistry

BERNTHSEN Organic Chemistry

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry, as in—

REMSEN: Principles of Chemical Theory.

MEYER: Modern Theories of Chemistry.

WURTZ: Atomic Theory.

WURTZ: History of Chemical Theory.

Practical Chemistry—Inorganic, Qualitative and Quantitative.

The following may be consulted:—

VALENTIN: Qualitative Analysis.

CLOWES and COLEMAN: Quantitative Analysis.

SECOND D.Sc.

Physics.

The subjects of Examination are:—

Light.

Magnetism.

Electricity.

The scope of the Examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books:—

PRESTON: Theory of Light.

FOSTER and ATKINSON: Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON: Elements of the Mathematical Theory, Electricity and Magnetism;

or,

The corresponding parts of GRAY'S Theory and Practice of Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

The following may also be consulted :—

GORDON Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON : Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism

HERTZ : Electric Waves.

Papers in Scientific Publications as for the First D.Sc.

Practical Examination

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the Examination as in—

GLAZEBROOK Physical Optics

STEWART and GEE Elementary Practical Physics, Vol. II.

The following may also be consulted —

HENDERSON . Practical Electricity and Magnetism

MASCART and JOUBERT : Electricity and Magnetism, Vol II.

NICHOLS : Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Chemistry

The subjects of Examination are—

Inorganic Chemistry

Special attention should be paid to recent work

Organic Chemistry

The following may be consulted —

BERNTHSEN : Organic Chemistry

RICHTER : Organic Chemistry.

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

OSTWALD : Outlines of General Chemistry.

NERNST : Theoretical Chemistry.

E. VON MEYER : History of Chemistry.

SCHORLEMMER : Rise and Development of Organic Chemistry.

Practical Chemistry.

Organic Analysis and Preparations involving no special difficulty.

The following may be consulted :—

LASSAR COHN : Organic Chemistry.

BERNTHSEN : Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER : Organic Chemistry.

Some knowledge of the more important papers to be found in the Journal of the Chemical Society or the Transactions of the Royal Society will also be required.

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M.A.

Physics and Chemistry.

For 'Same as for the First and Second D.Sc.'

Read 'Same as for 1899.'

LL B. EXAMINATION.

The following Text-Books, Acts and Codes are recommended by the Faculty of Law under Regulation 7 of the Regulations in Law in connection with the subjects prescribed in Regulation 6 —

Text-Books

(1) HOLLAND's Elements of Jurisprudence

(2) COWELL's Tagore Lectures, 1872

(3) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872)

(4) The Introduction to FIELD's Law of Evidence in British India

(5) The rules and forms relating to pleadings, appeals and applications contained in the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), as amended by Acts XIV of 1885, VII and X of 1888, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), as amended by Acts III of 1884, X of 1886 and V of 1887, and the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1865), as amended by Acts XIII of 1875, II of 1877 and VI of 1881.

(6) The Mitakshara, Chapters I and II

(7) J S. SIROMANI's Commentary on Hindu Law

(8) HAMILTON's Hedaya (edited by GRADEY)

(9) RUMSEY's Sirajiyah.

(10) BAILLIE's Digest of Muhammadan Law, Imamees.

(11) The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872), as amended by Act I of 1877.

(12) The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), as amended by Act II of 1885.

(13) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), as amended by Act III of 1885.

(14) The Indian Easements Act, 1882 (V of 1882).

(15) INNIS'S Digest of the Law of Easements.

(16) The Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), as amended by sections 104—107, Act XII of 1879, Act I of 1880, section 12, Act XIX of 1883, section 483, Act X of 1882 VII of 1886 and VII of 1887.

(17) The Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1875), as amended by Acts XIII of 1875, II of 1877 and VI of 1881.

(18) UNDERHILL on Torts.

(19) STORY'S Equity (edited by GRIGSBY), the Chapters relating to Trusts and Mortgages.

(20) The Law of Specific Relief in India, by CHARLES COLLETT.

(21) The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (II of 1882).

(22) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1882 (XIV of 1882), as amended by Acts XIV of 1885, VII and X of 1888, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (XV of 1877), as amended by section 108, Act XII of 1872, Act VIII of 1880, section 159, Act V of 1881 and Act VII of 1888.

(23) The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) as amended by Acts VI of 1861, XXVII of 1870, XIX of 1872, X of 1873, XII of 1881, VIII of 1882, and X of 1886

(24) The Code of Criminal Procedure (see No 5 above)

(25) The Acts and Regulations in force relating to the subjects mentioned in paragraph 8 of Regulation 6 of the Regulations in Law

(N B — The above list is suggestive only, and must not be taken to be exhaustive or exclusive)

X.

ENDOWMENTS.

QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA JUBILEE MEDAL.

In a letter from the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{75\text{E}}{\text{III—155-8}}$ of 1888, dated 12th—16th January, 1888, a Government promissory note for Rs.1,000 was transferred to the University, being the gift of Mohan Lal Vishnu Lal Pandia, Member and Secretary of the State Council of Mewar, Odeypur; which sum of one thousand rupees was set aside by him to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, under the following conditions :—

(1) That the sum of the Endowment be invested in Government promissory notes and placed under the protection of Government.

(2) That, from the interest of the Endowment, two silver medals, bearing the inscription "Queen-Empress Victoria Jubilee Medal" be given at the Convocation of Calcutta University for commemorating the Jubilee every year to the two most successful candidates of the North-Western Provinces who will appear from time to time for the M.A. and B.A. Examinations of Calcutta University.

Medallists, 1891.—Satish Chandra Bandopadhya, M A., Agra College, and Surendra Nath Sen, B A., Canning College

Medallists, 1892.—Alfred S. Jeremy, M A., Teacher, and Raghubir Prasad, B A., Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1893.—Surendra Nath Sen, M A., Canning College, and Jawala Prasad, B A., Muir Central College

Medallists, 1894.—Hari Prasad Vidavant, M A., Muir Central College, and Ghasi Ram, B A., Agra College

Medallists, 1895.—Seyad Muhammad Khalil, M A., Queen's College, and Muhammad Wilayat Ullah, B A., M A.-O. College

Medallists, 1896.—Jhumak Lal Saksena, M A., Agra College and Jawala Prasad, B A., Muir Central College

Medallist, 1897.—Maheshwar Prasad, B A., Muir Central College

IKBAL MEDAL.

Seyad Ikbal Ali Khan, Judge, H. H. Nizam's High Court, placed Rs 1,500 to be invested in 4 *per cent* (now reduced to 3½ *per cent*) Government paper, at the disposal of the University of Allahabad, the interest of which should be spent in a gold medal to be annually awarded on the following conditions —

(1) The medal to be called the Ikbal Medal

(2) To be awarded to the Muhammadan who stands first in order of merit, among his co-religionists at the B A. Examination. But in case no Muhammadan student has been successful in passing the said Examination, the Medal to be awarded to the student who heads the list of successful candidates without regard to religion or creed

Medallist, 1889.—Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1890.—Mirza Muhammad Askari, B.A., Canning College.

Medallist, 1891.—Syyad Muhammad Anwar-ul-Hasan, B.A., Canning College.

Medallist, 1892.—Nisar Ali, B.A., Bareilly College.

Medallist, 1893.—Khushi Muhammad, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1894.—Qawar Ali, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1895.—Muhammad Wilayat Ullah, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1896.—Abul Hasan, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1897.—Sayyad Muhammad Raza Muswi, B.A., Muir Central College, and Sayyad Mufawaz Hussain, B.A., Canning College.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT SCHOLARSHIP.

Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Government of India, placed Rs.6,000 in the Debenture Debt of the North-Western Provinces Club, Allahabad, twelve certificates of Rs.500 each bearing interest at 7 *per cent.* (now reduced to 5 *per cent.*) with a view to create a scholarship in the gift of the University of Allahabad, to be tenable for one year, in the Muir Central College, by a student of the Muir Central College who has taken his B.A. degree in Physical Science and intends to proceed to the M.A. degree in the same subjects. Such graduate to be selected by proper office-holders in the University.

Medallists, 1891.—Satish Chandra Bandopadhya, M A., Agra College, and Surendra Nath Sen, B A , Canning College

Medallists, 1892.—Alfred S Jeremy, M.A., Teacher, and Raghubir Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College

Medallist 1893.—Surendra Nath Sen, M A., Canning College, and Jawala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College

Medallists, 1894.—Hari Prasad Vidayant, M A , Muir Central College, and Ghasi Ram B A Agra College

Medallists, 1895.—Syyad Mohammad Khalil, M A., Queen's College, and Muhammad Wilayat Ullah, B.A , M A-O College

Medallists, 1896.—Jhumak Lal Saksena, M A , Agra College, and Jawala Prasad, B.A , Muir Central College

Medallist, 1897.—Maheshwar Prasad, B.A , Muir Central College

IKBAL MEDAL.

Syyad Ikbal Ali Khan, Judge, H H. Nizam's High Court, placed Rs 1,500 to be invested in 4 *per cent* (now reduced to 3½ *per cent*) Government paper, at the disposal of the University of Allahabad, the interest of which should be spent in a gold medal to be annually awarded on the following conditions —

(1) The medal to be called the Ikbal Medal

(2) To be awarded to the Muhammadan who stands first in order of merit, among his co-religionists at the B A. Examination But in case no Muhammadan student has been successful in passing the said Examination, the Medal to be awarded to the student who heads the list of successful candidates without regard to religion or creed

The property in the fund shall be vested in the University of Allahabad in trust for the following purposes :—

The fund shall be invested in Government Promissory Notes, and the income accruing therefrom shall be applied annually to the bestowal of scholarships and prizes for the encouragement of and reward for proficiency in the study of Sanskrit learning at Benares.

The said scholarships and prizes shall be denominated the Griffith Memorial Scholarships and Prizes respectively, and shall be awarded to such students only as are actually pursuing their studies at the Sanskrit College, Benares.

The income of the fund shall be annually applied in the following manner :—

(*a*) Two scholarships, not exceeding Rs.5 *per mensem* each.

(*b*) The surplus, if any, to prizes in money.

The scholarships and prizes shall be awarded by a Committee constituted as follows :—

(*a*) The Registrar, for the time being, of the Allahabad University;

(*b*) The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, North-Western Provinces and Oudh;

(*c*) The Principal of the Sanskrit College, Benares;

(*d*) A Pandit of the Sanskrit College, Benares, to be appointed annually by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh;

Scholar, 1889 —Phul Chand Rae, B.A., Canning College.

Scholar, 1890 —Avadh Behari Lal, B A., Muir Central College

Scholar, 1891 —Abinash Chandra Bandopadhaya, B.A., Muir Central College

Scholar, 1892 —Raghubir Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College

Scholar, 1893 —Abdul Karim Khan, B A, Muir Central College·

Scholar, 1894 —Lal Gopal Mukerji, B A, Muir Central College

Scholar, 1895 —Ganesh Prasad Verma, B A., Muir Central College

Scholar, 1896 —Jwala Prasad B A., Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1897 —Rup Narain, B A., Muir Central College.

GRIFFITH MEMORIAL FUND SCHOLARSHIPS

The Griffith Memorial Fund was formed from contributions made by friends and pupils of Mr R T H. Griffith, and it was determined that the income arising from the fund was to be expended entirely on the encouragement of Sanskrit learning, such encouragement being restricted to the students of the Sanskrit College at Benares.

The trust of the fund was accepted by the Syndicate of the University of *Allahabad* on the 6th November, 1888, and the following rules were finally laid down

The "Griffith Memorial Fund" shall consist of the sum of Rs 6,329-4-11 already realized for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a memorial of Mr R T.H Griffith, M A, C.I E, together with such further sum as may hereafter from time to time be collected for the said purposes the value of *Rs.10* (now reduced to Rs.8—as 4 *per cent.* Government Promissory Notes are reduced to 3½ *per cent.*) *per mensem* and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Sanskrit among those who take up Sanskrit as their second language. The scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B.A. Examination.

(*b*) The Syndicate also awards every second year a scholarship called the "Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship" of the value of *Rs.10* (now Rs.8 only) *per mensem* and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Arabic among those who take up Arabic as their second language; the scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B.A. Examination. If no student passes the Intermediate Examination with Arabic as his second language in the year in which the scholarship is awarded, the scholarship will be awarded on the same conditions to the student who passes the said Examination and obtains the highest number of marks in Persian as his second language.

(*c*) The Syndicate also every year awards a gold medal of the value of not less than Rs.50 and not more than Rs.60, called the "Lumsden Medal" to the student who stands highest in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws of the Allahabad University.

(*e*) A competent person to be nominated by the Syndicate of the Allahabad University, who may hold office for three years and be eligible for re-nomination

The Committee shall award the scholarships and prizes in accordance with the results of the Annual Examinations held in the Sanskrit College, Benares.

Provided that the Committee shall award to any student of Sanskrit, whom Mr R. T H Griffith may recommend, any scholarship for which he may be so recommended subject to the conditions contained in the preceding rules.

LUMSDEN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND GOLD MEDAL.

At a public meeting held at Benares on the 2nd August, 1891, it was resolved, in view of the approaching retirement of the Hon'ble J J F Lumsden, C S, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, N -W Provinces and Oudh, who, during his long connection with these Provinces, and more particularly with the Benares Division, had endeared himself to all classes, that in order to perpetuate his memory, a fund be raised for the purpose of founding a Medal and two Scholarships This fund, amounting to Rs 7,700, has been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the N -W. Provinces and Oudh The interest is paid to the Registrar of the University of Allahabad, and is expended by the Syndicate in the following manner·—

(*a*) The Syndicate awards every second year a scholarship called the "Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" of the value of *Rs.10* (now reduced to Rs.8—as 4 *per cent.* Government Promissory Notes are reduced to 3½ *per cent.*) *per mensem* and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Sanskrit among those who take up Sanskrit as their second language. The scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B.A. Examination.

(*b*) The Syndicate also awards every second year a scholarship called the "Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship" of the value of *Rs.10* (now Rs.8 only) *per mensem* and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Arabic among those who take up Arabic as their second language; the scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B.A. Examination. If no student passes the Intermediate Examination with Arabic as his second language in the year in which the scholarship is awarded, the scholarship will be awarded on the same conditions to the student who passes the said Examination and obtains the highest number of marks in Persian as his second language.

(*c*) The Syndicate also every year awards a gold medal of the value of not less than Rs.50 and not more than Rs.60, called the "Lumsden Medal" to the student who stands highest in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws of the Allahabad University.

(*d*) If a student holding either of the scholarships discontinue his studies, die, or through misconduct or any other cause be considered by the Syndicate disqualified to hold the scholarship, it will be given for the rest of the term of two years to the next best student of the same year, who fulfils the requirements laid down in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) above

2 The Syndicate awards one of the aforesaid scholarships alternately every year commencing with the "Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" in 1893 and the "Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship" in 1894

3 The Syndicate will, from time to time, invest in Government securities any surplus that may remain over annually, after meeting the cost of the Scholarships of the medal, and incidental charges, and will apply at their discretion the interest received from this source towards increasing the value or number of the scholarships.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1893 —Govind Sadashiva Apte, Madhava College

Medallist, 1893 Harbans Sahai, B.A., Muir Central College

Arabic Scholar, 1894 —Syyad Jalal ud-din Haidar, Muir Central College

Medallist, 1894.—Hari Har Lal, B.A., Agra College

Sanskrit Scholar, 1895 —Hari Krishan Tailang, Lashkar College

Medallist, 1895 —Ganga Sahai, Meerut College.

Arabic Scholar, 1896.—Fida Ali Khan, M A O College

Medallist, 1896 —Jotindra Mohan Chatterji, Canning College.

Do. 1897 —Pyare Lal Chaturvedi, Agra College

Sanskrit Scholar, 1897 —Mulchand Tiwari, Jabalpur College

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE AT OXFORD OR CAMBRIDGE BY NATIVES OF INDIA.*

RESOLUTION.

In Home Department Resolution No. 360, dated 30th June, 1868, a scheme was promulgated for the creation of a certain number of Government scholarships tenable in England by Natives of India It was explained that the object of creating the scholarships was to encourage Natives of India to resort more freely to England for the purpose of perfecting their education and of studying for the various learned professions or for the civil and other services in India. In a subsequent Resolution, dated 18th January, 1870, the circumstances were set forth under which it had been determined to hold this scheme in abeyance. For some time past the Government of India has been in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding the re-establishment of a limited number of Government scholarships, tenable in England by Natives of India, and the Governor-General in Council is glad to be able now to announce that it has been decided to bring into immediate operation a scheme which, it is hoped, will have the effect of offering a certain measure of encouragement to the youths of this country to proceed to England for the purpose of completing their education either at the University of Oxford or at the University of Cambridge

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* These scholarships were instituted by Home Department Resolution No $\frac{1}{45\text{-}57}$, dated the 12th February, 1886, No. $\frac{9}{269\ 81}$, dated the 23rd August, 1886, and No. $\frac{3}{38\ 49}$, dated 30th January, 1885.

2 Six scholarships, the cost of which will be defrayed by the Government of India, will be at once established, tenable in England by persons who are Natives of India within the meaning of section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic, Cap 3 The scholarship will be placed at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab in rotation,* one scholarship being given to each of the first two Universities during the present year (1886), and one scholarship to each of the last two during next year (1887) In allotting the scholarships in future years the same order will be observed

3 Each scholarship will entitle the holder to an allowance, not exceeding £200 *per annum*, payable from the date of his arrival in England, and will be tenable for *three* years No candidate should be more than 21 years of age Each candidate to whom a scholarship may be awarded will be required to proceed to England within a reasonable period from the date of his selection

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* Under Resolution, dated 17th October, 1888, consequent upon the establishment of the Allahabad University the Government of India has decided "that, with effect from the year 1889, each of the Universities concerned shall participate in the Scholarships in the following sequence" —

Allahabad Madras	1894	Madras Punjab	1897
Punjab Calcutta	1895		
Bombay Allahabad	1896	Calcutta Bombay	1898

and to reside there for a period of *three* years, unless compelled to return sooner by ill-health.

4. Each scholar will be entitled to receive a sum of £100* for passage money, and a similar sum will be payable within one month before his actual return to India if he should complete the full period of *three* years' residence, or be compelled by sickness to return before the completion of that period.

5. It is intended to reserve to the scholars the power of selecting, once for all, the course of study to be followed by them in England. Each scholar will be required to bind himself by written engagement to submit to such regulations as may, from time to time, be framed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the guidance of scholars.

6. If any scholar, not being disabled by sickness, fails to complete a residence of three years in England, or is guilty of gross misconduct or disregard of the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, he will, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, forfeit his scholarship and further be liable to refund the sum drawn by him as passage money.

7. Scholars will be expected to reach England before the opening of the October term at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge to one of which Universities they will be required to proceed.

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* *By Resolution of Government of India, dated 2nd February,* 1895, *it is notified that, in future, Second Class accommodation only, by Railway in India, and on the sea-voyage to London, will be allowed to persons selected to hold Gilchrist or State Scholarships tenable in England.*

RULES FOR THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE STATE SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE IN ENGLAND BY NATIVES OF INDIA.

1. The Syndicate shall in the year in which a State Scholarship tenable in England is placed at the disposal of the University, and as soon as may be reasonably practicable after the results of the Examination in such year for the Degree of B A have been ascertained by the Syndicate, and at any other time or times, as occasion may arise, select for the scholarship a person who is qualified in the manner specified by Rule 2.

2 A person shall be deemed to be qualified for selection by the Syndicate who is (*a*) a Native of India within the meaning of Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic, Cap 3, (*b*) under the age of 22 years on the 31st day of March in the year in which the selection is made; (*c*) has qualified for the Degree of B A of the University of Allahabad; (*d*) has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor, or, in case of his absence, the Syndicate, that he is of good moral character by the production of a certificate to that effect signed by the Principal of the College affiliated to the University at which he has studied, or by a Director of Public Instruction, or by an officer employed in the civil administration not inferior in position to a Magistrate of a district, or by any other person whose certificate may be considered sufficient by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the Syndicate, (*e*) has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the case of his absence, the Syndicate, that he has a competent

knowledge of the English language; (*f*) has produced to the Vice-Chancellor, or, in case of his absence, to the Syndicate, a certificate, signed by a medical officer not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon that he is physically capable of undergoing the course of life and study which he will have to follow in England; and (*g*) is willing, with the consent of his family, to proceed to England in order to complete a University education.

3. Any person desirous of being selected by the Syndicate should, at as early a date as possible in the year in which the selection may be made, forward to the Registrar of the University a signed notice to that effect stating that, if selected, he will comply with such regulations relating to the scholarships and the holders thereof as the Secretary of State for India may at any time make, and shall forward to the Registrar such certificates as to his qualifications as he may have been able to obtain.

4. After the selection, the Registrar shall give to the person selected, a copy of the regulations of the Secretary of State for India relating to the scholarships and the holders thereof.

RULES FOR INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

1. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself at the India Office and report his arrival in writing.

2 Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the College he has selected

3 Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow, and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State

4 Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at University, submit to the Secretary of State, a certificate from the proper College or University authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study, have been satisfactory during the term

5 Every scholar shall, at all times, obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

6 Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year, for *three* years, will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England, but this allowance shall be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India, in respect of residence at a University during the same period or any part of it.

7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship, who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of *three* years in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under Rule 3, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

8. The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom the necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

SCHOLARS.

1889.—Mohammad Ahmed-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College.

1891.—G. E. Foy, B A., Muir Central College.

1894—Abdul Karim Khan, M.A., Muir Central College.

1896.—Bimal Chandra Ghosh, M.A., Teacher, Bareilly College.

Affiliation of the University of Allahabad with the Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY

REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY'S OFFICE,

Broad Street, Oxford, December 1st, 1891.

SIR,

I have to notify to you that in a Convocation of the University of Oxford on November the 24th, 1891, the following form of Decree was approved unanimously,—

"That the University of Allahabad be admitted to the privileges of a Colonial University, under the provisions of Statt. Tit. II. Section VII on Colonial and Indian Universities."

I send herewith a copy of the Statute referred to.

I am, faithfully yours,
EDWARD T. TURNER,
Registrar of the University of Oxford.

C. DODD, Esq.,
Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

Section VII.—ON COLONIAL AND INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

1. Any University situated in any part of the British Dominions other than the United Kingdom may apply to this University to be admitted to the privileges of this section of the Statutes

2. The application shall be addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall report the same to the Hebdomadal Council.

3. The Hebdomadal Council, after considering such application and after making such enquiry as it shall deem necessary, shall, if it think fit, propose to Convocation that the University so applying shall be admitted to the privileges of this section of the Statutes.

4. (*a*) Any person who shall have pursued during two full years a course of study prescribed by a University which has been admitted to the privileges of this section, and shall have passed all the Examinations connected with the course, may, although he shall not have been matriculated, or have satisfied the Masters of the Schools at Responsions or in an Additional Subject, be admitted to any one or more of the following Examinations, *viz.*, any part of the First Public Examination, any Preliminary Examination in the Second Public Examination.

(*b*) Any such person who shall either have passed the Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours in the First Public Examination, or have obtained Honours in Greek and Latin Literature or in Mathematics in that Examination, or have satisfied the Moderators in the School of Mathematics in the subjects specified in Statt. Tit. VI. Sect. 1 B. § 2. 11, or have passed the Preliminary Examination in Mechanics and Physics and in Chemistry in the School of Natural Science, or the Preliminary Examination in Jurisprudence, shall, if he is matriculated not later than the

Add. p. 923 [1891] Michaelmas Term next following, be entitled to the following privilege, viz., the Term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned, for the purposes of any provisions respecting the standing of members of the University, as the fifth Term from his matriculation

(*c*) Any person who shall have been matriculated under the provisions of clause (*b*) may be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination, if he has passed Responsions, or one of the Examinations which under Statt Tit VI Sect 1, give exemption from Responsions, or has passed the Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours in the First Public Examination, or has obtained Honours in Greek and Latin Literature in that Examination, or has passed a Preliminary Examination having satisfied the Examiners in a Greek book, and if he has also passed the Examination in Holy Scripture (or in a Book offered instead
Add p. 965 [1891] thereof) provided that, if he has not obtained Honours in either the First or the Second Public Examination, he shall not be admitted to the Final Honour Examination in the School of Natural Science until he has
Add p. 990 [1894] satisfied the conditions of Statt Tit VI Sect 1 C § 5 cl 7, and that, if he has not obtained Honours in the Second Public Examination, he shall not be admitted to the Final Honour Examination in the School of English Language and Literature until he has passed the First Public Examination

(*d*) Any person who was born in India of parents who were born in India, and who shall have been matriculated under the provisions of clause (*b*) and who shall have passed the Examination in Holy Scripture (or in a book offered instead thereof), may be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination: provided that, if he has not obtained Honours in either the First or the Second Public Examination he shall not be admitted to the Final Honour Examination in the School of Natural Science until he has satisfied the conditions of Statt. Tit. VI. Sect. I. C. § 5. cl. 7; and that if he has not obtained Honours in the Second Public Examination, he shall not be admitted to the Final Honour Examination in the School of English Language and Literature until he has passed the First Public Examination.

(*e*) Any person who shall have been admitted to the Second Public Examination under the provisions of clauses (*c*) and (*d*) shall be entitled to supplicate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as he shall have passed the Second Public Examination and shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms, provided that he has obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination.

5. The Delegates of Local Examinations shall make regulations respecting—

(1) The registration of persons who have been matriculated under the provisions of this section.

2. The granting of certificates to such persons showing that they have satisfied the special conditions under which they are admitted to the University Examinations or under which they are entitled to supplicate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Add. p. 963. [1881.] (3) The sending in of names to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties and the production of certificates to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties by or on behalf of persons who avail themselves of the privileges granted by this section

Add. p. 991 [1891.] 6. No person already matriculated in this University shall be admitted as a Candidate in any part of the First Public Examination, other than the Examination in Holy Scripture, under the provisions of this Statute

7 Any University admitted to the privileges conferred by this section of the Statutes may at any time renounce such privileges, and this University may at any time withdraw the same by a vote of Convocation.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Report of the Council of the Senate on the Affiliation of University of Allahabad, confirmed by the Senate on 21st November, 1895, as per letter, dated Cambridge, 29th June, 1896.

21st October, 1895.

THE COUNCIL OF THE SENATE beg leave to report to the SENATE as follows —

In course of last year the Vice-Chancellor received from the Registrar of the University of Allahabad an application for the affiliation of that University to the University of Cambridge.

The Council have found that the constitution and scheme of examinations of the University of Allahabad closely resemble those of the University of Calcutta, and that the two Universities recognise each other on equal terms, the Examinations and Degrees of the one being accepted as equivalent by the other. The Council, therefore, decided that they would be prepared to recommend to the Senate that the application for affiliation be granted on terms similar to those approved by Grace 1 of 5th March, 1895, for the University of Calcutta; and they communicated with the authorities of the University of Allahabad to this effect. They have now received an acceptance on the part of that University of the terms proposed.

The Council accordingly recommend:

1. That the University of Allahabad be adopted as an institution affiliated to the University of Cambridge.

2. That any matriculated student of the University of Allahabad be entitled to be admitted to the privileges of affiliation who has (1) in accordance with the regulations of that University studied for not less than two years at one or more Institutions for the education of adult students affiliated in Arts up to the B.A. standard; (2) passed the Entrance Examination, and also passed in the first division in the Intermediate Examination in Arts or in the first or second division in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts of that University: provided that in one of these

All. p. 288. [1891] (3) The sending in of names to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties and the production of certificates to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties by or on behalf of persons who avail themselves of the privileges granted by this section.

All. p. 88. [1891] 6. No person already matriculated in the University shall be admitted as a Candidate in any part of the First Public Examination, other than the Examination in Holy Scripture, under the provisions of this Statute.

7. Any University admitted to the privileges conferred by this section of the Statutes may at any time renounce such privileges, and the University may at any time withdraw the same by a vote of Convocation.

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Examinations or in some other Examination held by that University he has satisfied the Examiners in Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian

CHARLES SMITH, *Vice Chancellor*
C TAYLOR.
JOHN PEILE.
A AUSTEN LEIGH
A F KIRKPATRICK
F W MAITLAND
ALEX. MACALISTER.
H SIDGWICK
DONALD MACALISTER.
HENRY JACKSON
A. R. FORSYTH
J N KEYNES
F WHITTING
RICHD T WRIGHT
W L. MOLLISON

XI.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(I) IN ARTS.

A.—(*Up to the M.A. Standard.*)

(1) Muir Central College, Allahabad.
(2) Queen's College, Benares.
(3) Canning College, Lucknow.
(4) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
(5) Agra College, Agra.
(6) St. John's College, Agra.

B.—(*Up to the B.A. Standard.*)

(1) Government College, Ajmere.
(2) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
(3) Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
(4) Christian College, Lucknow.
(5) Jabalpur College, Jabalpur.
(6) Madhava College, Ujjain.
(7) Lashkar College, Gwalior.
(8) Mussoorie School (and College).
(9) Meerut College, Meerut.
(10) Woman's College, Lucknow.
(11) Christ-Church College, Cawnpur.
(12) Jaswant College, Jodhpur.

C—(*Up to the Intermediate Examination*)

(1) High School, Fyzabad.
(2) Ramsay College, Almora
(3) St George's College, Mussoorie
(4) St. Peter's College, Agra.
(5) Philander Smith Institute, Mussoorie
(6) Girls' High School, Allahabad.
(7) Kayasth Patshala, Allahabad.
(8) European Boys' High School, Allahabad

(II) IN SCIENCE

A—(*Up to the D.Sc. Standard*)

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B—(*Up to the B Sc Standard*)

(1) Queen's College, Benares.
(2) Agra College, Agra.
(3) Canning College, Lucknow
(4) Jubalpur College, Jabalpur

(III) IN LAW

A—(*Up to all Standards*)

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B—(*Up to the LL B. Standard*)

(1) Queen's College, Benares
(2) Canning College, Lucknow
(3) Bareilly College, Bareilly
(4) Jabalpur College Jabalpur
(5) Agra College, Agra.

(6) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
(7) St. John's College, Agra.
(8) Meerut College, Meerut.
(9) Lashkar College, Gwalior.
(10) Christ-Church College, Cawnpur.

(IV) IN ENGINEERING.

(Up to the highest Standard.)

Thomason Engineering College, Rurki.

A

I

MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

Affiliated in Arts, 1888; in Science, 1896 & 1897; in Law, 1888.

In 1870-71, Sir William Muir, the Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally-expressed wish, invited the co-operation of the Chiefs and Feudatories of the North-Western Provinces and the territories adjacent in founding a Central College at Allahabad, the Seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July, 1872. The foundation stone of the Muir Central College was laid by Lord Northbrook in 1873, and the College was opened by Lord Dufferin on the 9th April, 1886. It is built in a modified Saracenic style, and cost nearly nine lakhs of rupees.

This institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and is affiliated in Arts, Science and Law. The Course of Instruction embraces the University requirements for degrees in those branches The tuition fee is Rs 8 per mensem in the first and second year classes; Rs.9 in the B A and M A classes*, and Rs 5 in the Preliminary Law class, and Rs 8 in the Final Law class

A fund of sixty-nine thousand rupees in Government 4 *per cent* notes, the endowments of H. H the Nawab of Rampur, the Maharajas of Vizianagram, Rewah, Pannah, Chirkari, and others, furnishes a number of local scholarships of various amounts There are also minor stipends for the assistance of poor and deserving students

The late Nawab Ali Asghar Khan, C S I, of Rampur, by a *waqf-nama*, dated 13th November, 1872, endowed scholarships to the value of Rs 50 monthly to be given to students who pass in Arabic

There are also the two following Gold medals The Peary Mohan Gold Medal for Science, and Nil Kamal Mittra's Gold Medal for Sanskrit, one awarded in every alternate year Also a prize of Rs 40 is awarded annually to the best student in the first year class, and Chaudhri Dhyan Singh and Maulvi Hyder Husain's prize is awarded annually to the best Sanskrit and Persian student alternately

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF

General Department

Principal	G Thibaut, Ph D
Professor of English Literature	J G Jennings, M.A.

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* The fees in the B A. and M A classes will be raised to Rs.10 and Rs.12 respectively

Asst. Profr. of Eng. Literature,	C. H. Linton, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics ..	H. Cox, M.A.
Asst. Profr. do. ..	Umesh Chandra Ghose, M.A.
Professor of Physics ..	J. Murray, M.A.
Do. of Chemistry ..	E. G. Hill, B.A.
Do. of Oriental Lit. ..	Shams-ul-Ulama M. Syyad Amjad Ali, M.A.
Asst. Profr. do. ..	Maulvi Muhi-ud-din.
Professor of Sanskrit ..	Mahamahopadhayaya Pt. A. R. Bhattacharya, M.A.

Law Department.

Professor of Law	D. N. Bannerji, Bar.-at-Law.

II.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BENARES.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN SCIENCE, 1896; IN LAW, 1888.

Queen's College, Benares, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is divided into College and School Departments, the former under the immediate charge, and the latter under the supervision of the Principal.

ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts up to the M.A. Standard, and also affiliated in Science and in Law, has a School Department attached to it. There are 213 students in the College, and about 650 in the School Department. The tuition fees vary from Rs.8 to Rs.6 *per mensem* in the College and from Rs.3 to four annas in the School Department. Each class has its fixed rate of fee. The

College and School are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of Rs 2 and Re 1-8 respectively Government scholarships are awarded according to the results of the University and Departmental Examinations There are also local scholarships amounting to about Rs 150 *per mensem*, in the College Department

Connected with this College is a boarding-house for district students The number of boarders at present is 96. Many of them get Government stipends

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF

English College Department.

Principal	A. Venis, M.A.
Professor of Eng Lit. & Logic	W K Johnson, M A.
Do of Philosophy	C M Mulvany M.A
Do of Physical Science.	A. C. Sanyal, M A, F C S
Asst. Profr do	Sardha Charan Chakravarti, B A
Professor of Mathematics	Mohendra Nath Dutta, M.A
Do of Arabic	Shams-ol Ulama Muhammad Abdul Jalil.
Do of Sanskrit	Pt. Kesava Sastri.
Do of Law	J N Ghosh, B A, LL.B.
Head Master	J W Bacon, M.A.

Besides twenty English Teachers, one Writing Master, two Pandits, two Maulvis, one Drawing Master and one Science Master.

III

CANNING COLLEGE LUCKNOW

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888, IN SCIENCE, 1896, IN LAW, 1888

This College, founded by the Talukdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st of May, 1864. The institution comprises three departments,—the College proper, a Law Department, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Talukdars of Oudh aided by Government. By a *Sanad* duly executed, the Talukdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their taluks. This sum, amounting on an average to forty-one thousand rupees *per annum*, is collected by the officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees is also enjoyed by the College. The total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, invested funds and fees aggregates eighty-one thousand rupees *per annum*.

The institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English Language and Literature, in Mathematics and Science, in Law and in the Oriental Classical Languages. Its management is vested in a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle, District Judge, the Executive Engineer, the Principal, and the representatives of the Talukdars.

The fee for the College classes is—Rs.6 for the Intermediate class, Rs.7-8 for the B.A. class and Rs.9 for the M.A. class. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of admitting Oudh students to the free list, or of admitting them on a modified fee The fee for the Law classes is for Arts students Rs 4 for the first year and Rs 6 for the second year and for outsiders Rs 5 for the first year and Rs 7 for the second year

The admission fee is Rs 3 for all classes

In addition to Government scholarships, there are local scholarships to the value of Rs 170 *per mensem*

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF

Principal	M J White, M.A
Profr of Eng Lit & History	A H Pirie
Do of Science & Mathematics,	A W Ward, M A
Do of Eng Lit & Logic	M B Cameron, M A, B Sc.
Do of Law	L De Gruyther Bar-at-Law
Do of Mathematics	S C Mukerjee, M A, B L
Do of Science	Kula Bhushan Bhaduri, M.A.
Do of Persian	Munshi Ramkishen
Do of Sanskrit	D N Chakravati, M A.

Oriental Department

Sanskrit Teacher	Pt. Ram Krishna Sastri.
1st Arabic do.	Maulvi Ali Asghar
2nd do do	Maulvi Abdul Majid.

IV

THE MUHAMMADAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL COLLEGE, ALIGARH.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888, IN LAW, 1889

This institution has been established by the educated and more advanced portion of the Muhammadans of Upper India, under the leadership of Sir Syed Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, K C S I, LL.D The objects in view are to place the benefits of liberal education within the reach of the Muhammadan community, who have markedly failed to avail themselves of Government educational institutions; and to reconcile the Muhammadans to the study of Western science and literature by founding a scheme adapted to meet the special educational wants of the Muhammadan community. However, the institution is catholic in its character, and is open to students of every creed and race.

This institution was first opened as a school in June, 1875, and in January, 1878, it was converted into a College and was, from the beginning of that year, affiliated to the University of Calcutta up to the Standard of the First Arts Examination. In Arts the College has been affiliated to that University up to the B.A. Standard from the 1st of January, 1881, and in Law it has been affiliated up to the B.L. Standard from the 1st January, 1883.

In the College and School attached to it all subjects are taught in the English language, and Arabic, Persian, or Sanskrit is taken as the classical language.

All the Muhammadan students are taught Theology in Persian or Arabic, according to their sect, *i.e.*, *Sunnis* according to the *Sunni* sect and *Shias* according to the *Shia* sect.

The College is governed by Trustees, for whose guidance laws and regulations have been passed on December 28th, 1889.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Theodore Beck, B.A.
Professor of Eng. Literature ..	T. Morison, B.A.

Professor of English Literature (additional)	L. Tipping, B A
Do of Philosophy	(*Vacant*)
Do of Mathematics	J C Chakravarti, M A
Asst Profr of Mathematics	M Zia Ud-din, B A
Profr of Persian and Arabic	Maulvi Abbas Husain
Do do.	Shams ul Ulema Maulvi Shibli Nomani.
Do of Sanskrit	P Shiva Shankar Tripathi.
Head Master	J A Douglas, M A (offg)

And eleven Masters of the School.

V

AGRA COLLEGE

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1889, IN SCIENCE, 1896, IN LAW, 1889

In 1818 Ganga Dhar Shastri bequeathed to the East India Company the rents of certain lands in the districts of Aligarh and Muttra for the promotion of education In accordance with the Shastri's will, Agra College was opened in 1823, the endowment then yielding over Rs 22,000 a year Subsequently Government added to the income, and raised the College to its present status

In 1883 the management was transferred to a Board of Trustees The College now receives annual grants of Rs 12,000 from Government and Rs 2,500 from the Municipality of Agra, in addition to the original endowment At the time of the transfer the Trustees made an appeal to the noblemen and gentlemen of the North-Western Provinces, and a lakh of rupees was added to the endowment, while the capital of the Scholarship Fund was raised from Rs.25,000 to Rs 45,000 The Maharajas of Gwalior and Bhartpur maintain additional scholarships

The immediate control of the College is in the hands of a Committee, two of the members of which are official, the rest nominated by the Trustees.

The College consists of two Departments, *viz.*, the College proper under a Principal, and the School under a Head Master. There are 700 school boys and students enrolled; of whom 122 are boarders in the College Boarding House, and 104 in the Caste Boarding Houses.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Principal & Profr. of Mental Science,	A. Thomson.
1st Profr. of Lit. & History ..	T. C. Jones, B.A.
2nd do. do. ..	Alex. Meff, M.A.
Professor of Physics	(*Vacant*)
Do. of Mathematics ..	Surya K. Karforma, M.A.
Do. of Sanskrit	Krishn Lal Misra, B.A. (offg.)
Do. of Arabic & Persian ..	Syed Mohd. Ibn Ibrahim.
Do. of Law	Nilmani Dhar, B.A., B.L.
Head Master	W. G. T. Mulligan, M.A.

With fifteen Assistant Masters.

VI.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888, 1890, 1893; IN LAW, 1891.

This College was established in 1850, and its foundation was chiefly due to the efforts of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers, who were at that time members of the Local Committee of the Church Missionary Society, the Hon'ble J. R Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W P, being the Patron, and Sir William Muir the President

Their desire was to found a College for the education of the higher classes of Indian youths upon strictly Christian principles, as they felt that such an Institution was greatly needed, in order to create a higher moral and spiritual tone among those classes

In more recent years, owing to the rapid growth of the Indian Christian community, the object of the Institution has become somewhat changed Whilst welcoming, as before, all Hindus and Muhammadans desirous of receiving a liberal education under Christian influences, the College has become recognised more especially as an Institution where the education of Indian Christian youths is made a matter of primary importance The following High Schools of the Church Missionary Society, are affiliated to St John's College, viz —

1 Robert Money Institution, Bombay
2. St John's Collegiate School, Agra
3. Church Mission High School, Azimgarh
4. „ „ „ „ Basti
5 „ „ „ „ Jaunpur
6 „ „ „ „ Jabalpur
7 „ „ „ „ Lucknow
8 „ „ „ „ Meerut
9 Jai Narain's College, Benares

The Christian students of these schools are eligible for various scholarships and other concessions, according to merit and circumstances

The buildings and conveniences have been considerably increased in recent years. They consist of the College; the School; Hostels for Christians and Hindus; a College-chapel; a Swimming-bath, &c.

The College consists of two sections, *viz*:—

I.—An unaided College Department with classes in Arts, Science, and Law.

FEES.	Rs.	
M.A. Class	5	per month.
B.A. "	4	"
B.Sc. "	3	"
F.A. "	3	"
Law Class own students	3	"
Law Class others	4	"
Admission Fee to all Courses	2	"

II.—A School Department, including a School Final Class, which receives a Grant-in-Aid of Rs.400 per month from Government, and of Rs.25 per month from the Municipality of Agra.

The fees are according to the scale of the Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Moral Philosophy	Rev. J. P. Haythornthwaite, M.A. (on furlough.)
Acting Principal, and Professor of English Lit.	Rev. J. M. Challis, M.A.
Vice-Principal	Rev. H. W. V. Birney.
Professor of Political Science and History	Rev. H. B. Durrant, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics	B. M. Sarkar, M.A.
Do. of Physical Science	A. C. Banerji, M.A.

Asst. Profr of Mathematics .	John A. Pounah, B.A.
Professor of Logic ..	B. K. Dutt, B.A.
Law Lecturer ..	E. Rushton, Esq., Bar-at-Law
Professor of Sanskrit	Pundit Ghanashyam.
Do of Persian	Maulvi Abdul Mabud.
Head Master	Samuel O Thomas

With fifteen Assistant Masters.

Principals

1850	Rev	T Valpy French, M.A
1858.	„	H W Shackell, M.A
1861	„	J Barton, M A
1863.	„	C Ellard Vines, M A
1878.	„	J A Loyd, M A
1883	„	G E. A Pargeter, M A
1890	„	J P Haythornthwaite, M A

B

I

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, AJMERE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This institution was opened originally as a School and after having been closed for several years, was re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851 On April 1868, it was raised to the status of a College, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants

The endowments are the Thomason Scholarship of Rs 8 per month and Pt Amolak Chand's Scholarship of Rs 4 per month given to the most proficient students in Mathematics. An annual donation of Rs 500 from

His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypur is distributed into junior scholarships. The Ajmere Municipality gives an annual donation of Rs.360. Connected with the College are a well supported library and commodious boarding-houses for the reception of pupils from the District Schools. Until 15th July, 1896, this College taught up to the Intermediate Standard, but from that date an increased staff has been entertained and now students are prepared for the B.A. Degree.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	F. L. Reid.
Head Master	E. F. Harris, B.A.
Professor of Philosophy and History	Balwant Rai K. Thakur, B.A.
Do. of Mathematics and Science	Krishna Rao L. Ponaskar, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics	Binod Lal Mukarji, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of do.	M. Ganeshi Lal, B.A.
Do. of English	Jagdindra Chandra Sen, B.A.
Professor of Sanskrit	P. Salig Ram Shastri.
Do. of Arabic and Persian	M. Tehsin Ali.

And six English and four Oriental Teachers.

II.

BAREILLY COLLEGE, BAREILLY.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN LAW, 1889.

The College consists of two Departments, *viz*:—

1. The College Department, which is an aided institution supported by public subscriptions, and is under the management of a Local Committee, with the Principal.

2. The School Department, which is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The School has been in existence since 1836 The present College Department was opened in 1884, and there are classes preparing for the B A Examination

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF

Principal	G S Carey M A
Professor of English	F W Sudmersen, B A.
Do. of Maths & Science	Shama Charan De, M A
Do. of History & Philosophy	P Ikbal Kishen, B A
Do. of Arabic	M Mahmud Hosein
Do. of Sanskrit	P Ram Datt
Do. of Law	Ram Sarup, B A LL B

III

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, JEYPUR

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888

The College, founded in 1844 and maintained entirely by the Durbar is a free institution, no fees of any kind being charged to the pupils It now comprises the usual five Arts Classes teaching up to the M A Standard, and nine classes in the School Department. Attached to it are a Gymnasium, a Library and a Laboratory

All students of the College on passing a public Examination with credit are awarded scholarships varying from Re 1 to Rs 20 a month according to qualification and tenable for two years

A Silver Medal, founded by Lord Northbrook in commemoration of His Excellency's visit to Jeypur in 1876, is awarded annually to the candidate who stands first among the successful candidates from the College at the highest University Examination

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Director of Public Instruction and Principal ..	.. Kalipada Banerji.
Vice-Principal and Professor of Philosophy ..	.. Sanjivan Ganguli, M.A.
Professor of Maths. & Science	.. M. N. Bhattacharya, B.A.
Do. of English Literature, History and Political Economy.	Nagendra N. Mukerji, M.A.
Do. of Sanskrit	.. Vireshwar Sastri.
Do. of Persian	.. Abdur Rahman.
Asst. Profr. of English Literature,	Makhan Lal Bhargav, M.A.
Do of Mathematics	.. Bhuramal Sanghi, B.A.
Do. of Science	.. Ram Ch. Mukerji, B.A.
Do. of Persian	.. Muhammad Baqa.

And twelve Assistant Masters, three Pandits and two Maulvis in the School Department.

Principals.

1844. Pandit Shio Din.
1855. Munshi Kishen Sarup.
1865. Kanti Chander Mukerji.
1876. Krishna Vihari Sen, M.A.
1877. Dina Nath Mukherji, B.A. (offg.)
1878. Chandra Nath Basu, M.A.
1879. Dina Nath Mukherji, B.A.
1886. Haridas Sastri, M.A.
1893. Kalipada Banerji (offg.)
1894. Dorabji Hirjibhai Vachha, M.A.
1895. Kalipada Banerji.

IV.

(REID) CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888, 1889.

This institution is the outgrowth of the Centennial High School which was opened on the 1st February, 1877, under the designation of the Centennial High School, in 1888 it was affiliated to the University of Allahabad up to the Intermediate Standard in Arts, and in 1890 up to the B.A Standard. It is under the special patronage of the North India Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church The management is vested in a Board of Trustees (registered according to law) composed of eight ministers and three laymen. An agent is in America collecting money for the endowment of the institution The new College building was completed in 1892, and formally opened by His Honour Sir Auckland Colvin, K C M G, K C S I, C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and Chancellor of the University, on the 31st of October, 1892

A number of scholarships, among them the Queen's Jubilee Scholarship, have been established, available for Hindus, Muhammadans, and especially for Native Christians. For the latter class a boarding-house is attached, with accommodation for 80 boarders The number of students on the roll is about three hundred

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF

Principal, and Profr of Philosophy and Eng Literature	Rev C L Bare M A B.D
Professor of Science	Bipin Chandra Chatterjee, B A
Do. of Mathematics	Kanti Chandra Pramanik, M.A.
Do of Logic & History	Rev J N West, M A., B.D
Do. of Persian & Arabic	Mirza Mohammed Hadi, B A
Do of Sanskrit	Narain Datt Shastri.
Business Department	Rev J N West, M A, B.D

V.

JABALPUR COLLEGE, JABALPUR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1891; IN SCIENCE, 1896; IN LAW, 1889.

This Institution is the gradual outgrowth of the Ságar High School, founded in 1836, to which College classes were first added in 1860. It was removed to Jabalpur in 1873. Above the Intermediate standard, the College is specially intended for the teaching of Science, and is supplied with Science Lecture-rooms and Laboratories, and a complete set of English Scientific apparatus. There is a commodious Boarding-House on the premises, where free accommodation is provided for students. There is likewise an extensive Library. A Law class and an Engineering class are attached to the College. During the past year (97-98), scholarships were awarded in the College to the following amounts:—From private funds, Rs.531; from Government funds, Rs.1,037. Two Prizes of Rs.14 and Rs.10 respectively are likewise annually awarded by the Ghantaya Trust Fund Committee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, & Profr. of English..	H. Sharp, B.A.
Professor of Physical Science..	Mahadeo Yeswant Dole, M.A., L.C.E.
Do. of Chemistry ..	T. K. Bakshi, M.A.
Do. of Sanskrit ..	Kailash Ch. Dutta, M.A.
Do. of Persian ..	Dwarka Prasad, B.A (on leave.) Syad Mohammad Ali Shah, B.A. (offg.)
Do. of English ..	Hari Dhan Bandopadhaya, M.A.

Professor of Mathematics	A C Datta, B A (on deputation), K B. Mittra, M.A (offg)
Do. of Logic	A N Shrete, B A
Law Lecturer ..	R N Chandra, M A, B.L.

VI

MADHAVA COLLEGE, UJJAIN

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890 AND 1893

This College owes its origin to the development of the Ujjain High School founded by the Gwalior Darbar in 1888 The results shown by the School at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University in 1890, encouraged the Darbar to raise it to the status of a College, which was affiliated to the Allahabad University in 1890; and it is now (1893) recognized by it for the purposes of the B A Examination Subsequently on the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction, Malwa, supported by the Member of the Council of Regency, Gwalior, in charge of the Educational Department, the President of the Council requested His Highness Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, the present Ruler of the Gwalior State, to allow this College to be named after him. The request was kindly granted by the Maharaja, and thus this institution came to be called the Madhava College

The College at present works under the immediate control and supervision of J W D Johnstone, Esq, F R.G S., Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State.

Scholarships of the total value of Rs 200 are awarded to the students of this College every month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, & Profr. of Maths.	Bapu N. Dhekne, M.A.
Profr. of Physics & Chemistry	Anant V. Khot, B.A., B.Sc.
Do. of English and Sanskrit	S. G. Parchure, B.A.
Asst. Profr. of Sanskrit	Kashi Nath Shastri Acharya.
Professor of Persian	Maulvi Sd. Mahamud.
Do. of Logic & Philosophy	Moro Kesheo Damle, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Maths. and Phy.	Govind Sadasiva Apte, B.A.

And ten Assistant Teachers.

VII.

LASHKAR COLLEGE, GWALIOR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890 AND 1893; IN LAW, 1896.

This Institution is under the control and supervision of the Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State, and consists of two departments, English and Oriental. The English Department prepares students up to the B.A. Standard for both A. and B. Courses, and for the LL.B. Examination. The School Department is recognized for the School Final-Examination. Drawing and Surveying Classes are attached to the English Department. The Oriental Department, consisting of Sanskrit, Marathi, Hindi, Persian and Urdu Sections, prepares students for the Punjab University and Benares Sanskrit College Examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF

Principal, & Profr of History,	Pran Nath.
Professor of Science	Janaki Nath Dutta, B A
Do. of Maths. & Logic	Shankar Lal, M A
Do. of Eng & Philosophy,	Manna Lal, M A
Junior Profr of English	Upendra Nath Mukerjee, B A
Asst. Profr of Maths. & Logic,	Lochan Prasad, B A
Profr of Persian & Arabic	Turab Ali.
Do of Sanskrit	Somnath Shastri.
Do. of Law	Basant Lal, B A , LL B
Head Master .	Lala Banarsi Das, M A

VIII.

MUSSOORIE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1894

This School was founded by the Rev R. N Maddock, M.A., in 1850. In 1857 (January 1st) it was transferred, by purchase, to the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education, the funds for the purpose being raised by subscription in answer to an appeal to the Indian Public, made by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr Maddock, gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three annual exhibitions of Rs 200, Rs 125 and Rs 75 respectively. The School is under the control of the Lucknow Diocesan Board of Education

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF

Warden	Rev A. Stokes, M A
Chaplain & Asst. to the Warden,	Rev T A Rambart, B D
Second Master	A. McR. Ogden.
First Assistant .	T F Walker
Second do	E. L. Kelly
Third do	G C. Blakee
Fourth do ..	A B Stokes.

IX.

MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1892 & 1895; IN LAW, 1893.

This Institution owes its origin to the liberality of the gentry of the Meerut Division, who created an Endowment Fund for the encouragement of Higher Education within the Division.

The College, which is an aided one, consists of two Departments, the College Proper teaching up to the B.A. Standard, and a School Department, consisting of two High School Classes, which prepares pupils for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations.

The institution was founded in 1892, and is managed by a Board of Trustees; but the immediate control of the College is in the hands of an Executive Committee, two members of which are official, and the rest nominated by the Board of Trustees.

The College receives an Annual Grant of Rs.1,200 from the Meerut Municipality.

Connected with the College is a Boarding Establishment for the accommodation of District students.

The "Harington," the "Ganga Saran," and eight other scholarships are competed for every half-year by the students of the College Department; and the "Ganga Saran" Commemoration Medal is awarded annually to the best student in the College.

XII

JASWANT COLLEGE, JODHPUR

Principal & Profr of Science .	Pandit Suraj Prakash, M A
Profr of Eng Lit. & Hist.	K. Rambhatji, B.A.
Do. of Mathematics	Nowratan Mal, B.A
Do of Philosophy & Logic	Ghasi Ram, M.A
Asst. Profr of Mathematics	B. Peavare Lal, M A.
Do. of Eng Literature,	Munjnath Bhatji, B A
Profr of Sanskrit	Parsotam Dube, B.A
Do of Persian	M Muzaffer Ali Shah.

C
I

HIGH SCHOOL, FYZABAD

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888

This Institution was founded by the Talukdars of the district in 1860 It is now entirely supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Instruction is given up to the Intermediate Examination in Arts, and there are a few local scholarships for students

There is a boarding-house attached to the School under the supervision of a Resident Master in which free quarters are given to students from out-stations

The Bishen Prakash Scholarships and a few Municipal and other local Scholarships are available for students in the College Department A special prize of Rs 21, called the Nesfield Prize, is annually awarded to the best student in the College Department from the interest of a sum of money subscribed by Rai Kakku Mal Bahadur and some other leading citizens of Fyzabad

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Head Master ..	.. W. Bonnaud.
Second Master ..	.. Damodar Das, B.A.
Third do. ..	.. Mahabir Prasad, B.A.
Fourth do. ..	.. Suraj Sahai, B.A.
Sanskrit do. ..	.. Pandit Devi Prasad.
Persian Teacher ..	.. Mohammed Raza.
Science do. ..	.. Kali Nath Bajal, B.A.

II.

RAMSAY COLLEGE, ALMORAH.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This School was commenced in 1850 by the Rev. J. H. Budden, on behalf of the London Missionary Society. In 1871 the large and handsome building now in use was first opened, and has since done most efficient service.

Students were first sent up to the Entrance Examination in 1872; and in 1885, owing to the strong desire of many of the gentlemen of the town, College classes were opened up to the First Arts Examination.

Some branch schools are carried on in connection with the College. Several scholarships have been endowed, one by Sir H. Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.I., a warm supporter of the School from its commencement, and two by the Raja of Tehri and Garhwal. A number of scholarships are also given by the District Committee to poor village boys, to assist them in studying for entrance into the College at Roorkee, Lahore, or Agra.

XII

JASWANT COLLEGE, JODHPUR

Principal & Profr of Science ..	Pandit Suraj Prakash, M A.
Profr of Eng Lit. & Hist.	K Rambhatji, B.A
Do of Mathematics	Nowratan Mal, B A
Do of Philosophy & Logic	Ghasi Ram, M A
Asst. Profr of Mathematics	B Peayare Lal, M A
Do of Eng Literature,	Munjnath Bhatji, B A
Profr of Sanskrit	Parsotam Dube, B.A
Do of Persian	M Muzaffer Ali Shah

CI

HIGH SCHOOL, FYZABAD

Affiliated in Arts, 1888

This Institution was founded by the Talukdars of the district in 1860 It is now entirely supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Instruction is given up to the Intermediate Examination in Arts, and there are a few local scholarships for students

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Third do. ..	.. Mahabir Prasad, B.A.
Fourth do. ..	.. Suraj Sahai, B.A.
Sanskrit do. ..	.. Pandit Devi Prasad.
Persian Teacher ..	.. Mohammed Raza.
Science do. ..	.. Kali Nath Bajal, B.A.

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V.

PHILANDER SMITH INSTITUTE, MUSSOORIE

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1891

Principal	Rev H Mansell, M.A., D D
Professor ..	. C U Rossellet, B A. (London)
Do .	G Moore
Do	R C Busher, M.A

And five Assistant Teachers

VI

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1891.

Founded in 1861 (affiliated in Arts up to the First Arts Standard of the Calcutta University in 1883) under the patronage of the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Lucknow Special training for Teachers Scholarships tenable by pupils of the School only The School is managed and controlled by a Committee of Residents in Allahabad Special provision is made and special advantage offered to students for the Intermediate Standard in Arts of the University of Allahabad

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Lady Superintendent	Miss Bailey
First Assistant .	. Miss Blanchett.

With eleven Assistant Teachers and two Urdu Teachers.

VII.

KAYASTHA PATSHALA, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1895.

The Kayastha Pathshala was founded in 1872 by the late Munshi Kali Prasad of the Lucknow Bar. In 1878 it was raised to the Middle English Standard and in 1883 to the Entrance Standard of the Calcutta University. In 1894 it was included by the Allahabad University in the list of schools recognised for the purpose of the School Final-Examination. In 1895 it was affiliated to the same University up to the Intermediate Examination Standard. The first year class was opened in July 1895 and the second year in July 1896.

The institution was registered in August 2nd, 1893, under Act XXI of 1860, the chief controlling authority being the President for the time being, assisted by a Committee of Management. Its income is derived from an endowment of property made mainly by the late Munshi Kali Prasad and partly by others, which was estimated to be worth Rs.5,10,583-6-11 on the 30th of June, 1894.

The institution is divided into College and School Departments, the former under the immediate charge and the latter under the superintendence of the Principal.

In the College Department the scale of fees charged ordinarily is Rs.3 *per mensem* payable during ten months in the session. There are 20 free scholarships, ten in the first year and 10 in the second year class, for poor students who have passed the Entrance or the giving theoretical and practical instruction in Civil Engineering to Europeans and Natives with a view to their employment on the Public Works of India according to the requirements of the service and the qualifications of the candidates

The College Sessions commence on the 1st November and last for nine months, the remaining three months of the year forming the annual vacation

The following are the classes in the College —

1 Engineer and Telegraph classes

2 Upper Subordinate classes

3. Lower Subordinate classes including Draftsman and Computers' classes

4. Mechanical Apprentice classes.

5. Industrial classes

6 British Military Survey class

7. Native Military Survey class

ENGINEER AND TELEGRAPH CLASSES.

Admissions to these classes up to the number 20 are made through an annual Entrance Examination held in the following subjects —

1 English Essay and Hindustani,

2 Physics, Chemistry and Physical Geography.

3 History of England and India.

4 *Mathematics* —Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry and Mensuration.

5. Drawing

6. *One of the Languages:*—Latin, French, German, Sanskrit, Persian, or Arabic, or a further Course in Physics and Chemistry.

The Entrance Examination is open only to Statutory Natives of India other than pure Natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, under certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct, and admitted candidates pay a fee of Rs.12 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates are admitted without an Entrance Examination under certain conditions as to health, education and moral conduct. They pay a fee of Rs.40 a month during the College Sessions. If they are Statutory Natives of India and are within the prescribed limits of age, they may compete for second and third year scholarships; and, further, if not pure Natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, they may compete for the guaranteed appointments.

The College Course extends over three years, and successful students are granted certificates by the College. The curriculum of study for the Engineer and Telegraph classes is the same for the first year.

There are ten scholarships, three of Rs.40 and seven of Rs.30 a month, tenable during the College Sessions and awarded on the results of the entrance and first and second year's examinations.

One cash prize of Rs.1,000; three of Rs.30 each; two Gold Medals and three Silver Medals open to all students, and one cash prize of Rs 250 and one Gold Medal open to Native students are awarded annually on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course

Ten qualified Engineering students, in order of standing in the Final Examination list, are appointed as Apprentices in the Public Works Department for one year, subject to extension to two years more if necessary, on a salary of Rs 100 in case of Europeans and Eurasians and Rs 50 in case of Natives On expiry of their practical training, five students are selected, according to certain prescribed rules, for appointment as Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department.

One or two appointments as Apprentices in the Telegraph Department are awarded to Telegraph students in order of standing on the Final Examination list of the last year of the College Course on a salary of Rs 100 a month They are appointed as Assistant Superintendents, Class VI, 2nd grade, on Rs.225 a month, on proving their thorough fitness within three years

UPPER SUBORDINATE CLASSES

The Upper Subordinate classes consist of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades, intended for British Non-Commissioned Officers, European Civilians and Natives respectively Admissions to the number of 12, 9 and 6 respectively are made on the results of an annual Entrance Examination in the following subjects.—

English Dictation
Arithmetic

Euclid.

Elementary Mensuration.

Hindustani.

Drawing.

The Entrance Examinations of the 2nd and 3rd grades are open to candidates fulfilling certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct. Pure Natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay are excluded.

Should an insufficient number pass the Entrance Examination in any of the grades, the full number of vacancies (27) is made up by admission in the other grades. Students of the 2nd and 3rd grades pay a fee of Rs.3 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates of the 2nd and 3rd grades who have passed the Entrance Examination are admitted on a fee of Rs.20 a month during the College Sessions if accommodation is available. These students may also compete for 2nd year scholarships and guaranteed appointments. The College Course extends over two years and successful students are granted certificates by the College.

The following are the scholarships for these classes:—

First grade ...	Scholarships of Rs.11 a month to each student.
Second „ ...	Twelve scholarships of Rs.25 a month during the College Sessions, six for the 1st year and six for the 2nd year class.

behind counters, in workshops, at the loom and the plough, in counting houses and manufactories and in the busy haunts of men.

What is meant by 'culture' and explain why 'schools, academies and colleges give but the merest beginnings' of it? What is 'life education,' where is it obtained and why is it 'more influential'? How do 'homes and streets' give us 'life-education'? What various occupations are referred to or suggested by 'in workshops, at the loom and the plough, in counting houses and manufactories'?

(c)
In the world's broad field of battle,
 In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
 Be a hero in the strife!

Why is the world called a 'broad field of battle' and 'Life' a 'bivouac'? What kind of men would you compare to 'dumb, driven cattle'? What figures of speech are employed in this verse?

2. Write the following in simple prose so as to describe the scene here depicted in your own words You are not required to closely follow the original, and a mere substitution of other words or phrases will not be accepted.

Lower Subordinate Classes.

Admissions to these classes to the number 40 are made through an annual Entrance Examination in the following subjects:—

Arithmetic.

Printing as for Plans.

Euclid.

Mensuration of Plans.

History of India.

Elementary Geography.

English Dictation.

Colloquial English.

The Entrance Examination is open to candidates fulfilling certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct. The College fee is Rs.2 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination are admitted on a fee of Rs.10 a month during the College Sessions, if accommodation is available. These students are not eligible for scholarships.

Five students from the most promising at Drawing in this class are selected at the end of the 1st year's Course for the Draftsman and Computers' class.

The Course extends over two years for the Lower Subordinate class and from two years and a half to

man and Computers' class, and

Third grade Six scholarships of Rs 10 a month, tenable during the College Sessions, three for the 1st year and three for the 2nd year class.

Five Silver Medals, two cash prizes of Rs 40 each, four of Rs 30 each, and one of Rs 20 open to all students, and a Silver Medal open to Native students are awarded annually on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course.

Seventeen appointments as Overseers in the Public Works Department are guaranteed to successful candidates, the preference being given to the first seven military men on the Final Examination list of the last year of the College Course, the remaining appointments being awarded indiscriminately to all three grades in order of standing on the list

The students who have gained guaranteed appointments spend their third year in practical training on suitable works in India as Apprentices on the following salaries —

First grade	Pay brought up to Rs 80 a month
Second „	„ of Rs 60 a month
Third „	„ „ 40 „

On proving their fitness during their apprenticeship they are appointed to the Public Works Department permanently as Overseers, 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade, according to the grades of the class to which they belong

LOWER SUBORDINATE CLASSES.

Admissions to these classes to the number 40 are made through an annual Entrance Examination in the following subjects:—

Arithmetic.

Printing as for Plans.

Euclid.

Mensuration of Plans.

History of India.

Elementary Geography.

English Dictation.

Colloquial English.

The Entrance Examination is open to candidates fulfilling certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct. The College fee is Rs.2 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination are admitted on a fee of Rs.10 a month during the College Sessions, if accommodation is available. These students are not eligible for scholarships.

Five students from the most promising at Drawing in this class are selected at the end of the 1st year's Course for the Draftsman and Computers' class.

The Course extends over two years for the Lower Subordinate class and from two years and a half to three years for the Draftsman and Computers' class, and certificates are granted to successful students by the College

The following are the scholarships for these classes:—

Lower Subordinate Class.

The first five	Rs 6 a month
The next ten	„ 5 „
„ „	„ 4 „

Draftsman and Computers' Class.

Second year not exceeding Rs 6 each

Third „ „ „ 10 „

Five Silver Medals, one cash prize of Rs 30, four of Rs 10 each, are awarded on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course

There are no guaranteed appointments for these classes, but there is a great demand for passed students for appointment as Sub-Overseers

Mechanical Apprentice Class.

Nine admissions of Natives only are made to this class annually through the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, under certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct

The Course extends over three years in the College, and certificates are granted to the successful students by the College At the end of that time Government will consider what arrangements can be made to apprentice the best boys out for a further term of practical instruction, but no undertaking or promise is made in this respect.

There are no fees, and each student receives a scholarship of Rs.8 a month during the College Sessions, if his progress is satisfactory.

Free quarters are provided during the College Sessions for students only, and a free grant of books and instruments, up to a maximum cost of Rs.72, is made at the discretion of the College.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

About 18 admissions of Natives only are made to these classes annually under certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct.

There are three distinct sections of these classes :—

(1) The Printing Trade generally.
(2) Photography and Photo-mechanical work,
(3) Art Handiwork.

The Course for an ordinary certificate lasts two years and for a higher certificate three years, and is subject to extension at the discretion of Government. The Course is thoroughly practical with the view of turning out Press Foremen qualified for the superintendence of kinds of work, efficient Photo-mechanical operators high class art handicraftsmen. The certificates will be granted by the College to students whose progress has been satisfactory.

There are no fees, and a scholarship of Rs 4 a month is given to each student, if his progress is satisfactory

Free quarters are provided during the College Sessions for students only

Tools and materials are supplied free to students

BRITISH MILITARY SURVEY CLASS

Eight non-Commissioned Officers of the British Army in the Bengal Presidency are admitted annually on the nomination of the Quartermaster-General in India Members of the class receive a College allowance of Rs 7-8 a month. The Course lasts one year, and successful students receive certificates from the College

NATIVE MILITARY SURVEY CLASS

About ten Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers or men of the Bengal Native Army are admitted annually on the nomination of the Quartermaster-General in India for instruction in Surveying and Road reconnaissance. The Course lasts one year and successful students receive certificates from the College

Besides the Entrance and Class Examinations the College holds the following examinations and grants certificates in case of Nos (1), (2) and (5) to successful candidates:—

(1) For promotion of Overseers of the Public Works Department to the grade of Sub-Engineer.

(2) For appointment of outsider candidates to the grade of Overseer in the Public Works Department.

(3) For competitive appointment to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department.

(4) For competitive appointment to the Superior Traffic Branch of State Railways.

(5) For appointment to the 4th grade of Accountants of the Public Works Department.

(6) Part I of examination for promotion of Accountants of the Public Works Department to the 2nd grade.

The following are the Subsidiary Departments of the College:—

1. A free public Library containing 17,140 volumes.

2. A Press which executes printing, lithography, photo-zincography, wood-cuts and binding for the College and the general public.

3. A Book Depôt for sale of College publications, text-books, drawing instruments and materials.

4. A Photographic Depôt for sale of Works of Art.

Circulars of the different classes are issued free on application, and the College Calendar published annually is on sale in the College Book Depôt.

A register is kept up in the College of the names of Civil Engineers, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Draftsmen and Mistries who are out of employ, and nominations are made by the College as applications for hands are received

Committee of Management

Chief Engineer to Govt., N W P and Oudh, P W D., Buildings and Roads Branch.	President.
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh Manager, O & R Railway G Winmill, Esq., Loco Supdt., O & R. Ry (on furlough.)	Members.
Principal, Thomason College	Member and Secretary

Instructive Staff

Principal .	Lieut.-Col J Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., T.C.D (on furlough).
Offg Principal	Major W A Gale, R.E.
Military Assistant Principal	Lieut. H. B. D Campbell, R.E.
Professor of Mathematics and Physics	E. F Tipple.
Professor of Natural Science and Electrical Engineering	F W Sedgwick.
Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class	Captain J H. Fairley (on furlough).
Offg Head Master . .	Sergeant C. Bolton.
Drawing Master, Upper and Lower Subordinate Classes .	G T Sparke
Instructor in Photography and Applied Science .	Conductor J O'Neill.
Offg 2nd Asst. Master, U.S. Class,	Sergeant J V Francies.
Offg 3rd do. do. .	Mr F G Smith.
Offg 4th do. do.	Sergeant G H. Ricketts.
Head Master, Lower Subordinate Class ..	Pandit Baldeo Prasad.

Five Native Assistant Masters.

XII.

QUESTION PAPERS.

ENTRANCE AND SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATIONS, 1898.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

F. W. SÜDMERSEN, ESQ., M.A.	Examiners.
J. C. KEMPSTER, ESQ.	
C. H. LINTON, ESQ., M.A.	

1. Answer the questions in italics which follow these three extracts. You are not required to paraphrase them.

(*a*) It was a fine sunny morning when the thrilling cry of 'Land!' was given from the mast head. None but those who have experienced it can form an idea of the delicious throng of sensations which rush into an American's bosom, when he first comes in sight of Europe. There is a volume of associations with the very name. It is the land of promise, teeming with everything of which his childhood has heard, or on which his studious years have pondered.

Who wrote the above extract and to what does it refer? Why is the cry said to be "thrilling"? What is meant by "a delicious throng of sensations," and why would an American especially feel those sensations? What associations does the name recall? Why is Europe called "the land of promise" and why is it said to be "teeming with everything of which his childhood has heard?"

(*b*) Schools, academies, and colleges give but the merest beginnings of culture in comparison with it. Far more influential is the life-education daily given in our homes, in the streets, behind counters, in workshops, at the loom and the plough, in counting houses and manufactories and in the busy haunts of men.

What is meant by 'culture' and explain why 'schools, academies and colleges give but the merest beginnings' of it? What is 'life-education,' where is it obtained and why is it 'more influential'? How do 'homes and streets' give us 'life-education'? What various occupations are referred to or suggested by 'in workshops, at the loom and the plough, in counting houses and manufactories'?

(c) In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Why is the world called a 'broad field of battle' and 'Life' a 'bivouac'? What kind of men would you compare to 'dumb, driven cattle'? What figures of speech are employed in this verse?

2. Write the following in simple prose so as to describe the scene here depicted in your own words. You are not required to closely follow the original, and a mere substitution of other words or phrases will not be accepted.

His house was known to all the vagrant train,
He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain,
The long remember'd beggar was his guest,
Whose beard descending swept his aged breast,
The ruin'd spendthrift, now no longer proud,
Claim'd kindred there, and had his claims allow'd,
The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay,
Sat by his fire, and talk'd the night away,
Wept o'er his wounds, or tales of sorrow done,
Shoulder'd his crutch, and show'd how fields were won.

3. Narrate the story entitled "An Incident of the French Camp" by Robert Browning in your own words.

4. Answer the questions in italics following these two extracts.

(a) As some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

Of whom is this simile an illustration? Show carefully and in detail that it is suitable to the person of whom it is used.

(b) When I remember all
The friends so link'd together
I've seen around me fall
Like leaves in wintry weather,
I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garlands dead,
And all but he departed!

There are two similes employed here. What are they? Show by careful comparison the appropriateness of each.

(c) Ximenes, though possessed only of delegated power, which, from his advanced age he could not expect to enjoy long, assumed, together with the character of Regent, all the ideas natural to a monarch, and adopted schemes for extending the regal authority.

What is meant by 'delegated power' and how is Ximenes here said to have acted when he received this power? What 'ideas' are 'natural to a monarch'? Mention any of the schemes which Ximenes adopted for 'extending the regal authority'?

5. Explain the following extracts and answer the questions in italics —

(a) Some of God's greatest apostles have come from the 'ranks.'

What does the word 'ranks' usually mean and what does it mean in this case? Mention any of God's apostles who 'have come from the ranks'

(b) Perhaps in this neglected spot, is laid
   Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire,
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
   Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre

What three classes of men are referred to in the last three lines of this verse?

6. Passages from books not prescribed.

You are required to re write the following passages so as to bring out their meaning fully and clearly, adding anything which would make the meaning clearer and show that you fully understand the passages.

(a) Under a spreading chestnut tree
   The village smithy stands,
The smith, a mighty man is he,
   With large and sinewy hands,
And the muscles of his brawny arms
   Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp, and black, and long,
   His face is like the tan,
His brow is wet with honest sweat,
   He earns whate'er he can,
And looks the whole world in the face,
   For he owes not any man.

Toiling,—rejoicing,—sorrowing,
   Onward through life he goes,
Each morning sees some task begin
   Each evening sees it close,
Something attempted, something done,
   Has earned a night's repose

(*b*) The elephant is not used in the present day in India as an engine of war, but as a beast of burden, in the transport of baggage, tents and various stores; and there are peculiar circumstances in the march of an Indian army which render the elephant extremely serviceable. Where dense jungles offer impediments which the pioneers could not obviate without great labour and consequent delay, three or four elephants clear the way at once; trampling down the long grass and bushes, and breaking down the slender trees; in short levelling all before them: again, where the artillery has to be dragged through heavy roads of clay and mire, their strength and sagacity are in great requisition. They always apply the force in the most efficacious manner, and assist each other with wonderful sagacity.

SECOND PAPER.

A. MEFF, ESQ, M A. .. .. .. }
W. K. BONNAUD, ESQ .. .. } *Examiners.*
MISS BAILEY .. .. .. }

1. *Explain the following expressions:—*
   - (*a*) He was too impulsive not to have committed many mistakes.
   - (*b*) The police got wind of the affair.
   - (*c*) The regiment deserted to a man.
   - (*d*) He fell in with his views.
   - (*e*) To pay off old scores.
   - (*f*) He rose to the occasion.
   - (*g*) He always stood in his own light.
   - (*h*) They will stand by us at a pinch.
   - (*i*) He knew what was in the wind.
   - (*j*) It's all one.
   - (*k*) The remark stung me to the quick.

(d) It is better that ten guilty men should go unpunished than that one innocent man should be condemned.

(e) He looked as if he were ill

(f) Far be it from me to contend that you are wrong

4 *Parse the words in thick type* —

(a) Let me die the death of the righteous.

(b) He failed, his industry notwithstanding

(c) Forgive me this my virtue

(d) How do you do?

(e) Wait till then.

5 *Reverse the meaning of these words by adding prefixes or suffixes* —

(a) Respectful , (b) orthodox , (c) mature (d) ordinary

6. A man on falling into a well exclaimed, "Nobody shall save me and I will be drowned."

What precisely does this remark mean and how would you amend it?

7. *Put into Indirect Speech:—*

Going along the street, I met Mr. Green. I asked—"Will you come to dinner to-night?" "I would, if I could," he replied "but my doctor declares that, in this weather, I may catch cold. Please excuse me, this time."

8. *Give adjectives derived from* (*a*) satisfy (*b*) compassion.

Give nouns meaning (*c*) one who drinks to excess.

(*d*) one who plays the piano.

(*e*) a little prince.

(*f*) a little goose.

Form verbs connected with (*g*) sympathy (*h*) food.

Give past participles of (*i*) run (*j*) seethe.

9 *Distinguish carefully between the following pairs of words stating what each means:—*

(*a*) Sensitive, sensible.

(*b*) Human, humane.

(*c*) Pertinent, impertinent.

(*d*) Lawless, unlawful.

(*e*) Artful, artistic.

(*f*) Observance, observation.

(*g*) To ignore, to be ignorant.

(*h*) Politic, political.

(*i*) Ingenuous, ingenious.

(*j*) Contemn, condemn.

5. Exp'
in italics

THIRD PAPER.

DR. G. THIBAUT SET THE PAPER.

(a) [illegible] DODD, ESQ.	}	*Examiners*
REVD. E. S. OAKLEY		

(*Translation from Urdu.*)

Translate into English —

A.

بھولا نام ایک بہت غریب آدمی تھا - اسکے چھہ چھوٹے چھوٹے
لڑکے تھے - ووسکو اسبات کا بڑا اندیشہ ہوا کہ اونکی پرورش کیونکر
ہوگی - اس اندیشہ کا ایک اور بڑا سبب یہہ تھا کہ اوس سال
اناج کی پیدایش بہت کم ہوئی تھی - پہلے سال کے نسبت
اناج ایسا مہنگا ہوگیا تھا - بھولا رات دن مزدوری کرتا تھا تو بھی
اتنے پیسے نہ ملتے تھے کہ لڑکوں کو سوکھی روکھی روٹی بھی
ملے - اس سبب سے وہ بڑی تکلیف میں تھا - ایک دن اوسنے
اپنے سب لڑکوں کو پاس بلا کے آنکھوں میں آنسو بھر کر کہا - اے
میرے پیارے بچو اس سال بڑی مہنگی ہی میں اتنی محنت
اوٹھاتا ہوں تو بھی تمہارے پیٹ بھرنے لائق اناج نہیں ملتا - تم
دیکھتے ہو کہ میری دن بھر کی محنت سے ایک روٹی ملتی ہے -
سو جو مجھکو ملتی ہے اوسی سے تمکو اپنا دانو کرنا ہوگا - دوسری
کوئی تدبیر نہیں ہے - ہم جانتے ہیں کہ اتنے میں تو تمہارا پیٹ
نہ بھریگا - مگر جان بچیگا کسیقدر سہارا ہوگا - یہہ کہکر وہ چپ
ہوگیا - آگے اوس بیچارہ سے بولا نسکا - وہ اوپر خدا کے طرف
دیکھکر رونے لگا - اوسے دیکھہ اوسکے لڑکے بھی رونے لگے - " اے
خدا اے غریب پرور ہم غریب اور بد قسمت ہیں ہم پر مہربانی
کرو ہمارے باپ کی مدد کرو اور ہمکو بھوکوں مت مارو - بھولا نے
اس روٹی کے سات ٹکڑے کرکے اپنے لڑکوں کو بانٹ دئے اور اوسمیں
سے سب سے چھوٹا ٹکڑا اپنے لئے لیا " •

B.

نیوٹن بڑا نیکبخت آدمي تھا - باوجود اتنے بڑے عالم ہونیکے اوسمیں ذرہ برابر تکبر نہ تھا - اسکي طبیعت ایسي نرم تھي کہ اوسے غصہ کبھي آتاہي نہ تھا - اوسکے پاس ایک پیارا چھوٹا سا کتا تھا - ایک دن راتکے وقت نیوٹن کہیں باہر گیا تھا - اور اوسکے کمرہ میں میز پر بتي جل رہي تھي - اتنے میں کتے کے جي میں نہ جانیں کیا آیا کہ وہ یک بیک ایسے زور سے میز پر اوچھل پڑا کہ جلتي ہوئي بتي گرپڑي اور سب کاغذ جنکو لکھکر تیار کرنے مین نیوٹن نے کئي سال لگائے تھے جل کر خاک ہوگئے - نیوٹن جب لوٹ کر آیا تب یہہ حال دیکھکر دلمیں بڑا رنجیدہ ہوا لیکن غصہ میں آکر کتے کو کچھہ سزا نہیں دي صرف اتناہي کہکر رہگیا کہ اے کتے تجھے جو میرا نقصان ہوا ہی اوسکي تجھکو کیا خبر ہی *

(*Translation—Bengali.*)

Translate into English :—

[illegible]

[illegible]

B.

[illegible]

[illegible]

(*Translation—Hindi.*)

Translate into English —

A.

भोला नाम का एक बहुत गरीब मनुष्य था। उसके छ छोटे छोटे लड़के थे। उनका पालन पोषण कैसे हो इस बात की उसे बड़ी चिन्ता पड़ी। उस चिन्ता का और भी एक बड़ा कारण यह था कि उस साल अनाज बहुत कम हुई थी। पहिले साल की अपेक्षा अनाज दूना महंगा हो गया था। भोला रात दिन मजदूरी करता था तो भी इतने

पैसे न मिलते थे कि लड़कों को सूखी रूखी रोटी भी मिले। इस कारण वह बड़े क्लेश में था। एक दिन उसने अपने सब लड़कों को पास बुलाकर आंखों में आंसू भर कर कहा “ऐ मेरे प्यारे बच्चो। इस साल बड़ी महंगी है मैं इतनी मेहनत उठाता हूं तो भी तुम्हारे पेट भरने योग्य अनाज नहीं मिलता। तुम देखते हो कि दिन भर की मेरी मिहनत से एक रोटी मिलती है। सो जो मुझ को मिलती है उसी से तुमको अपना निर्वाह करना होगा दूसरा कुछ उपाय नहीं है। हम जानते हैं कि इतने में तो तुम्हारा पेट न भरेगा परन्तु प्राणधारण किसी क़दर होवेगा। यह कह कर वह चुप हो गया। आगे उस विचारे से बोला न गया॥ वह ऊपर भगवान् की ओर दृष्टि करके रोने लगा। उसे देख उसके लड़के भी रोने लगे” हे भगवान हे दीनदयाल हम दरिद्री अभागी और असमर्थ हैं हम पर दया कर हम को भूंखो मत मार। भोला ने फिर इस रोटी के सात टुकड़े किये और अपने लड़कों को बांट कर उनमें से सब से छोटा टुकड़ा अपने लिये लिया॥

निउटन परम सुशील था। इतना भारी विद्वान् होने पर भी उसमें गर्व का लेश नहीं था। उसका स्वभाव इतना शान्त था कि उसे क्रोध तो कभी नहीं आता था। उसके पास एक प्यारा छोटा सा कुत्ता था। एक दिन रात्रि के समय निउटन कहीं बाहर गया था और उसके कमरे

में मेज़ पर बत्ती जल रही थी। इतने में कुत्ते के मन में न जाने क्या आया कि वह एका एकी ऐसे ज़ोर से मेज़ पर उछल पड़ा कि बत्ती गिर पड़ी और सब काग़ज़ जिन को लिख कर तय्यार करने में निउटन ने कई वर्षों लगाये थे जल कर भस्म हो गये। निउटन जब लौट कर आया तब वह हाल देख कर मन में बड़ा दुःखित हुआ। पर गुस्से में, आकर कुत्ते को कुछ सज़ा नहीं दी किन्तु इतना ही कहके रह गया कि "ऐ कुत्ते तुझ से जो मेरा नुक़सान हुआ उसको तुझ को क्या खबर है"॥

(Translation from Gujarati.)

Translate into English —

(a) ઘણો કરીને એક ગરીબ માણસ હતો. તેને ૭ નાના બાળક હતા. તેમનુ શી રીતે ગુજરાન કરવુ તે વિશે તે ઘણો ફિકરમા પડયો. તેને ચિંતા તુર થવાનું એક ખાસ કારણ હતુ. તે એકે તે વર્ષે દાણો ઘણો મોંઘો થયો હતો. અનાજના ભાવ બમણ થયા હતા. આખો રાત દહાડો મ્હેનત કરતો હતો તોપણ પોતાના છોકરા સારૂ જાડો પાતળો રોટલો મેળવવા જેટલુ મળતુ નહોતુ. તેથી તેને ઘણો સંતાપ થયો. એક દિવસ તેણે પોતાના સઘળાં બાળકોને બોલાવ્યા ને આંખમા આંસુ લાવી તેમને કહ્યુ "અરે મારા વહાલા છોકરાં, આ વર્ષે દુકાળ પડયો છે હું સખત મજૂરી કરૂં છતા તમારૂ પેટ ભરવા જેટલુ પણ કમાતો નથી. તમે પોતે જુઓ છો કે હું મારી આખા દિવસની મજૂરીથી એક રોટલા જેટલુ માત્ર મેળવી શકુંછું. તેથી જેમને મળેછે તે ઉપર તમારે સંતોષ માનવો પડશે. બીજો કાંઈ પણ ઉપાય નથી. હું જાણું છું કે આથી તમારી ભુખ મટશે નહિ. પણ તમારૂં શરીર સાચવી

રાખવાને જરા આધાર થઈ પડશે.” એમ કહી તે ચુપ રહ્યા તેનાથી આગળ બોલાયું નહિ. તેણે આકાશ તરફ નજર કરી અને રૂદન કરવા માંડયું. એવી અવસ્થામાં તેને જોઈને તેનાં છોકરાંપણ આંસુ ઢાળવા લાગ્યાં અને કહેવા માંડયું કે “ખરે પ્રભુ, અરે કરૂણાળુ, અમે કંગાળ, અમે અભાગ્યાં અને અશક્ત છઈએ. અમારી ઉપર કૃપા કર, અમને ભુખમરાથી બચાવ.” ત્યાર બાદ ભોળાએ તે રોટલાના સાત કડકા કર્યા અને તેમાંને, એકેક દરેક છોકરાને વહેચી આપ્યો ને પોતે સૌથી નાનો ભાગ રાખ્યો.

(*b*) ન્યુટન ઘણા સારા સ્વભાવનો હતો. તે ઘણો વિદ્વાન હતો છત તેનામા અહંકારનો અંશમાત્ર પણ નહોતો. તેનો સ્વભાવ એવો નમ્ર હતે કે તેને કદી પણ રીસ ચઢતી નહોતી. તેની પાસે એક નાનો લાડકવાયો કૂતરો હતો. એક દિવસ રાત્રિના ન્યુટન બહાર ગયો. હતો. મેજ ઉપર તેના ઓરડામાં મીણબત્તી બળતી હતી. તે સમે ભોગજોગે તે કૂતરાને મન થઈ આવવાથી મેજ ઉપર કદકો મારીને ચઢયો. દીવો ઉંધો વળી ગયો અને જેસઘળા કાગળો ન્યુટને ઘણા વર્ષની મહેનતથી તૈયાર કર્યા હતા તે બળીને ખાખ થઈ ગયા. જ્યારે ન્યુટને ઘેર પાછો ફર્યો ત્યારે જે બન્યું હતુ તે તેણે જોયું અને જોઈને ઘણો શોકાતુર થયો. તે ગુસ્સે થયો નહિ । તેણે તે કુતરા ને શિક્ષા કરી નહિ. તેણે માત્ર એટલુંજ કહ્યું “અરે કુતરાં તે મને કેટલું બધું નુકસાન કીધું છે તે તું થોડુંજ જાણેછે.

(*Translation from Marathi.*)

Translate into English :—

(*a*) भोळा नांवाचा एक दरिद्री मनुष्य होता. त्याला लहान लहान सहा मुलें होतीं. ह्यांचें पोषण कसें होईल ह्मणून त्यास मोठी काळजी पडली. त्याच्या काळजीचें

एक विशेष कारण हें होतें कीं त्या वर्षीं धान्य फार महाग होतें दर दुप्पट झाले होते भोला रात्रंदिवस खपे तरी मुलास कोरडी भाकर मिळण्यापुरतेही पैसे त्याच्यानें मिळवत नसत त्यामुळें तो फार काळजीच्या क्लेशांत पडला एके दिवशीं त्यानें आपल्या सगळ्या मुलांस जवळ बोलाविलें आणि डोळ्यांत आंसवें आणून म्हटलें "अरे माझ्या जिवलगांनो सध्या दुष्काळ आहे मी इतका खपतों तरी तुमचें पोट भरावया पुरती भाकर मला मिळत नाहीं तुम्ही प्रत्यक्ष पाहिलें आहे कीं माझ्या दिवसभराच्या काबाडकष्टाबद्दल मला फक्त एकच भाकर मिळते यापुढें मला जें मिळतें तितक्यांत तुम्हीं निर्वाह केला पाहिजे दुसरा उपाय नाहीं मला ठाऊक आहे कीं इतक्यानें तुमचें पोट भरणार नाहीं पण प्राण तर वांचतील' इतकें बोलून तो उगा राहिला त्याच्यानें पुढें बोलवलें नाहीं तो वर देवाकडे डोळे करून रडूं लागला. ते पाहून मुलेंही रडूं लागलीं आणि म्हणालीं 'हे प्रभो, हे दीनदयाळा, आम्ही गरीब, आम्ही भाग्यहीन व अनाथ आहों आमच्यावर करुणा कर आम्हांस उपाशीं मरूं देऊं नको"

भोलानें मग त्या भाकरीचे १ तुकडे केले आणि त्यांतला अगदीं लहान आपण घेऊन बाकीचे तुकडे मुलांस वाटून दिले

(*b*) न्यूटन हा फार सुशील होता. जरी तो इतकी विद्वान होता तरी त्याच्यामध्यें गर्वाचा लेशहीं नव्हता. त्याचा स्वभाव इतका शांत होता कीं तो कोणावर कधींहि रागें भरत नसे. त्याचा एक लहान आवडता कुत्रा होता. एक दिवस रात्रीचा तो बाहेर गेला असतां त्याच्या खोलींत मेजावर एक मेणवत्ती जळत होती. अशा समयीं त्या कुत्र्याच्या डोक्यांत, का न कळे, मेजावर उडी मारण्याचें गेलें ती मेणवत्ती लवंडली आणि जे कागद तयार करण्यास न्यूटननें पुष्कळ वर्षें खर्च केलीं होतीं त्या सर्वांची राख होऊन गेली. न्यूटन घरीं परत येतांच घडून आलेला प्रकार त्याच्या दृष्टीस पडला आणि तें पाहून त्याला फार दुःख झालें. तो रागावला नाहीं आणि त्यानें कुत्र्याला शिक्षाही केली नाहीं. तो फक्त म्हणाला. "हे कुत्र्या, माझें नुकसान तूं किती केलें हें तुला टाऊक नाहीं."

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(*For Candidates whose mother-tongue is English.*)

Write an Essay on the following subject—

'Procrastination is the thief of Time.'

MATHEMATICS

First Paper.

(Arithmetic and Algebra.)

Babu Umesh Chandra Ghosh, M.A. } *Examiners*
[illegible] H Dixon, Esq., M.A.

1 Define measure of a number and find the *g. c. m.* of —

(i) Rs. 2, 4 as. and 10 as.

(ii) [illegible] and [illegible]

Find the greatest number which will divide 13050 and 14065 and leave a remainder 7 in each case.

2. Simplify —

(a) $\frac{(\text{[illegible]})^{2}+(\text{[illegible]})^{3}}{(\text{[illegible]})^{-2}+(\text{[illegible]})^{-2}}+\frac{\cdot 125 \text{ of Rs. 5 10 as. 8 pies}}{\cdot 037 \text{ of Rs. 7 12 as.}}$

(b) [illegible] − [illegible] ÷ [illegible] of [illegible] ÷ [illegible] × [illegible]

3 Extract the square root of

$$9+\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{7+\cfrac{1}{6}}}$$

and calculate the difference between this square root and $3+\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{2}$ to *three* places of decimals.

4 Find the cost in English money of travelling from Vienna to Trieste, a distance of 363 English miles, the average cost per *German mile* being 13 kreutzers. Given that

1 German mile = $4\frac{3}{5}$ English miles,

£1 = 25·5 francs

3·75 *francs* = 105 kreutzers

5. What is the present value of a legacy of £149 1*s.* 3*d.* due 7 years hence, at $2\frac{3}{4}$ *per cent.* simple interest?

6 Find the G. C. M. of $2x^5 - 11x^2 - 9$ and $4x^5 + 11x^4 + 81$.

7. Simplify :—

(*a*) $\frac{m-n}{(x-m)(x-n)} + \frac{n-p}{(x-n)(x-p)} + \frac{p-m}{(x-p)(x-m)}$

(*b*) $\frac{a^2}{(x-a)^n} + \frac{2a}{(x-a)^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{(n-a)^{n-2}}$

8. Solve :—

(*a*) $2x + \frac{3}{y} = 4$

$3x + \frac{2}{y} = 5.$

(*b*) $\frac{1}{x+5} + \frac{1}{x+10} = \frac{2}{x}$

9. If $a : b = c : d$, prove that

$a(a+b+c+d) = (a+b)(a+c).$

10. The number of months in the age of a man, on his birthday in the year 1875, was exactly half of the number denoting the year in which he was born. In what year was he born?

SECOND PAPER.

Euclid and Mensuration.

A. E. PIERPOINT, ESQ., M.A., B. SC.	*Examiners.*
BABU G. N. CHAKRAVARTI, M.A.	

1. State axiom 12 and prove its converse.

2. Prove that the straight line which joins the middle points of the sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side.

3 Describe a parallelogram that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle

4 Divide a given straight line into two parts so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one part may be equal to the square on the other part

5 Define similar segments of circles and prove that on the same chord and on the same side of it there cannot be two similar segments of circles not coinciding with one another

6 In two concentric circles any chord of the outer circle which is also a tangent of the inner circle is bisected at the point of tangency

7 In a given circle inscribe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle

8 *ABCDE* is a regular pentagon and *AC*, *BE* intersect at *H* Show that $AB = CH$

9 A room whose length is 30 feet and breadth twice its height takes 144 yards of paper 2 feet wide for its four walls find the area of the floor

10 The sides of a triangle are 25, 39, 56 feet, respectively find the perpendicular from the opposite angle on the side of 56 feet

11 Give a practical method by means of Geometry for ascertaining the distance of an inaccessible object *A* from a given position *B* Illustrate your meaning by a diagram

12. Make a sketch of a field from the accompanying notes and work out its area :—

	Links.	
	⊙ A	
0	500	
H 20	320	
G 30	140	
	0	0
	⊙ C	
turn	to the	right.
	⊙ C	
	400	0
	180	20 F
	0	0
From	⊙ B	go North East.
	⊙ B	
0	300	
E 12	200	
D 10	90	
	0	0
From	⊙ A	go North West.

ARABIC

FIRST PAPER.

MAULVI MOHAMMED YUSUF JAFRI *Examiner*

(N B —*Give vowel points to every Arabic word you write in your answers*)

1 Translate into English —

ثم قال للربيع اخرج من مالك اربعة آلاف دينار فاخرجها وسلمها الاعجمي ۔ فقال له الاعجمي اريد ان ولدك يسافر الى دمشق ۔ وان شاء الله تعالى لا ارجع الا بالجارية ثم التفت الاعجمي الى الشاب وقال له ما اسمك ۔ قال نعمة ۔ قال يا نعمة اجلس انت وكن في امان الله تعالى ۔ لقد جمع الله بينك وبين جاريتك ۔ فاستوى جالسا ثم قال له شد قلبك ۔ فنحن مسافرون من هذا اليوم ۔ فكل واشرب وانبسط لتقوى على السفر ۔ ثم ان الاعجمي اخذ في قضاء حوائجه من جميع ما يحتاج اليه من التحف واستكمل من والد نعمة عشرة آلاف دينار واخذ منه الخيول والجمال وغير ذلك مما يحتاج اليه لحمل الاثقال في الطريق •

(*a*) Re write the above extract from the beginning to في امان الله تعالى with vowel marks

(*b*) Name the صيغه, مادة, and باب of تعالى, explaining the changes the word has undergone, and give its construction in the sentence ان شاء الله تعالى

2 Translate the following into English, explaining the grammatical pun contained therein —

جاء نحوي على باب نحوي فدق بابه ۔ فقال من انت ۔ فقال الزائر احمد ۔ فاجاب صاحب الدار انصرف ۔ فقال احمد لا ينصرف ۔ فاجاب اذا كان نكرة ينصرف •

3 Give the singular or plural (as the case may be) of —

ولد, دينار, طريق, اثقال, جمال, خيل, تحف, حوائج, يوم, قلب, اسم, شاب, جارية

4. Translate into English :—

(a) كذا كزوج حمامة في ايكة متمتعين بصحة وشباب
دخل الزمان بنا و فرق بيننا ان الزمان مفرق الاحباب

(b) مالي وقفت على القبور مسلما قبر الحبيب فلم يرد جوابي
احبيب مالك لا نرد جوابنا انسيت بعدي خلة الاحباب

(c) انما الدنيا فناء ليس في الدنيا ثبوت
انما الدنيا كبيت نسجته العنكبوت
ولقد يكفيك منها ايها الطالب قوت
ولعمري عن قليل كل من فيها يموت

5 Name the author of the above verses, and write shortly what you know of him.

6. Translate into English, and explain the allusions contained therein :—

اذا قربت ساعة يا لها * و زلزلت الارض زلزالها
تسير الجبال على سرعة * كمر السحاب ترى حالها
و تنفطر الارض من نفخة • هنالك تخرج اثقالها
و لا بد من سائل قائل * من الناس يومئذ مالها
تحدث اخبارها ربها • وربك لاشك اوحى لها
ويصدر كل الى موقف * يقيم الكهول و اطفالها
ترى النفس ما عملت محضرا * ولو ذرة كان مثقالها
يحاسبها مالك قادر • فاما عليها و اما لها

7 Give the تركيب of the 7th couplet in the above question.

SECOND PAPER.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI SAYYAD AMJAD ALI, M.A., *Examiner.*

(N.B.—*Give vowel marks to every Arabic word you write in your answer papers.*)

1 Translate into English

ان ابا حسان الزيادي قال ضاق علي الحال في بعض الايام
ضيقة شديدة حتى انه قد الح علي البقال والخباز وسائر المعاملين
فاشتد علي الكرب ولم اجد اي حيلة فبينما انا في تلك الحالة
لا ادري كيف اصنع اذ دخل علي غلام لي فقال ان بالباب رجلا
حاجا يطلب الدخول عليك فقلت ائذن له فدخل فاذا هو رجل
خراساني فسلم علي فرددت عليه السلام ثم قال لي هل انت
ابو حسان الزيادي فقلت نعم وما حاجتك قال اني رجل غريب
واريد الحج ومعي جملة من المال وانه قد اثقلني حمله ٭

حكي ان امراة كان لها زوج منافق وكانت تقول على كل شيء
من قول او فعل بسم الله فقال زوجها لافعلن ما اخجلها به
فدفع اليها صرة وقال لها احفظيها فوضعتها في محل وغطتها فغافلها
واخذ الصرة واخذ ما فيها ورماها في بئر في داره ثم طالبها منها
فجاءت الى محلها وقالت بسم الله فامر الله جبريل ان ينزل سريعا
ويعيد الصرة الى مكانها فوضعت يدها لتاخذها فوجدتها كما وضعتها
فتعجب زوجها وتاب الى الله ٭

2 Translate into Arabic —

When was she born, and how old is she now?
I am very sorry to see you in this wretched state
Kindly inform me of what yout saw there
He asked me to put all these things in a box
When I heard this I was greatly surprised

They all began to weep bitterly on seeing me.

This is a very sad story. Please sit down.

He has married his daughter to his friend.

When will the marriage of your son be celebrated?

Having heard the news of his arrival, he went out to receive him.

Owing to my falling ill, I was obliged to go home. He was poisoned.

He was not killed but wounded severely.

He suffered great loss in trade. He loved his subjects, and was likewise loved by them.

3. Distinguish clearly between معرب and مبني and give their examples from your Arabic text or otherwise.

4. In what cases is a غير منصرف taken as منصرف? Give examples.

5 Point out the changes that the following words have undergone :—

بعتُ - قال - داعٍ - مدقان - مبيع - سيد - ديوان - قِ - يذب ۔

6. Write down some plural forms and give their instances.

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

SHEIKH BAHADUR ALI, M.A.	Examiners.
SHÁMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI ABDUL JALIL ..	

1. Translate into English :—

(a) جوهر اگر در خلاب افتد همان نفيس ست و غبار اگر بر فلک رود همان خسيس ۔ استعداد بي تربيت دريغست و تربيت نا مستعد ضايع ۔ خاكستر نسبت عالي دارد كه آتش جوهر علوي است ۔ و ليكن چون بنفس خود هنري ندارد با خاک برابرست ۞

هر دهقانی را با دانهٔ مشکی بار خواست ما ـ دهد (b
کسی نشدهٔ پلنگ بو رندی ویب •

بر حسب پیمانش اصحاب مدعی و برگزیدگان مسندی (c
صدها ـ بمشرمی این بر سعید کسی که چیزی بداند بحق بیدر
آنچه نه بهرهٔ برصدر ـ کوده دسته باشی تا ریاست دراز ملشد •

2. Whose speeches are contained in (b) and (c). Criticize any one of them

What is the subject and object of برصدر in برصدر آنچه نه بهرهٔ?

3. Give meaning of the following extracts in Persian, and break each into separate clauses —

گیتا که همچی بیت حق طویست معجزین است (a)
که جمیع مباحث بر رقی ـ ترتیب عوا داخوا رسد و تعمی حکام
بر عقل بی میبن ـ ـ جز عمو سخنی بس مستحب تا نه طوی
آن دریای سر پیچیده ست مستحدثه مرا معقولات و محسوسات
باتوانی نشدند •

چون خاطر جمع شد مآثر را با دیدهٔ رویه و امکنهٔ منعقد (b)
به رو و گردش را مطوعست و سمو دولت خداوند جهان ترین بی سی
. گمرید و اعصار سرایر را آسمه تیری و وقت گستبی و برهمت
بیری بحش به کار بوجه دائم مسب اغر مسائل را بعصی نحس
عروج مطر عسد •

4. (a) Give meanings, roots, and opposites of the following words —

مقولات ـ ابدیه ـ نفیس ـ حلی ـ قیلوله، آهلی

(b) Give meanings of the following —

قبر ـ امواج ـ صحب وسکه ـ راه مرتبی
تکاشی ـ تیغ کاوی ـ پتهنگ ـ جیرهٔ سوخته

(c) Write what you know of بهرام چوبين ۔ ناصر خسرو
گوشيار and مقله۔

5. Translate the following into English :—

(a) گر آني که دشمنت گويد مرنج
وگر نيستي گو برو باد سنج
وگر ابلهي مشک را گنده گفت
تو مجموع شو کو پراگنده گفت
وگر ميرود در پياز اين سخن
چنين است گو گنده مغزي مکن

(b) چون خون ز حلق تشنهٔ او بر زمين رسيد
جوش از زمين بذروهٔ عرش برين رسيد

(c) سر خدا که عارف و سالک به‌کس نگفت
در حيرتم که باده فروش از کجا شنيد

(d) آن قصر که بهرام درو جام گرفت
روبه بچه کرد و شير آرام گرفت
بهرام که گور ميگرفتي دائم
امروز نگر که گور بهرام گرفت

6. Explain allusions in extracts (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), and name their authors respectively.

7. Explain *in Persian* the following verses :—

(a) تو آنگه که بر من شوي فتحياب
زن بيوه را داده باشي جواب
من ار با تو چربم به هنگام کين
شوم قائم انداز روي زمين

(b) سام که سيمرغ پسر گير داشت
[illegible] گر چه پسر پير داشت

8 Give meaning of the following words and phrases —

حقری ـ معل ـ شب گوی ـ کالحرو ـ مسعد ـ قائم انداز ـ آهنگ ـ رقی دوپهریی

دقایق گلاس ـ مرد سنگ ارمه ـ بیعاره ـ نونی ـ

9 Explain the formation of the following words and give their meanings, stating to what part of speech each belongs —

جاروب ـ گردون ـ کمند ـ همتّل کشتی ـ کدخدا ـ خواست ـ گفتگو

10 (a) Illustrate by examples the transitive as well as intransitive use of رفتن and آموختن

(b) Analyse fully according to Persian Grammar the following couplet —

مرو سر ای حکیم آستینهٔ گلی در
کجا بینی از خوشلس خواجه پر

SECOND PAPER.

MAULVI SYED ABDULLAH } *Examiners*
MAULVI YAKUB ALI }

Translate into English —

در پانصد و ۸۲ هجری امیرزاده را هوس شکار دامنگیر شده بعزم این کار بر سمند تند رفتار سوار شد و در صحرای دوخوار مرار صید صحچوان شکاری فراوان بهم رسید و در اثناء تک و تاز شاهرا گردن مرار بدوجی در خورده از مرار زین دوتا گشته خواست که فوج را زنده بدست گیرد ناگاه از قضای آسمانی و حکم رفتنی سرو گردن بر زمین افتاد و بعضی گفته اند که فوج را گرفته نفروش رس

رسانید و آن صید طپیده واسپ رمیده شاهزاده از بالاي زین بر زمین اُفتاد و بهر تقدیر از شدت آن صدمه بیهوش شد ازین واقعه عظمی خروش از نهاد مردم بر آمد و امراء و اعیان ببالین شاهزاده آمدند و قلق و اضطراب آغاز نموده تا بعد از اندک زماني بز خود جنبیده في الجمله أثر حیاتے از او مشاهده اُفتاد و مدت سه شبانروز چند نوبت غش بر ذات پسندیده صفات او طاري گشت از طبیبي که متصدي معالجه او میبرد بسهو یا بقصد یا بعمد یا باغواي جمعي در تداوي تقصیرے واقع شد و خللي فاحش بدماغ شاهزادۀ خردمند راه یافت ۔ اکثر اوقات حکم او بر نهجي صادر میشد که پسندیده عقلا و لایق مرتبه سلطنت نمیبود گاه بمجرد خیالے بخون بیگناهے فرمان میداد و گاه از طریق اسراف گنجي براه گداي مینهاد *

۲— داد خواهي پیش بادشاهے آمد و عرض حال کرد بحالش نپرداخت باز گفت روي توجه نیافت زار نالید و تکرار مقصد کرد ملک بهم بر آمد و گفت خانه خراب دردسر را از پیشم نمي بري گفت خانه خود برباد رفت سر توئي درد کجا برم ملک را حرفش موثر آمد بدادش رسید و از ستمگارش انتقام کشید *

۳ — اکبر جامع اوصافي بود که عقل در آن حیران است دلے روشن و دانشي خدا داد واقبال ایزدی داشت اگر راست جوئي سببش همین است که دامن دلش از غبار تعصب صاف بود گویند دستے در خط و سوادي از علم نداشت روزي سفیر روم رسد و بگزارش پیام نامه گزرانید اکبر نامه را سر بزیر و بائین بالا گرفت سفیر تبسم کنان بنگریست فیضي دریافته ضبط نتوانست و گفت در حضرت ما سخن نگزید پیغمبر مانیز اُمي بود یا اینهمه در فن تاریخ اگهي تمام داشت خصوصاً قصص هند را نیکو دانستے بنظم واشعار لذتے گرفتے و نتنهایش نیکو دریافتے *

Translate into Persian the following passages —

A good man the only true friend.

1 A good man is the best friend, and therefore soonest to be chosen, longer to be retained, and, indeed never to be parted with unless he cease to be that for which he was chosen. The good man is a profitable useful person, and that is the band of an effective friendship. He only is fit to be chosen for a friend who can give counsel or defend my cause, or guide me right, or relieve my need or can and will, when I need it, do me good. My friend is a worthy person when he can become to me a guide or a support, an eye, or a hand, a staff or a rule. There must be in friendship something to distinguish it from a companion, and a countryman, from a school fellow or a fellow traveller. Those friendships must needs be most perfect, where the friends can be most useful. For men cannot be useful but by worthiness in the several instances. He that is wise and virtuous, rich and at hand, close and merciful, free of his money and tenacious of a secret, open and ingenuous, true and honest, is of himself an excellent man, and therefore fit to be loved, and he can do good to me in all capacities where I can need him and therefore is fit to be a friend.

2. I was hindered in my last, and so could not give you all the trouble I would have done. The description of a road which your coach wheels have so often honoured, it would be needless to give you, suffice it that I arrived safe at my uncle's, who is a great hunter in imagination his dogs take up every chair in the house so I am forced to stand at this present writing, and though the gout forbids him galloping after them in the field, yet he continues still to regale his ears and nose with their comfortable noise and smell. He holds me mighty cheap, I perceive, for walking when I should ride and reading when I should hunt

3. The musket was first made in Italy in the year 1430. But the cannon was used in England a hundred years before that

date. M. Barafi, in his lecture before the Scientific Institute of France in 1850, said, that both cannon and the musket were in use in China about 618 years before Christ. As to the powder, there are divergent opinions about it. It is said that it was known amongst the Hindus about the time of Moses; and it is supposed that the Arabs brought it to Europe. But some say that it was invented by a German monk named Schwartz, in the fourteenth century; others say that an Englishman named R. Bacon invented it in the year 1270.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

PT. D. N. CHAKRAVARTI, M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English :—

एकदा जम्बुकेन सुनिभृतमुक्तम्। सखे मृग! एतस्मिन् वनैकदेशे शस्यपूर्णं क्षेत्रमस्ति। तदहं त्वां नीत्वा दर्शयामि। तथा कृते सति स मृगः प्रत्यहं तत्र गत्वा शस्यं खादति। अथ क्षेत्र-पतिना क्षेत्रं दृष्ट्वा पाशस्तत्र नियोजितः। अनन्तरं पुनरागतो मृगः पाशैर्बद्धोऽचिन्तयत्। को मामितः कालपाशादिव व्याधपाशात् त्रातुं मित्रादन्यः समर्थः। तत्रान्तरे चागत्योपस्थितो जम्बुकोऽचिन्तयत्। फलितं तावदस्माकं कपट-प्रबन्धेन। मनोरथसिद्धिरपि मे बाहुल्याद् भविष्यति। यतः एतस्योत्कृत्यमानस्य मांसासृग्लिप्तान्यस्थीनि प्राप्तव्यानि मया।

(a) Parse the underlined words.

(b) Decline असृज्, अस्थि, and सिद्धि in the accusative (द्वितीया) locative (सप्तमी), and dative (चतुर्थी) cases respectively.

(c) Write grammatical notes on प्रत्यहं, and छतुक्रस्यमानस्य.

(d) State the rules of *sandhi* in पुनरागतो मृग, and मनोरथसिद्धिरपि

2 Express in simple Sanskrit the sense of the following extracts —

(a) मता साप्तपदं मैत्रमित्याहुर्विबुधा जना ॥

(b) भविष्यदर्थे प्रमाणाभावात् कोत्र किं समाधातव्यम्।
उत्पन्ने यथा कार्यमनुष्ठेयम् ॥

(c) यदाह तव विरुद्धमाचरामि तत्सुकृतमन्तरे मया विधृतम्।

(d) आपदां कथित पन्था इन्द्रियाणामसंयम ।
तज्जय सम्पदां मार्गो येनेष्टं तेन गम्यताम् ॥

(e) उपर्युपरि पश्यन्त सर्व एव दरिद्रति॥

(f) प्राणैरेतैर्विनीतिस्तु क्रियते जीवितामया ॥

Write a grammatical note on दरिद्रति

3 Explain fully in Sanskrit —

(a) न यत्र शक्यते कर्तुं सामदानमथापि वा।
भेदस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यो यत स वशकारक ॥

(b) मित्रद्रुह कृतघ्नस्य स्त्रीघ्नस्य गुरुघातिन ।
चतुर्णां वयमेतेषां निष्कृतिं नानुशुश्रुम ॥

(c) नानाहिताग्निर्नायज्वा न क्षुद्रो वा न तस्कर.।
कश्चिदासीदयोध्यायां न चावृत्तो न सङ्कर ॥

(*d*) अपि मन्दत्वमापन्नो नष्टो वापीष्टदर्शनात् ।
प्रायेण प्राणिनां भूयो दुःखावेगोऽधिको भवेत् ॥

(1) Expound the *samásas* of the underlined words.

(2) Change the voices of the extracts (*a*), and (*b*).

(3) How are प्रयोक्तव्यः and यज्वा formed?

(4) Conjugate शक् in लङ् (first preterite).

(5) Decline सामन् and यज्वन् in the nominative and accusative cases respectively.

(6) Parse प्रायेण, and भूयः in extracts (*d*).

4. Expound the *samásas* in :—

अनुभूतं, पीवरतनुः, पुरुषाधमः, दुर्भिक्षम्, कुलिशपातोपमम्, मर्मज्ञाः, संयोजितकरयुगलः, and सुनिवेशितवेश्मान्ता.

5. Write down the meanings of the following words :—

विलयाः, प्रायोपवेशनम्, आघ्रातः, व्यसनम्. श्रोत्रियः, अर्णवः, विस्रब्धः, and भेषजम्.

6. Correct the following sentences :—

(*a*) गुणवन्तः अपत्याः भवन्तु ।

(*b*) भवान् अतिथिरसि मे ।

(*c*) जीवन्नरः शतानिभद्राणि पश्यति ।

(*d*) चित्रकः दूरे प्रणष्टा ।

(*e*) शृगालः सुखेन मांसं बुभोज ।

(*f*) व्याघ्राय प्रकुपितः सिंहः आयाति ।

(*g*) अधनेन धनं प्रापत्वा तृणवन् मन्यति जगत् ।

(*h*) तेन मम महान् प्रीतिः सञ्जातः ।

SECOND PAPER.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT A. R. BHATTACHARYA, M.A., *Examiner.*

1 Translate into Sanskrit —

(a) You must be kind to animals. You must not hurt living beings. All things that can breathe can feel as well as you can and should not be hurt.

(b) What a fine large tank! Let us go and bathe in it. How cold the water is! Do not go into deep water or you may be drowned. Can you swim? No. I cannot. But I wish to learn if you will teach me.

(c) Look how black the sky is. I think it will rain. Now it rains. Rain comes from the clouds and falls upon the earth and does a great deal of good.

2. Translate into English —

(*a*) नास्ति जीवितादन्यदभिमततरं जगति सर्वजंतूनाम्।

(*b*) उपकारिषु यः साधुः साधुत्वे तस्य को गुणः।
अपकारिषु यः साधुः स साधुः सद्भिरुच्यते॥

(*c*) अब्धीरत्नमधोधत्ते धत्ते च शिरसा तृणम्।
अब्धेरेव हि दोषोऽयं रत्नं रत्नं तृणं तृणम्॥

(*d*) निषेवते प्रशस्तानि निन्दितानि न सेवते।
अनास्तिक श्रद्दधान एतत् पण्डितलक्षणम्॥

(*e*) अमित्रं कुरुते मित्रं मित्रं द्वेष्टि हिनस्ति च।
कर्म चारभते दुष्टं तमाहुर्मूढचेतसम्॥

(*f*) अनाहूत प्रविशति अपृष्टो बहुभाषते।
अविश्वस्ते विश्वसिति मूढचेता नराधम॥

(*g*) गुणवद् वस्तुसंसर्गाद् याति स्वल्पोऽपि गौरवम्
पुष्पमालानुषङ्गेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते॥

LATIN.

FIRST PAPER.

W. JESSE, ESQ., B.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English :—

(*a*) " Juppiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis"
" Gens epulata toris Lenæum libat honorem,"
" Aspicis hæc ? an te, genitor, quum fulmina torques,"
" Nequidquam horremus ? cæcique in nubibus ignes"
" Terrificant animos, et inania murmura miscent ?"
" Femina, quæ nostris errans in finibus urbem"
" Exiguam pretio posuit, cui litus arandum,"
" *Cuique loci leges dedimus, connubia nostra*"
" *Repulit, ac dominum Ænean in regna recepit.*"
" *Et nunc ille Paris, cum semiviro comitatu,*"
" Mæonia mentum mitra, crinemque madentem,"
" Subnixus, rapto potitur : nos munera templis"
" Quippe tuis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem."

[Æn. iv. 206-218.]

(*b*) Scan the three lines in italics in the above passage.

2. Translate into English :—

(*a*) At procul *excelso* miratus vertice montis
Adventum sociasque rates occurrit Acestes,
Horridus in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursæ ;
Troja Crimiso conceptum flumine mater
Quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum
Gratatur reduces, et *gaza* lætus agresti
Excipit, ac *fessos* opibus solatur amicis.
Postera quum primo stellas oriente fugarat
Clara dies, socios in cœtum litore ab omni
Advocat Æneas, tumulique ex aggere fatur.

[Æn. v. 35-44.]

(b) Parse very carefully and fully the four words in italics in the above passage

3 Translate into English —

(a) At pater Æneas, casu concussus acerbo
Nunc huc ingentes nunc illuc pectore curas
Mutabat versans. Siculisne resideret arvis,
Oblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras.
Tum *senior* Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas
Quem docuit, *multaque* insignem reddidit arte,
Hæc responsa dabat, vel quæ portenderet ira
Magna Deûm, vel quæ fatorum posceret ordo

(b) Compare the words in italics in the above passage

4 Translate into English —

(a) Dum in his locis Cæsar navium parandarum causa moratur, ex magna parte Morinorum ad eum legati venerunt qui se de superioris temporis consilio excusarent, quod homines barbari et nostræ consuetudinis imperiti bellum populo Romano fecissent, seque ea, quæ imperasset, facturos pollicerentur Hoc sibi Cæsar satis opportune accidisse arbitratus, quod neque post tergum hostem relinquere volebat neque belli gerendi propter anni tempus facultatem habebat neque has tantularum rerum occupationes Britanniæ anteponendas judicabat, magnum iis numerum obsidum imperat. Quibus adductis eos in fidem recepit.

[Cæs iv 22]

(b) Explain the differences between the Gerund and Gerundive What is meant by Gerundive Attraction? Illustrate your answer by and example of each

5 Translate into English —

(a) Postero die procul a castris hostes in collibus constiterunt rarique se ostendere et lenius quam pridie nostros equites prœlio lacessere cœperunt. Sed meridie cum Cæsar pabulandi causa tres legiones atque omnem equitatum cum Gaio rebonio legato misisset, repente ex omnibus partibus ad ulatores advolaverunt, sicubi ab signis legionibusque non sisterent. Nostri acriter in eos impetu facto reppulerunt neque finem sequendi fecerunt, quoad subsidio confisi equites, cum post se legiones viderent, præcipites hostes egerunt, magnoque eorum numero interfecto neque sui colligendi neque consistendi aut ex essedis desiliendi facultatem dederunt.

(*b*) Give a short account of the Roman army in the time of Cæsar.

6. Distinguish between Cardinal, Ordinal, and Distributive numerals. Put into Latin 90 ; 13 ; four times ; 30th ; 30 each ; two forts ; two camps.

7. Write out in full
Future Simple of Prosum
Pres. Subjunctive of Malo
Imperf. Subjunctive of Edo.

8. Disting[illegible]tween :—
Lăbor and Lābor
Parēre ; Parĕre ; Parare
Oblĭtus and Oblītus.

SECOND PAPER.

MISS HOLLAND, M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Translate the following unseen passages into English :—

(*a*) Eodem anno Valerius consul, cum exercitu in Aequos profectus, quum hostem ad prœlium elicere non posset, castra oppugnare est adortus. Prohibuit fœda tempestas, cum grandine ac tonitribus cœlo dejecta. Admirationem deinde auxit, signo receptui dato, adeo tranquilla serenitas reddita, ut, velut numine aliquo defensa, castra oppugnare iterum religio fuerit. Omnis ira belli ad populationem agri vertit. Alter consul Aemiluis in Sabinis bellum gessit ; et ibi, quia hostis mœnibus se tenebat, vastati agri sunt.

(Liv. Lib. ii. c. 62.)

(b) C Fabio et L Virginio consulibus trecenti nobiles homines, qui ex Fabia familia erant, contra Veientes bellum susceperunt, promittentes senatui et populo per se omne certamen implendum Itaque profecti, omnes nobiles et qui singuli magnorum exercituum duces esse deberent, in prœlio conciderunt Unus omnino superfuit ex tanta familia, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat and pugnam.

(Eutropius Lib 1. c 16)

(c) Equidem ex omnibus rebus, quas mihi aut fortuna aut natura tribuit, nihil habeo quod cum amicitia Scipionis possim comparare In hâc mihi de republica consensus, in hâc rerum privatarum consilium, in eâdem requies plena oblectationis fuit. Numquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim, nihil audivi ex eo ipse quod nollem una domus erat, idem victus isque communis, neque solum militia, sed etiam peregrinationes rusticationesque communes

(Cic. D[illegible] icitia c. 103

2. Put into Latin the following —

(a) The tall apple trees, for the good girls, oh, my guardian-deity, of the whole commonwealth, two camps (nom), from the deep sea, great darkness, at Rome, to Athens, sweet to taste.

(b) They are going, I shall endure, I may wish, they might prefer, you will be able, I have become, he was vexed, they might speak, you had dared, they hate

(c) (1) Tell me where you found the book.
(2) He cannot keep from weeping
(3) He is born for action
(4) He devotes his attention to reading
(5) It is likely that he will return
(6) He was lying on the ground
(7) We shall pity the wretched men.
(8) He prevented us from coming
(9) He fights lest he may be thought a coward.
(10) Times change and we with them equit[illegible]

URDU.

(For Girl Candidates only.)

FIRST PAPER.

M. AVADH BEHARI LAL, M.A. .. *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English the following passages :—

(a) سچا آدمي جهوٹے آدميون كي طرح اپني لياقتون اور قابليتون كا طومار نهين باندهتا - پاك طينت جهوٹ سے خوف كرتے هيں اور ثروت و شان و شوكت ميں بڑهتے هيں - اونكا حال ايساهي رونق پاتا هى جيسے بتي مين تيل پهونچنے سے برابر روشن رهتي هى - اور جهوٹے آدميوں كا تنزل روز بروز هوتا جاتا هى اور اِن كا فروغ اسطرح جاتا رهتا هى كه جيسے بتي كي روشني پاني پهونچنے سے چڑ چڑ كرکے بجهه جاتي هى *

(b) دوست هميشه اپنے دوست كي نيكيون كو بڑهاتا هى - اور دشمن عيبون كو - اسلئے همكو اپنے دشمن كا زيادہ احسانمند هونا چاهئے كه وہ همكو همارے عيبون سے مطلع كرتا هى - اگر همنے اوسکے طعنون کے سبب سے اون عيبون كو چهوڑ ديا تو دشمن سے همكو وهي نتيجه ملا جو ايك شفيق اوستاد سے ملنا چاهئے تها *

(c) ياد ركهو كه دنيا كي كوئي حالت قابل اعتبار نهيں - اگر تمكو اسوقت آرام و فراغت ميسر هى تو خدا كا شكر كرو كه اوسنے اپني مهرباني سے تمهارے گهر ميں بركت اور فراغت دي هى - ليكن اسكے يهه معني نهيں هيں كه تم اس آرام كي قدر نكرو يا آينده کے واسطے اپنا اطمينان كر لو كه يهي آرام همكو هميشه کے واسطے رهيگا *

2. Explain in Urdu the following passages :—

(a) ساگ پات اس زمين مين بهانت بهانت کے هوتے هيں - كتنے بوئے سے اور كتنے بے بوئے سے *

(b) C Fabio et L. Virginio consulibus trecenti nobiles homines, qui ex Fabia familia erant, contra Veientes bellum susceperunt, promittentes senatui et populo per se omne certamen implendum Itaque profecti, omnes nobiles et qui singuli magnorum exercituum duces esse deberent, in prœlio conciderunt. Unus omnino superfuit ex tanta familia, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat and pugnam

(Eutropius Lib. i. c 16)

(c) Equidem ex omnibus rebus, quas mihi aut fortuna aut natura tribuit, nihil habeo quod cum amicitia Scipionis possim comparare In hâc mihi de republica consensus, in hâc rerum privatarum consilium, in eâdem requies plena oblectationis fuit. Numquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim, nihil audivi ex eo ipse quod nollem una domus erat, idem victus isque communis, neque solum militia, sed etiam peregrinationes rusticationesque communes

(Cic. D Amicitia c. 103.

2 Put into Latin the following — ent, qr

(a) The tall apple trees, for the good girls, oh, my guardian-deity, of the whole commonwealth, two camps (nom), from the deep sea, great darkness, at Rome, to Athens, sweet to taste.

(b) They are going, I shall endure, I may wish, they might prefer, you will be able, I have become, he was vexed, they might speak, you had dared, they hate.

(c) (1) Tell me where you found the book.
(2) He cannot keep from weeping
(3) He is born for action
(4) He devotes his attention to reading
(5) It is likely that he will return.
(6) He was lying on the ground
(7) We shall pity the wretched men
(8) He prevented us from coming
(9) He fights lest he may be thought a coward.
(10) Times change and we with them equita.....

SECOND PAPER.

PT. MADHO PRASAD PATHAK .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Translate the following extracts into English :—

(*a*) तुम्हारे पिता के चौपाये रात को हमारे गृह के समीप वाटिका में चरा करते हैं ॥

(*b*) क्यों मोहन गत वर्ष में तुम्हारा कौन मित्र अपने चचा के साथ आगरा में रहता था।

(*c*) लड़को क्या मैं ने तुमसे प्रायः नहीं कहा है कि जब मौलवी साहब न हों इतना कोलाहल न किया करो।

(*d*) बढ़ई कितनी लकड़ी मांगता है कि एक छोटी सन्दूक मेरी इस सन्दूक के बराबर तुम्हारे लिये बना दे।

(*e*) मैं तुम्हारे पास कुछ औषध भेजूंगा और जिस प्रकार मैं कहूं उस प्रकार सन्ध्या समय उसको खाना।

(*f*) एक बड़ा प्रतापवान राजा था परन्तु उसके कोई लड़का न था जब वह मर गया तब लोगों ने किसी प्रधान को राजगद्दी पर बैठाया जब वह राजा हुआ और उसने डंके का शब्द सुना तब उसे एकान्त में चैन न पड़ता था निदान इधर उधर चढ़ाई करने लगा और उससे चारों ओर के शूर वीर लड़ने लगे और वह ऐसा प्रबल हो गया कि बड़े बड़े लड़ाकों से लड़ता था और उसने बहुत से शत्रुओं को मारा जब उससे लोगों को बड़ा दुःख पहुंचा तब चारों ओर के बहुत से मनुष्य इकट्ठे हुए और सभों ने प्रधान को चारों ओर से घेर लिया और कोठ में बन्द कर दिया और तीरों पत्थरों से बहुत मारा जब वह बहुत दुखी हुआ तब एक तपस्वी के पास कहला भेजा कि मैं बड़े क्लेश और बन्धन में पड़ा हूं मेरे लिये आप कुछ परमेश्वर का आराधन करके सहायता कीजिये कि मैं आपत्ति से बचूं इस लड़ाई में मेरा कोई शस्त्र काम नहीं आता यह बात सुन के तपस्वी ने कहा कि आधी रोटी खाके क्यों नहीं सो रहा ॥

(a) Give the correct forms of the words underlined in the preceding extract

4. Give a close translation of the following extract in English —

हरिश्चन्द्र—(बलपूर्वक आँसुओं को रोककर और बहुत धीरज धरकर) प्यारी रो मत। ऐसे ही समय में तो धीरज और धरम रखना काम है। मैं जिसका दास हूँ, उसकी आज्ञा है कि बिना आधा कफन लिये क्रिया मत करने दो। इस से मैं यदि अपनी स्त्री और अपना पुत्र समझ कर तुम से इसका आधा कफन न लूँ, तो बड़ा अधर्म हो। जिस हरिश्चन्द्र ने उदय से अस्त तक की पृथ्वी के लिये धन न छोड़ा उसका धर्म आध गज कपड़े के वास्ते मत छुड़ाओ और कफन से जल्दी आधा कपड़ा फाड़ दो। देखो सवेरा हुआ चाहता है ऐसा न हो कि कुल गुरु भगवान् सूर्य अपने वंश की यह दुर्दशा देखकर चित्त में उदास हों। (हाथ फैलाता है)

(b) Parse (बात) है, समझकर, छोड़ा Explain the use of ने

5. What is the meaning of कौशिकसुतातरङ्गिणी? Explain the following extracts fully in Hindi —

(a) तात के क्षमा तेहि राम न चाहिये क्रोध रहे तौ न शत्रु को त्रासा।
ज्ञाति कै कुजाति समीप बसे नहि आग को काम धौर दुख भासा॥
औषध काज लहै जो सुसिद्ध दुर्जन ही घोर सर्प के डासा।
मौन भये तो न सूचक कारज राजहु का जो सुविद्याभिलाषा॥

(b) लोभी लंपट मूढ़ विषयी क्रोधी जो नृपति।

(c) देह कर्म अति गूढ़ बिन सहाय नहिं जानि सबै।
सत्य वचन शुचि काज विद्यागुण आचार भजन।
सुधजन सहित सभाव को रूप धरत देह को॥
व्यसन सत्य दीन सहृष है ता में व्यसन विशेष।
व्यसनी भोगत नरक है व्यसन हीन सुख शेष॥

6. Narrate briefly in Hindi the story of Chandrasena, Raja of Mathura, as related by Lomasá Muni

en grinçant sur ses vieilles ferrures, et avec un air sournois de chausse-trape.

(c)
Un pauvre petit grillon,
Caché dans l'herbe fleurie,
Regardait un papillon
Voltigeant dans la prairie.
L'insecte ailé brillait des plus vives couleurs :
L'azur, le pourpre et l'or éclataient sur ses ailes :
Jeune, beau, petit-maître il court de fleurs en fleurs,
Prenant et quittant les plus belles.
Ah ! disait le grillon, que son sort et le mien
Sont différents ! Dame Nature.
Pour lui fit tout, et pour moi rien.

2. Translate into idiomatic French :—

Will you come and take a walk with me ? I am sorry, but it is impossible.

We shall arrive in three days. *Do not start until we come.*

Are you ill ? Yes we are, but we are better now than we were in London.

I am always scolding you because you envy everything you see.

When I was at school I had three francs a week.

I lived for three years in North America and one finds many of the same prejudices in America and in Europe.

I am going to have a new dress made.

I wish I were in your place.

It is right that it should be done.

Children should obey their parents.

Did your sister go to the ball ? I do not know.

We have not seen each other for a year.

(c) On eût dit que la peur les avait tous paralysés de l'aile et de la voix pas un cri, pas un fredon n'éclate au milieu de leurs bandes si bien pressées le long des branchages qui plient sous leurs poids, que, certes, on eût pu affirmer que peupliers et trembles étaient alors plus chargés de plumes que de feuilles Les légers voyageurs ont vu presque envahir leur nouvel asile sans songer à fuir, tant le bruit et le spectacle dont ils sont entourés les a frappés de mutisme et de stupeur

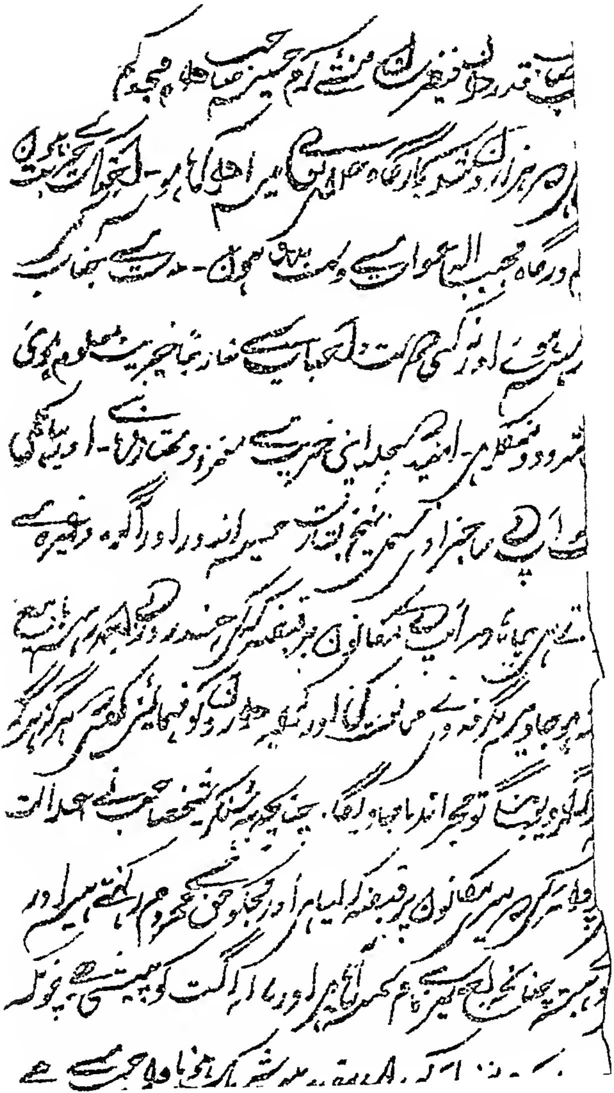
SECOND PAPER.

1 Translate into English —

(*a*) C'est Dieu qui du néant a tiré l'univers ,
C'est lui qui sur la terre a répandu les mers ,
Qui de l'air étendit les humides contrées ,
Qui sema de brillants les voutes azurées,
Qui fit naître la guerre entre les éléments,
Et qui régla des cieux les divers mouvements

La terre à son pouvoir rend un muet hommage ,
Les rois sont ses sujets, le monde est son partage
Si l'onde est agitée, il la peut *affermir* ,
S'il querelle les vents, ils n'osent plus frémir ,
S'il commande au soleil, il arrête sa course ,
Il est maître de tout, comme il en est la source

(*b*) Il était une fois trois dames qui demeuraient à Alger, dans la Kasbah Kadidja était la mère , Fetmah et Fizah étaient les deux filles.—Et ces trois dames s'ennuyaient beaucoup, parce que, tant que durait le jour, elles n'avaient rien à faire Quand elles avaient fini de peindre leur visage de blanc et de rose, et leur grands yeux de noir et de henneh, elles restaient assises par terre, dans une petite cour très profonde, ou règnaient un silence mystérieux et une fraîcheur souterraine Pour entrer dans la maison de ces trois dames, il n'y avait qu'une seule petite porte, si renfoncée et si basse qu'on eût dit une porte de sepulcre. Elle ne s'ouvrait jamais qu'à demi,



to learn is that of obedience to their teachers. There seems little reason to doubt that native students are capable at times of conduct which in an English School or College would never be attempted. They should be made to realize the fact that their first duty is obedience and remonstrance afterwards. Nothing but the most deplorable results can ever follow insubordination, and it is to be hoped that the lesson taught to these rebellious schoolboys will not be thrown away on schoolboys in general throughout India. Without obedience instant and unquestioning there can be no discipline The other day a student of the College, who had been chewing betel during lesson hours, was ordered by his teacher to leave the room, and wash his mouth. On his return to the class room he was asked to sit on one of the back benches. This he refused to do, and he began to argue with the teacher regarding the order given The student said that he had come to the class an hour before the time, and he did not see why he should sit on one of the back benches now that he had washed his mouth. On being ordered to stand up, he walked out of the room, and then a scene of deliberate insubordination followed, which shows that such a spirit is prevalent amongst the class

(*b*) The Punjab became a British Province on the 29th March, 1849, and was at once put into the charge of Henry Lawrence and his civilian brother, John The peace was ensured by a general disarmament, and a settlement of land revenue was made in which the demands of the State were reduced and rendered uniform and certain. Local codes were enacted, roads, canals and cantonments were laid out, and a country which for ten years had been a source of ceaseless alarm became a scene of peaceful industry and a powerful bulwark of the empire

4 Transliterate into *Nastaliq* the passage in the accompanying paper and translate it into English

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

E. G. Hill, Esq., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Define "force." What do you mean by the force of gravity? A large stone is suspended from a wooden beam by a piece of rope: state what would happen if there were no such thing as the force which is called cohesion.

2. What is the difference between solids, liquids, and gases? Explain carefully the properties which are peculiar to each.

A square block of ice is heated till it all passes away as steam: write down all the changes which take place.

3. Make a careful drawing of a common water-pump and describe its action in full.

4. Describe an experiment showing that all metals do not conduct heat equally Explain how you would graduate a centigrade mercurial thermometer.

5. Describe a Grove's battery. Why is this an improvement on Volta's battery? How can you make a magnet from your battery and a piece of soft iron?

6. What is the difference between hard and soft water? A certain kind of hard water can be made soft by boiling. Explain this. Is river water ever hard? If so over what sort of bed does the river probably flow?

7. What is coal, and what is coal gas? Describe an experiment by which coal gas can be prepared. What else can be prepared from coal besides gas?

8. What is the difference between wrought iron, cast iron and steel? For what is each used? How is iron got from hæmatite iron ore?

9. What is the action of plants and animals on the air? If there were no plants, what would happen to all the animals? Give reasons for your answer.

						Rs.	As.	P.
April	4th	Paid Trade expenses carriage ...				4	2	0
Do.	5th	Paid for shop Furniture... ...				45	0	0
Do.	9th	Sold Goods for cash				15	7	0
Do.	15th	Drawn from Meerut Bank ...				150	0	0
Do.	18th	Bought from Ramji Mul of Bareilly						
		20 bags table rice 50 mds. @ 7-8-0	375	0	0			
		5 bags coarse rice, 10 mds. @ 5-4-0	26	4	0			
		25 bags	3	12	0	405	0	0
Do.	20th	Bought Goods for cash				59	6	0
Do.	22nd	Drawn by J. Smith				25	0	0
Do.	23rd	Paid Trade Expenses, Income Tax ...				10	0	0
Do.	25th	Sold Goods for cash				7	3	0
Do.	26th	Sold to George Lloyd, Agra,						
		2 bags Rosa sugar, 12lbs. @0-3-3	2	7	0			
		5 lbs. Assam tea, @ 1-0-0 ...	5	0	0			
		Packing	0	4	0	7	11	0
April	28th	Sold to W. Hobson, Moradabad,						
		10 mds. Table rice @ 9-0-0...	90	0	0			
		Packing and other charges	1	12	0	91	12	0
Do.	29th	Paid to Ramji Mul of Bareilly ...				380	12	0
		Discount allowed				24	4	0

9. What is the use of a Trial Balance-sheet?

10. How do you ascertain the state of your affairs at the end of the year or at any other convenient time?

11. What is the meaning of the term "Taking Stock"?

12. Give abbreviations of the following terms :—

Account.
Errors Excepted.
On account of.
Per cent.
Letter of Credit.

10 Give briefly one method only for the preparation of Nitrogen, Oxygen and Hydrogen.

Which of the following are metals and which are elements?

Carbon, Potassium, Red Lead, White Lead,

Salt, Nitre, Potashes, Magnesium

BOOK KEEPING

BABU RAM KUMAR SIRCAR *Examiner*

1 What ought a merchant's Books to shew?

2 Which side of an account Book is allotted to debit account and which to credit account?

3 What is the Book keeping by Double entry and why is it so called?

4 Which side of a Cash Book is always the greatest, and why?

5 What is the Ledger?

6 At the end of a year a Merchant balances his Ledger describe the process

7 Is each entry of Bills Receivable posted to the Dr or Cr of the person from whom the bill has been received?

8 Construct a Day Book, an Invoice Book, a Cash Book a Ledger and a Trial Balance sheet from the following transactions

						Rs	as	p
April	1st	J Smith commenced business with				2,500	0	0
Do	2nd	Paid into Meerut Bank				1,500	0	0
Do	3rd	Bought from John Bell & Co, Cawnpore						
		40 lbs. Assam tea @ 0 12 0	30	0	0			
		10 bags Rosa Sugar 60 lbs. @ 0 2 8	10	0	0			
		24 tins mixed Biscuits @ 0 14 0	21	0	0			
						61	0	0

						Rs.	As.	P.
April	4th	Paid Trade expenses carriage ...				4	2	0
Do.	5th	Paid for shop Furniture... ...				45	0	0
Do.	9th	Sold Goods for cash				15	7	0
Do.	15th	Drawn from Meerut Bank ...				150	0	0
Do.	18th	Bought from Ramji Mul of Bareilly						
		20 bags table rice 50 mds. @ 7-8-0	375	0	0			
		5 bags coarse rice, 10 mds. @ 5-4-0	26	4	0			
		25 bags	3	12	0	405	0	0
Do.	20th	Bought Goods for cash				59	6	0
Do.	22nd	Drawn by J. Smith				25	0	0
Do.	23rd	Paid Trade Expenses, Income Tax ...				10	0	0
Do.	25th	Sold Goods for cash				7	3	0
Do.	26th	Sold to George Lloyd, Agra,						
		2 bags Rosa sugar, 12lbs. @ 0-3-3	2	7	0			
		5 lbs. Assam tea, @ 1-0-0 ...	5	0	0			
		Packing	0	4	0	7	11	0
April	28th	Sold to W. Hobson, Moradabad,						
		10 mds. Table rice @ 9-0-0...	90	0	0			
		Packing and other charges	1	12	0	91	12	0
Do.	29th	Paid to Ramji Mul of Bareilly ...				380	12	0
		Discount allowed				24	4	0

9. What is the use of a Trial Balance-sheet?

10. How do you ascertain the state of your affairs at the end of the year or at any other convenient time?

11. What is the meaning of the term "Taking Stock"?

12. Give abbreviations of the following terms :—

Account.
Errors Excepted.
On account of.
Per cent.
Letter of Credit.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

A H. Pirie, Esq. *Examiner*

1 (a) Define "wealth." Is a State Railway, a Public Park, or a Public Library wealth?

(b) State the aims of Socialism, and point out the existing reasons against it.

2 (a) Define "money" Why are Kauris unsuitable as money?

(b) Why did the Mercantile System encourage exports and discourage imports?

(c) Can you account for the fact that a rupee now contains only 12 annas worth of silver?

3 (a) Explain Ricardo's theory of the rent of land. Ought the landowner to get all or any part of the increment of profit accruing from a sudden rise in the price of agricultural produce?

(b) Distinguish between the Revenue and Rent of the land in India

4 (a) State the causes which determine the prices (1) of agricultural produce, (2) of manufactured commodities.

(b) Explain how an increased demand for a commodity may cause a fall in its price

5 (a) Show that there is a conflict of interests between the labourer and the capitalist in the distribution of wealth produced

(b) Explain the system by which English workmen manage to secure the highest possible wages

(c) What happens when the workmen claim and obtain higher wages than they have a fair right to?

(d) Why do English capitalists invest money in the construction of Indian railways?

6. Distinguish between the policy of Free Trade and that of Protection; and show the result of the former on the price of food in England, and of the latter on the price of manufactured goods in America.

7. Explain the nature and advantages of Bills of Exchange. Can you account for the fact, that if I purchase goods from Alexandria in Egypt, the merchant there will gladly accept payment by a Bill of Exchange payable in London?

8. (*a*) Enunciate Adam Smith's four canons of taxation.

(*b*) Distinguish, giving examples, between direct and indirect taxation. Which of these is more suitable to India, and why?

AGRICULTURE WITH SURVEYING.

MAULVI SYED MOHD. HADI .. .. *Examiner.*

1. What do you understand by the following terms as applied to soils?

"Argillaceous," calcareous," "peaty,"
"ferrugenous," "heavy," light."

2. In what way does irrigation benefit crops and under what circumstances must it prove injurious to them? What *rabi* crops are ordinarily grown without irrigation?

3. What is the object of 'pickling' wheat before sowing? Describe the process fully?

4. How are the following crops grown for seed and in what month is the seed usually threshed out?

(*a*) Indigo, (*b*) Carrots, (*c*) Hemp (*Crotolaria Juncea*).

5. What quantity of seed would you sow and what outturn per acre would you expect, under high cultivation, in the case of crops named below?

Peas,—barley,—carrots,—oats,—*arhar*.

6 You must have noticed that crops sown close to large and shady trees do not ordinarily thrive well. Why? How could crops be grown in such places with success

7 Describe the treatment of a cow during the period of gestation and prescribe a dietary for her when she is in milk.

8 Describe briefly the principles under lying rotation of crops

9 In surveying a village you find a stream which you cannot cross over How would you determine its breadth?

10 How would you find the distance between two points which are invisible from each other? Illustrate your answer with a diagram.

DICTATION

A.—RAPID WRITING

A. THOMSON, ESQ *Examiner*

I

Write out the following story in eleven minutes

A Lion, being fatigued with hunting and the heat of the day, lay down to sleep under the shade of a large tree As some mice were playing there about one happened to run over his body and awake him The Lion, angry at having his slumber disturbed, laid his paw on the little creature and was about to kill him when the mouse begged for mercy so earnestly that the King of the Beasts let him go unharmed "Many thanks to Your Majesty," said the mouse, "I hope to render you good service some day" The Lion smiled for he did not believe the mouse could ever be of use to him. But shortly after as he was roaming through the forest he was caught in a net, set by the hunters, and when he found himself unable to escape he gave a cry of despair so loud that all the forest rang The mouse knew the voice and ran to see what was the matter When he found how the Lion was entangled he exclaimed, "Your Majesty need have no fear ; I will soon set you free." He then went to work, gnawed through the strings, and let the Lion go ; thus fulfilling the old rule that one good turn deserves another.

II.

Or write out the following in ten minutes.

CHINESE GAMBLING.

While my old teacher and interpreter went to make some purchases we anchored our boats at an island in the canal, on which there was a pretty summer house used as a refreshment room. A party of gamblers were assembled in it evidently enjoying themselves. One man held up his fingers while the others shouted out the number they thought would be held up. Those who guessed right were the winners, but how they were singled out in the awful confusion they made I am unable to tell. The old teacher had been told to buy something as a memento of the place, and we anxiously waited his return. When nearly dusk he made his appearance bringing only a basket of green plums, perfectly unripe which, had I eaten them, would no doubt have given me reason to remember the place. Perhaps he was afraid I might keep something that would afterwards betray our visit and get him into trouble : for in those days the Chinese were very unwilling to have Europeans travelling throughout their country.

B. NEAT WRITING.

I.

Write the following letter in ten minutes in a style fit for despatching.

FROM
THE TEHSILDAR, SITAPUR,
TO
THE COLLECTOR, ZILA RAMPUR.

DATED SITAPUR, THE 14TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

SIR,

I am very sorry to report that fever has been very prevalent in this tehsil for upwards of a month and that many are dying.

How was this truth about Contemplation illustrated in the case of Milton himself at the time when he wrote this poem?

She plumes her feathers, &c. Trace the connection between the literal and the figurative meaning.

What is the force of **to** in **to-ruffled**.

3 (a) Say, should the philosophic mind disdain
That good which makes each humbler bosom vain?
Let school-taught pride dissemble all it can,
These little things are great to little man.

What is 'school-taught pride,' and how does it dissemble?

How is the last line a rebuke to those who thus dissemble?

(b) And the loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind.

What is the connection between the two?

(c) And e'en his failings leaned to Virtue's side.

Give a few illustrations.

4 (a) 'Oft hast thou said 'If still misspent,
Thine hours to poetry are lent,
Go, and to tame thy wandering course,
Quaff from the fountain at the source.'

What does the speaker mean, with regard to Scott's poetry, by **misspent**? What is the nature of the advice here given to the poet? Why does his friend think it necessary? What reasons does Scott give for not following the advice?

(b) And still I thought that shattered tower
The mightiest work of human power.

Why did it seem so to him?

(c) Whose doom discording neighbours sought
Content with equity unbought.

Describe the character here represented. What is 'equity unbought' opposed to?

5. His crook, his scrip, his oaten reed,
And all Arcadia's golden creed.

What does Arcadia represent in poetry, and why? What do the **crook, scrip,** and **reed** typify? Why is the creed called **golden**? Why does the poet not believe in it?

6. Give the precise meaning, in connection with the context of the words in thick type:—

And force him to return his **purchase** back.
And the **brute** earth would lend her nerves, and shake.
The nodding **horror** of whose shady brows
For most do taste through **fond** intemperate thirst.
This fav'rite good beget's **peculiar** pain.
Their **level** life is but a smouldering fire.
And **passing** rich on forty pounds a year.
And makes **one** blot of all the air.
Be not **over-exquisite**
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.
And yet more **med'cinal** is it than that Moly.
List mortals if your ears be **true**.

7. (*a*) Dew-drops are the gems of morning
But the tears of mournful eve!
Where no hope is, life's a warning
That only serves to make us grieve
When we are old;—
That only serves to make us grieve
With oft and tedious taking-leave,
Like some poor nigh-related guest,
That may not rudely be dismist,
Yet hath out-stayed his welcome while,
And tells the jest without the smile.

What are the ideas suggested by **gems** and **tears**?

Where no hope is......old. Paraphrase these lines so as to bring out the meaning.

Trace each point in the analogy between 'old age' and 'the poor nigh related guest.'

(b) And as the captains of industry have, at last, begun to be aware that the condition of success in that warfare, under the form of peace, which is known as industrial competition, lies in the discipline of the troops and the use of arms of precision, just as much as it does in the warfare which is called war, their demand for that discipline, which is technical education, is reacting upon science in a manner which will, assuredly, stimulate its future growth to an incalculable extent.

Explain the analogy, in all its details, between industrial competition and warfare.

What is meant by re-action? What is the nature of the re-action here referred to?

SECOND PAPER.

T. C. JONES, ESQ., M.A. .. *Examiner*

1. I imagine him to be such a man as may often be met with, who from his narrowness of mind and **distinctness of prejudice**, is supposed to be high principled and direct in his dealings, and whose untried reputation has great favour with many people until placed in power some day, he shows that to rule well requires other things than one-sidedness in the ruling person, and is fortunate if he does not acquire that part of renown, which consists in notoriety, by committing some colossal blunder, henceforth **historical from its largeness**.

- (a) Explain clearly the meaning of the phrases in thick type in the above passage.
- (b) Distinguish the meanings of 'reputation,' 'renown' 'notoriety.'
- (c) Give briefly the general sense of the passage.

2. Explain the portions of the following in thick type :—

(*a*) He was accordingly thought **deficient in distributive justice.**

(*b*) **The facts stand out in bold relief** dry and unattractive.

(c) The Arabs of that district were **the middle men** in this affair.

(*d*) Columbus was one of those men of divining minds, **who must have general theories on which to thread their observations.**

(*e*) All who are **conversant with that period** must wish that her proclamation could be proved to have gone **to the root of the matter.**

(*f*) "**The stones rose up against him and his brothers**" says the historian Herrera emphatically.

(*g*) **The circulating medium became so depreciated** that provisions were scarcely procurable.

3. Explain the following passages carefully, and point out their relation to the context.

(*a*) His incurable weakness was that he never threw off the Machiavelian or Medicean "prince," and never understood the nature of Englishmen.

(*b*) Towards the close of his life that Biblical language was already the external shibboleth of a sect. He had not the sense of poetic harmony, which prevented Milton from using it.

(c) For years before the Civil War the future Protector of the Commonwealth had become known far and wide as 'the village Hampden with the dauntless breast.'

4. (*a*) What was the real point at issue between Charles I, and the Parliament ?

(*b*) Assuming that Cromwell was mainly responsible for the execution of Charles I what can you urge in his defence ?

(c) "The regicides killed Charles I, only to make Charles II, king"

Criticize this statement, setting forth clearly the chief results of the execution of Charles I

5 Harrison writes that—

"Cromwell was a Puritan of the Puritans"

Characterize the Puritanism of Cromwell's time, and show how it affected Cromwell's own character and conduct.

6 (a) What do you understand by the "Socratic method of Cross-examination"? Give an example of it from the dialogue between Socrates and Euthyphron

(b) What was Socrates' real object in Cross-examining?

7 What is meant by the "Platonic doctrine of Reminiscence?" In what connection does it occur in the Phædo? Do you notice any difference between the Socrates of the "Apology" and the Socrates of the "Phædo."

THIRD PAPER.

(Translation—Urdu.)

DR. G THIBAUT, Ph.D .. .. *Examiner*

Translate into English —

A.

انگلستان میں بروں نام ایک شخص تھا ۔ اوسکا باپ جو
بڑا دولتمند تھا چاھتا تھا کہ اپنا سب مال و متاع اپنے بڑے بیٹے
کو دے ۔ لیکن اوسکا بڑا بیٹا بد کردار نکلا اور آگے اوسکے سدھرنیکا
کچھہ سلسلہ نظر نہیں آیا اس سبب سے اوسنے اپنی سب دولت
اپنے چھوٹے بیٹے بروں کو دیدیا ۔ باپ جیتے جی بڑے بیٹے کو بہترا
سمجھایا کرتا تھا کہ دیکھہ رے اگر تو سدھر کے راستہ پر نہیں چلیگا

تو میرے دولت میں سے تجھے ایک کوڑي بھي نہیں ملیگي - آرنا
سمجھانے پربھي اوسکے دلمیں ایک بات ندھنسي - اوسنے جانا که
میرے دلمیں ڈر بیٹھانے کے لیئے باپ ھنسي کي راہ سے مجھسے
ایسا کہتا ھي - لیکن اوسکے باپ کے مرنے کے بعد وہ سب باتیں
سچي دکھائي دیں - یعني اوسے ایک کوڑي بھي نملي - تب تو
بہت رنجیدہ ھوا اور بڑے پچھتاوے میں پڑا - بالآخر وہ اوسیدنسے
اپني حرکات نا شایستہ چھوڑ کر اچھا راستہ اختیار کیا - برون کو اپنے
بڑے بھائي کي شایستگي دیکھکر بڑي خوشي ھوئي - اوسنے
ایک دن اپنے دوستوں کو نیوتا دیا - اور اشیاے خوردني سے رکابیاں
بھر کر آگے لا رکھا اور ایک موندي ھوئي رکابي اپنے بھائي کے آگے
رکھکر بولا که بھائي جي یہہ تھال آپ کھولیئے - بھائي کے کہنے کے
موافق اوسنے اوس رکابي کو کھولا تو کیا دیکھتا ھی که اوسمیں کھانے
پینے کي کوئي چیز نہیں لیکن ساري رکابي کاغذات سے بھري ھی
اونھیں دیکھکر متعجب ھوا - برون نے اپنے بھائي سے کہا آپ
دیکھتے کیا ھیں جو کچھہ دولت باپ نے میرے تعلق کي تھي
اوسکے حساب کے یہہ کاغذات ھیں - آپکي چال اب صحیح سدھري
سے معلوم ھوتي ھی - اسلیئے ان کاغذات کے ساتھہ تمام دولت آپکو
سپرد کرتا ھوں - میں نے اسمیں سے ایک کوڑي بھي نہیں اوٹھائي*

B.

اس عالم میں آدمي کي جدي جدي خصلتیں
ھیں - کسیکي ایسي خصلت ھوتي ھی که وہ بغیر اپنے فائدہ
دیکھے ھوئے بھي اونکو منفعت ھو یا نہو اونکي بنے یا بگڑے
جس سے دوسرے کو فائدہ پہونچے اوس کام میں دل و جان سے
محنت کرتے ھیں ایسے آدمي اعلی درجه میں گنے جاتے ھیں -
کچھہ لوگ ایسے ھوتے ھیں که وہ جس میں اپنا کچھہ نقصان نہو

یا دوسرے کا فائدہ اپنے ہاتھہ سے ہوسکے یا دوسرے کے فائدہ میں اپنا بھی کچھہ فائدہ دیکھیں تو اوس کام کے کرنے میں لگ جاتے ہیں - لیکن جسمیں دوسرے کا فائدہ ہو اور اپنا کچھہ فائدہ نہو ایسے کام میں جو شامل نہیں ہوتے ایسی خصلت کے لوگ درجہ دوم میں گنے جاتے ہیں - پر کچھہ لوگ ایسے ہوتے ہیں جو دوسرے کے کام بگڑنے پر بھی اپنا فائدہ حاصل کر لیتے ہیں یا جان بوجھکر دوسرے کا تلی کرکے اپنا مطلب پورا کرتے ہیں۔ ایسے لوگ درجہ سفلی میں گنے جاتے ہیں - لیکن اِنکے سوا کوئی کوئی لوگ ایسے بد خصلت ہوتے ہیں کہ اونکا مطلب کچھہ حاصل ہوتا نہو پر دوسرے کا نقصان کرنے میں نہیں چوکتے - یہانتک کہ اگر اوسمیں اونکا کچھہ نقصان نہو تو بوجھہ لیتے ہیں ۔

(*Translation—Hindi*)

Translate into English —

A

इङ्गलिस्तान मे ग्रीन नाम एक मनुष्य था। उसका पिता बो बड़ा धनवान था चाहता था कि अपनी सब सम्पति जेठे बेटे को देवें। पर जेठा बेटा दुर्गुणी निकला और आगे उसके सुधरने का कुछ लक्षण भी न दीखे इस हेतु उसने सब धन अपने छोटे बेटे ग्रीन को दे दिया। बाप जीते जी बड़े बेटे को बहुतेरा समझाया करता था कि देख रे यदि तू सीधे मार्ग से न चलेगा तो मेरे धन में से तुझे एक कौड़ी भी न मिलेगी। इतना समझाने पर भी

उसके मन में एक भी बात न धसी। उसने जाना कि मेरे मन में डर पैठाने के लिये बाप हंसी की राह से मुझे ऐसा कहता है। पर उस के बाप के मरने के पीछे वे सब बातें सच्ची दिखाई दिईं। अर्थात् उसे एक कौड़ी भी न मिली। तब तो बहुत खिन्न हुआ और बड़े पछतावे में पड़ा। निदान वह उसी दिन से अपने दुर्व्यसन छोड़ कर सुमार्ग में चलने लगा॥

ब्रौन को अपने बड़े भाई की सुचाल देख बड़ा आनन्द हुआ। उसने एक दिन अपने मित्रों को नेवता दिया। फिर भोजन के पदार्थों से भरे हुए थार सब के आगे ला रक्खे और एक मुदा हुआ थार अपने भाई के आगे रख कर बोला कि भाईजी यह थार आप खोलिये। भाई के कहने के अनुसार उसने वह थार उघारा जो देखता क्या है कि उस में खाने पीने का पदार्थ तो कोई नहीं परंतु सारा थार कागज़ पत्रों से भरा है। उक्के देख चकित हुआ।

ब्रौन ने अपने भाई से कहा कि आप देखते क्या हैं पिता जी ने जो कुछ धन मेरे स्वाधीन किया था उसके हिसाब के ये कागज़ पत्र हैं। तुम्हारी चाल मुझे सुधरीसी जान पड़ती है। इससे इस कागज़ पत्र समेत सम्पूर्ण धन तुम को समर्पण करता हूं। मैंने इस में से एक कौड़ी भी नहीं उठाई॥

B

इस संसार में मनुष्य के जुदे जुदे स्वभाव हैं। किसी का ऐसा स्वभाव होता है कि वे अपने स्वार्थ की ओर दृष्टि न देकर अर्थात् उस में उन का स्वार्थ हो या न हो किम्वा बने व बिगड़े जिससे दूसरे का हित हो उस काम मे मन से परिश्रम करते हैं। ऐसे मनुष्य उत्तम गिने जाते हैं।

कुछ मनुष्य ऐसे होते हैं कि वे जिस में अपनी कुछ भी हानि न हो ऐसे काम में यदि दूसरे का हित अपने हाथ से होता किम्वा दूसरे के हित में अपने को कुछ लाभ देखते तो उसके करने में लगते हैं। परंतु जिस में दूसरे का हित हो अपने को कुछ लाभ न हो ऐसे कर्मों में जो प्रवृत्त नहीं होते ऐसे स्वभाव के मनुष्य. मध्यम कहे जाते हैं।

परंतु कितने मनुष्य ऐसे होते हैं कि दूसरे का कार्य बिगड़ने से भी अपनी स्वार्थ साध लेते हैं। वा जान बूझ कर दूसरे का नाश करके अपना मतलब गांठते हैं। ऐसे मनुष्य अधम हैं। परन्तु इनके सिवाय कोई कोई मनुष्य ऐसी दुष्ट प्रकृति के होते हैं कि अपनी कुछ इष्टसिद्धि चाहे न होतो हो पर दूसरे का अपकार करने में नहीं चूकते यहां तक कि उस में उनका कुछ नुकसान भी हो तो सह लेते हैं॥

(*Translation—Bengali.*)

Translate into English :—

A.

ইঙ্গলণ্ডে ব্রৌণ নামক এক ব্যক্তি ছিলেন। তাঁহার পিতা বেশ একজন ধনী লোক ছিলেন। তাঁহার এইরূপ অভিলাষ ছিল যে, তাঁহার সর্ব্বস্ব জ্যেষ্ঠ পুত্রকে দেন। কিন্তু তাঁহার জেষ্ঠ পুত্র কুপথে পতিত হইয়াছিল এবং তাহার সংশোধনের কোন লক্ষণ না দেখিয়া তাঁহার সমস্ত সম্পত্তি কনিষ্ঠ পুত্র ব্রৌণকে প্রদান করিলেন। পিতা জীবন্ত কালে জেষ্ঠ পুত্রকে অনেক বুঝাইয়াছিলেন যে, "দেখ হে, যদি তুমি সৎপথে না চলিবে, তাহা হইলে আমার সম্পত্তির এক কড়াও পাইবে না।" এত বুঝান হইল, তথাপি তাহার হৃদয়ে পিতার একটী কথাও প্রবেশ করিল না। সে ভাবিয়াছিল যে, তাহার পিতা তাহাকে ভয় দেখাইবার জন্য পরিহাস করিয়া এই সকল কথা কহিলেন। কিন্তু তাঁহায় মৃত্যুর পরে তাঁহার বাক্য সকল যথার্থ হইয়া দাঁড়াইল। অর্থাৎ তাঁহার জ্যেষ্ঠ পুত্র এক কড়াও পাইল না। তখন সে অতি খেদ ও অনুতাপ করিতে লাগিল। অবশেষে সে সেই দিন হইতে ঐ সকল বাসন পরিত্যাগ করিয়া সৎপথে চলিতে আরম্ভ করিল।

ব্রৌণ জ্যেষ্ঠ ভ্রাতার সৎপথানুসরণ দেখিয়া অতি হর্ষিত হইলেন। তিনি এক দিন নিজ বন্ধুবর্গকে নিমন্ত্রণ করিলেন। এবং খাদ্য দ্রব্য পরিপূর্ণ থাল সকলের সম্মুখে রাখিলেন। এবং একটী আবৃত থাল জ্যেষ্ঠ ভ্রাতার সম্মুখে রাখিয়া কহিলেন, "আপনি থালটী খুলুন" ভ্রাতার বাক্যানুসারে সে থাল খুলিল এবং দেখিল যে তাহাতে খাদ্য দ্রব্য কিছুই নাই, কেবল কাগজ পত্রে থাল পরিপূর্ণ। ইহা দেখিয়া বিস্মিত হইল। তখন ব্রৌণ ভাইকে কহিলন, "আপনি কি আর দেখিতেছেন, পিতা যে সমস্ত ধন আমাকে দিয়া গিয়াছেন, ইহা তাহারই হিসাবের কাগজ পত্র। আপনার চরিত্র সংশোধিত হইয়াছে বুঝিতে পারিয়া কাগজ পত্রের সহিত সমস্ত সম্পত্তি আপনাকে দিলাম। আমি ইহার এক কড়াও ব্যয় করি নাই।"

B.

এই সংসারে মনুষ্যের ভিন্ন ভিন্ন স্বভাব দৃষ্ট হয়। কাহারও স্বভাব, এই রূপ যে, তাহারা স্বার্থের প্রতি দৃষ্টি না করিয়া অর্থাৎ তাহাদিগের স্বার্থসিদ্ধি হউক, বা না হউক, নিজের ভাল হউক, বা মন্দ হউক, যাহাতে পরের উপকার হয়, এইরূপ কার্য্যে হৃদয়ের সহিত পরিশ্রম করিয়া থাকে। এপ্রকার মনুষ্য উত্তম শ্রেণীর মধ্যে পরিগণিত হইয়া থাকে।

কতকগুলি লোক এপ্রকার স্বভাবের হইয়া থাকে যে, তাহারা নিজের ক্ষতি না হয় এবং পরের উপকার হয় অথবা যদি পরের উপকার করিতে গিয়া নিজের কিছু লাভ দেখে, এরূপ কার্য্যে যত্নবান হইয়া থাকে। কিন্তু যদি অন্যের উপকার

করিতে দিয়া নিজের লাভ না দেখে, উক্ত কার্য্যে তাহারা প্রবৃত্ত হয় না। এপ্রকার স্বভাবের লোক ক্রমে দোষেতে পরিণত হইয়া পড়ে। কালক্রমে আবার এরূপ দাঁড়ায় যে, অন্যের কার্য্যের ক্ষতি করিয়া নিজের কার্য্য সাধন করে। অপর ব্যক্তির চরিত্র সম্পূর্ণ সর্বনাশ করিয়া থাকে। এরূপ মনুষ্য ক্রমে দোষেতে পরিবর্তিত হয়।

উক্ত ব্যক্তির আবার এরূপ মন প্রকৃতির লোক দেখিতে পাওয়া যায় যে, নিজের অভীষ্ট সিদ্ধ হউক, বা না হউক, কিন্তু তাহারা অপরের অপকার করিতে ত্রুটি করে না। এমন কি, যদি তাহাদের তাহাতে কিছু ক্ষতিও হয়, তাহাও স্বীকার করে।

(Translation from Gujarati)

Translate into English —

(a) ઈંગ્લડમા મી. બ્રાઉન નામનો એક ગૃહસ્થ રહેતો હતો, તેનો પિતા જે તવંગર હતો તેનો વિચાર પોતાની સઘળી મુડી પોતાના સહુંથી વડા પુત્રને વારસામા આપવાનો હતો. પરન્તુ તે છોકરો દુષ્ટ નવડયો અને તેનામા સુધરવાના કાઇ પણ ચિન્હ નહિ માલમ પડવાથી તેના પિતા એ પોતાની સઘળી દોલત પોતાના ઉપર જણાવેલા નાના પુત્ર બ્રાઉનને આપી. પિતા પોતાની હયાતીમા વારંવાર પોતાના વડા પુત્રને શિખામણ આપતો કે "આમ જો, જેવુ નીતથી ચાલીસ નહિ તો મારી પુંજીમાથી એક પાઈ પણ મળશે નહિ." આ સઘળી ચેતવણી આપ્યા છતાં પણ તે વાત તેના લક્ષમા બીલકુલ ઉતરી નહિ તેણે વિચાર્યુ કે મારો પિતા મને આ ખરા ભાવથી કહેતો નથી પણ માત્ર ભડકાવવા કહેછે પણ પિતાના મૃત્યુ બાદ તેનું બોલવું ખરૂ પડયુ એટલે કે વડીલ પુત્રને એક પાઈ પણ મળી નહિ, ત્યાર બાદ તે ઘણો દુખી થયો અને પશ્ચાત્તાપ કરવા લાગ્યો અને તેજ દિવસથી પોતાની દુષ્ટ વૃત્તિ છોડી દીધી અને પોતાના દુરાચરણ ત્યાગ કરી સદાચારથી વર્ત્તવા માડયુ

મી. બ્રાઉન પોતાના વડીલ બંધુને સુધરેલો જોઈ અત્યંત ખુશી થયો. એક દિવસ તેણે પોતાના સઘળા મિત્રોને આમંત્રણ કર્યુ અને પકવાનથી ભરેલી થાળીઓ આગળ મુકી. વળી તેણે પોતાના ભાઈ પાસે પણ ઢાંકેલી

થાલી મુકીને કહ્યું "બંધુ, કૃપા કરી તમારી થાલી ઉપરથી ઢાંકણુ કાઢી નાંખો." વિનતી કરવામાં આવ્યા પ્રમાણે તેણે તરતજ તે થાલી ઊઘાડી અને નજર કરતાં તેમાં કાંઈ ખાવાનું નહોતું પરન્તુ તે થાલી દસ્તાવેજોંથી ભરેલી હતી. તે આ જોઈ આશ્ચર્ય પામ્યો. ત્યાર પછી ખ્રઉ ને પોતાના ભાઈને કહ્યું કે તમે અહિશું જુઓછો ? આપણા પિતાએ જો મિલકત મને વારસામાં આપીછે તેના હિસાબના આ કાગલ છે. હવે મારા સમજવામ. અંવ્યું છે કે તમે તમારી રીત ભાત સુધારી છે તેથી હું હમણાં તેને હિસાબ અને દસ્તાવેજો સહિત સઘલી મિલકત અર્પણ કરૂછું. મેં તેમાંથી એક પાઈ પણ ખરચી નથી."

(*b*) સંસારમાં જુદા સ્વભાવના માણસો હોયછે. કેટલાકનો સ્વભાવ એવો હોયછે કે પોતાના સ્વાર્થની દરકાર નહિ કરતાં બીજાના ભલા માટે રાજી ખુશીથી મરેછે. એટલે કે પોતાનું ભલું થશે કે નહિ અથવા પોતાનું સારૂં અગર ખરાબ થશે તેની તેઓ દરકાર કરતા નથી. એવાં મનુષ્ય શ્રેષ્ટ પંક્તિમાં મુકાય છે. બીજા કેટલાક પુરૂષો એવા છે.કે જેઓ બીજાના સારા કામમાં ત્યારેજ રોકાય છે કે જ્યારે પોતાને કાંઈ ગેરલાભ થાતો નથી અથવા પોતાને કાંઈ લાભ થાયછે. પણ જે પોતાને હાનિ થાતી હોય અથવા પોતાને કાંઈ પણ લાભ ન થાય તો બીજાના હિતને માટે શ્રમ કરતા નથી આવા સ્વભાવના મનુષ્ય બીજી પંક્તિના લેખાયછે. પરન્તુ કેટલાક એવાં પણ આદમી છે કે જેઓ પોતાનો સ્વાર્થ શોધેછે જે કે તેમ કરતાં બીજાને નુકસાન થાય અથવા જાણી બુઝીને બીજાને પાયમાલ કરી પોતાની મતલબ પાર પાડેછે. આવા સખસો હલકામાં હળકી પંક્તિમાં લેખાયછે પણ એ સઘલાને એક બજીએ મુકે તેવા પણ દુષ્ટ પ્રકૃતિના પુરૂષો હોયછે કે અગરજો પોતાને તેમાંથી કાંઈ પણ લાભ થાય નહિ તોપણ બીજાઓની કાંઈ પણ હરકત પ્હોંચાડવાને ચુકતા નથી અને બીજાને દુઃખ દેવા ખાતર પોતાને નકસાન પહોંચે તેટલી હદ સૂધી જાયછે.

(Translation from Marathi.)

Translate into English —

(a) इंग्लंडांत ब्राउन नांवाचा एक गृहस्थ राहत असे त्याचा बाप मातबर होता व त्याच्या मनांतून आपली सर्व संपत्ति वडील मुलास द्यावी असें होतें परंतु त्याचा वडील मुलगा वाईट निघाला होता व त्याची सुधारण्याचीं कांहींच चिन्हें न दिसल्यामुळें बापानें आपली सर्व संपत्ति लहान मुलगा ब्राउन यास देऊन टाकली बाप जिवंत असतां त्यानें वडील मुलास वारंवार सूचना द्यावी कीं "पहा, जर तूं बरोबर चालला नाहींस तर माझ्या मालमत्तेपैकीं तुला एक कवडीही मिळणार नाहीं"

परंतु ह्या सर्व सूचना त्याला मिळत असताही त्यानें एक शब्दही कानामनावर घेतला नाहीं त्याला असें वाटे कीं बाप जें हें सर्व बोलतो तें खरोखर मनापासून नसून फक्त आपल्याला भिवविण्याकरितां आहे. परंतु बाप मेल्यानंतर त्यानें सर्व घडलेलें खरें असें अनुभवास आलें आपलें वडील मुलास एक कवडीही प्राप्त झाली नाहीं मग तो फार खेद व पश्चात्ताप पावला आणि त्या दिवसापासून आपल्या वाईट सवयी सोडून देऊन सन्मार्गानें चालूं लागला

आपला वडील भाऊ सुधारला असें ब्राउन साहेबानें पाहून त्याला फार आनंद झाला एके दिवशीं त्यानें

आपल्या सर्व स्नेहीं मंडलीस बोलावून आणून त्यांच्या पुढ्यांत अन्नानें भरलेलीं ताटें ठेविलीं. व आपल्या भावाच्या पुढ्यांत झांकलेलें ताट ठेवून त्यास ह्मणाला "दादा, कृपा करून तुझ्या ताटावरचें झांकण काढ." त्याच्या विनंतीप्रमाणें भावानें झांकण काढिलें तों पाहतो काय! त्यांत खावयाचें कांहीं नसून तांट कागदानें भरलेलें होतें. हें पाहून त्यास आश्चर्य वाटलें. ब्राज़न नंतर आपल्या भावास ह्मणाला "तूं येथें काय पहातोस? ह्या कागदांत जी मालमत्ता बापानें मला मृत्युपत्रांत दिली तिचा हिशेब आहे. मला आतां तुझी चालचालणूक सुधारली असें दिसून येतें ह्मणून हिशेब व कागदासहित ती सर्व मालमत्ता मी आतां तुझ्या स्वाधीन करतों. मी न्यांतून एक कवडीही खर्च केली नाहीं.

(*b*) ह्या जगांतील मनुष्यांचे स्वभाव निरनिराले आहेत. कोणाचा स्वाभाव असा असतो कीं आपल्या स्वार्थांकडे दृष्टि न देतां ह्मणजे स्वार्थ साधो अथवा न साधो, कल्याण होवो अगर अकल्याण न होवो, दुसऱ्याचें हित व्हावें अशा हेतूनें ते काम करतात. असे जे ते उत्तम पदवीचे मनुष्य मानिले जातत. कित्येक असे आहेत कीं आपलें यत्किंचित् नुकसान न होतां जर दुसऱ्याचें हित आपल्या हातून व्हावयाचें असलें तर त्या कामास झटतात किंवा आपणास कांहीं लाभ होत असला तर झटतात. परंतु जें काम केल्याने त्यांचें नुकसान होते किंवा ज्यापासून त्यांला कांहीं लाभ

होत नाहीं असें काम दुसऱ्याच्या हिताकरितां करण्यास ते झटत नाहींत अशा स्वभावाचे ते मध्यम पदवीचे मनुष्य होत परंतु कोणी असे आहेत कीं दुसऱ्याचा स्वार्थ बुडत असताही आपला स्वार्थ साधितात किंवा बुडा। दुसरयाचा नाश करून आपलें हित करून घेतात ते कनिष्ट पदवीचे मनुष्य होत परंतु याहून निराळे अशा दुष्ट स्वभावाचे मनुष्य आहेत कीं आपला स्वार्थ कांहीं नसतां ते दुसरयाचें कांहीं नसता ते दुसरयाचें कांहीं नुकसान केल्यावांचून राहत नाहींत व ते आपलें कांहीं नुकसानही सोसून दुसरयाचा नाश करितात

(English Composition)

(For Candidates whose mother-tongue is English.)

Write an Essay on the following subject —

'The Choice of Books.'

MATHEMATICS.

(Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry)

BABU S C MUKARJI, M.A. *Examiner*

1 (a) Prove the test of divisibility of a number by 9

(b) State the principles upon which the ordinary method of finding the G C M. of two numbers is based

(c) Shew that 220 and 284 are *amicable numbers*

2. (a) Transform 1007·375 from the scale of eight to that of ten.

(*b*) It is desired to put a cubical case, whose content is 4019·679 cubic feet, through a square hatchway whose area is 37791·36 square inches: shew whether this can be done.

3. A reservoir with slanting sides whose base is 50 feet by 40 feet and top 75 feet by 60 is 15 feet in perpendicular depth. Find the number of gallons it will hold.

4. (*a*) Solve

$$\left.\begin{aligned} xy+\frac{1}{xy}+\frac{x}{y}+\frac{y}{x}&=13\\ xy-\frac{1}{xy}-\frac{x}{y}+\frac{y}{x}&=12\end{aligned}\right\}$$

(*b*) Find the greatest and least real values of x and y which satisfy the equation $x^2+y^2=6x-8y$.

5 (*a*) Find the sum of an *infinite number* of terms of a Geometrical progression, the common ratio being a proper fraction.

(*b*) The sums of n terms of two arithmetic series are as $3n+31 : 5n-3$; shew that their ninth terms are the same.

6. (*a*) Assuming the number of permutations of n things r together, find the corresponding number of combinations.

(*b*) Determine the sum of all the numbers that can be formed with all the digits 4, 7, 8, 9.

7. (*a*) In a Binomial expansion, prove that the coefficient of the rth term from the beginning is equal to the coefficient of the rth term from the end.

(*b*) Find the term independent of x in the expansion of

$$\left(3x^2-\frac{a}{3x^3}\right)^{10}.$$

8 (a) Define *Homologous terms*, *Duplicate ratio*, and a *solid angle*

(b) Describe an equilateral triangle equal to a given pentagon.

9 If a straight line is perpendicular to a plane, then every plane which passes through the straight line is also perpendicular to the given plane

10 Divide a triangle into two equal parts by a straight line at right angles to one of the sides.

(*Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections*)

BABU M. N DATTA, M.A .. *Examiner*

1 Define the circular measure of an angle.

The three angles of a triangle have the same measure when one is measured in degrees, another in grades, and the third in circular measure find the number of *degrees* in the third angle [Take $\pi = 3\frac{1}{7}$]

2 Trace the changes in the sign and value of the expression $\cos x - \sin x$, as x varies from 0° to 180°

Find the angle in the second quadrant whose sine is the same as that of 1231°, and find all the positive values of x less than 180° which satisfy the condition

$$\sin 7x - \sin x = \sin 3x$$

3 (a) Prove geometrically that $\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$.

(b) Establish the following relations —

(i) $\tan 50° + \tan 40° = 2 \sec 10°$

(ii) $\tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2} = 1$

when $A + B + C = 180°$

(iii) $\sin^2 A = 2 \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}$ when $\sin (A - B)$, $\sin A$, and $\sin (A + B)$ are in Harmonical Progression

4. Prove that in any plane triangle :—

(i) $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$.

(ii) $\tan \frac{B-C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{b-c}{b+c}$.

5. Two sides of a triangle are 45 inches and 25 inches respectively, and the angle subtended by the greater is 120° ; find the other angles. Is this an "ambiguous case" ?

Given $L \sin 28°45' = 9{\cdot}6821349$

diff. for $1' = {\cdot}0002302$

$\log 2 = {\cdot}3010300$; $\log 3 = {\cdot}4771213$.

6. Two observers, one mile apart, observe a balloon, in the vertical plane passing through them both, at elevations of $22\frac{1}{2}°$ and $67\frac{1}{2}°$ respectively. If $\tan 22\frac{1}{2}° = \frac{2}{5}$, find the height of the balloon above the ground in yards. Show that there are two solutions.

7. Prove that the locus of the middle points of any system of parallel chords of a Parabola is a straight line parallel to the axis.

A Parabola is traced on paper ; show how you will find its focus and directrix.

8. If the tangent at any point Q of an ellipse meets any diameter CP produced in T, and if QV be the ordinate to that diameter, prove that $CV.CT = CP^2$. State the results when the diameter coincides with either axis.

9. What are **Conjugate Diameters** ?

Show that the sum of the squares on any two conjugate semi-diameters is constant.

10. What is an **Asymptote** to a curve ?

If through any point on a Hyperbola a straight line parallel to either axis be drawn meeting the asymptotes, the rectangle under its segments is equal to the square on the semi-axis to which it is parallel.

DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.

BABU HARI KESHAV SANYAL, B.A. .. *Examiner*

1 Define Logic clearly bringing out its nature as a Science How far is it correct to say that Logic is concerned with Language?

2 What is meant by the **distribution** of a term in a proposition? If it be known concerning a proposition that (*a*) one and only one term is distributed, and (*b*) neither term is distributed, determine the *subject and the predicate of such a proposition*

3. How many propositional forms are ordinarily recognised by Logic? What additions to the ordinary scheme were proposed by Hamilton and on what grounds? Justify or controvert the Hamiltonian scheme.

4 What is meant by **Logical opposition**? Carefully distinguish **contrary** and **contradictory** opposition. Why is it desirable in controversy to refute a statement by its contradictory rather than its contrary?

Give the contradictory of each of the following propositions —

(*a*) Few distinguished men have had distinguished sons

(*b*) Two-thirds of the candidates passed.

(*c*) None but traitors would do so base a deed.

(*d*) Macaulay is always clear

5 Define **inference** and carefully distinguish mediate and **immediate** inference.

From the assertion "the virtuous alone are happy," what can we learn, if anything, about (1) *the happy*, (2) *the unhappy*, (3) the virtuous, and (4) the vicious? Describe in each case the nature of the process you employ in determining your answer

6. By reference to fundamental principles of thought alone in how many ways can you establish the truth of the proposition "No triangle has one side equal to the sum of the other two"?

7. Define **Reduction**. Why is Reduction at all necessary? Frame a Syllogism in **Bramantip** and reduce it indirectly.

8. Examine the following arguments, stating them in syllogistis form where possible, and pointing out fallacies, if any .—

(*a*) If truthfulness is never found save with scrupulousness, and if truthfulness is incompatible with stupidity, it follows that stupidity and scrupulousness can never be associated.

(*b*) Some who are truly wise are not learned; but the virtuous alone are truly wise; the learned, therefore, are not always virtuous.

(*c*) That many persons who commit errors are blameworthy is proved by numerous instances in which the commission of errors arises from gross carelessness.

(*d*) Plato lived after Socrates, and Aristotle after Plato, and so Aristotle lived after Socrates.

ARABIC.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA M. SAIYID AMJAD ALI, M.A. .. *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English :—

كنت الينا مدير الجوائب من لندرة بتاريخ ٢٨ آب الماضي
ما نصه الاحوال السياسية الحاضرة في اوربا لم تزل تنتقل من حال
الى حال حتى صار يخشى من تطائر شرارها لتراكم اخطارها فان
العلاقة بين الروسية و المانيا ليست كما ينبغي فكادت تحدث بينهما
القيل و القال و القلق و الاختلال اولا ان زمام امورهما في ايدي
دهاة الرجال فقد ذكر في تلغراف من برلين كما تراه في غير هذا

4 In question 3

(a) Derive the words underlined

(b) Is معاني singular or plural Write the singular form if it is plural, and vice versa

(c) Explain the construction of رسائل اکتساب and give as many examples of Compound Adjectives, differently formed, as you can

5 Explain clearly the following in English —

(a) حاشا که خار هزل در دامن حال من آویخته باشد ۔

(b) چون بشدم اهتمام بر ایمان نگذرند و نظر اعتبار در پندها
نگرند ناصحان را که در تربیت شان خون جگر خورده است ندامتی
بار کنند ۔

(c) هم وحدت از سر تجردش جامهٔ ستر تعلق قبا ۔

(d) گفت جدل کردم و هیچ مجاهدتی مهمتر ازان
نکشیدم ۔

(e) بیشتر اوقات گریان بود و اکثر لیالی را بمعاینه
احیا می نمود ۔

(f) و عقل روشن رای و خرد دوربین مرا در حجاب تیرهٔ
جهالت و نادانی باز داشت ۔

6 Give the substance of the letter addressed to Alexander by Darius, and show with your reasons who was the aggressive party in the war between the two Answer in Persian

7 Translate the following couplets into English, explaining allusions and beauties that may strike you

(a) ناظر روی تو صاحب نظرانند ولی
سر گیسوی تو در هیچ سری نیست که نیست

(*b*) بس آسان مي نمود اول غم دريا ببوي سود
غلط گفتم كه هر موجش بصد گوهر نمي ارزد

(*c*) اي محمد گر قيامت را براري سر زخاک
سر برآور وين قيامت درميان خلق بين

(*d*) اگر ثعبان موسى در كف بيضا نديدستي
ببين اندر كف بيضاى او چون كلک ثعبانش

(*e*) زاري كند ازشش جهت آغاز كه مشتاب
كين فصل و سه فصل دگرم بر اثر آيد

(*f*) كشمير بر او واله و او واله كشمير
امانچنان كش بدل از ديده در آيد

8. Distinguish between فرد and بيت ; رديف and قافيه ; and مصدر and حاصل مصدر, and give an example of each.

9. Explain the following in Persian, naming the figures of speech if any :—

(*a*) چون خون گرفته طلبد مهلت از اجل
آن را قسم بجان من ناتوان دهد

(*b*) از سرگذشته ميل و مرا در سران كه لب
زين سر گذشت داد سخن در بيان دهد

(*c*) مشكين سر زلف عنبر افشانت
تسكين ملال خاطر مسكين

(*d*) شاهان زخصم خويش ستانند ملک داد
بخشد بخصم خويش همي ملک خويشتن

10. In question 9 :—

(*a*) Name the hero of the poem from which the last couplet is taken. What was the object of the poet in composing it?

(b) Analyze the couplet (d) according to Persian Grammar

11 Translate into idiomatic Persian —

Among his (Jehangir's) earliest measures was one for affording easy access to complaints, on which he valued himself at *least as highly as the efficacy of the invention deserved* a chain was hung from a part of the wall of the citadel, accessable without difficulty, to all description of people it communicated with a cluster of golden bells within the emperor's own apartment, and he was immediately apprised by the sound of the appearance of a suitor, and thus rendered independent of any *officers inclined to keep back information*

SANSKRIT

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT A R. BHATTACHARYA, M A., *Examiner*

1 Reproduce in simple prose the following —

(a) कलत्रवन्तमात्मानमवरोधे महत्यपि ।
तया मेने मनस्विन्या लक्ष्म्या च वसुधाधिपः ॥

(b) लोकान्तरसुखं पुण्यं तपोदानसमुद्भवम् ।
सन्ततिः शुद्धवंश्या हि परत्रेह च शर्मणे ॥

(c) शशाम वृष्ट्यापि विना दवाग्निरासीद् विशेषा फल
पुष्पवृद्धिः ।
ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे तस्मिन् वनं गोप्तरि
गाहमाने ॥

2 (a) Conjugate the roots of मेने and शशाम and बबाधे throughout the tense in which they are here used.

(b) Give their past passive participles.

3. Translate into English :—

(*a*) सन्तप्तायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामाऽपि न ज्ञायते
मुक्ताकारतया तदेव नलिनीपत्रस्थितं राजते ॥
स्वात्यां सागरशुक्तिमध्यपतितं तन्मौक्तिकं जायते ।
प्रायेणाधममध्यमोत्तमगुणः संसर्गतो जायते ॥

(*b*) वह्निस्तस्य जलायते जलनिधिः कुल्यायते तत्क्षणात् ।
मेरुः स्वल्पशिलायते मृगपतिः सद्यः कुरङ्गायते ॥
व्यालो माल्यगुणायते विषरसः पीयूषवर्षायते ।
यस्याङ्गेऽखिललोकवल्लभतमं शीलं समुन्मीलति ॥

4. Pick out the nominal verbs from the stanza given above and note their formation.

5. Quote stanzas from the *Niti-Satak*. Where the moralist speaks, on the one hand, in praise of *Karma*; and, on the other hand, has a word to say in favour of the power of Fate.

6. Translate into English :—

(*a*) क्रमेण सुप्तामनुसंविवेश
सुप्तोत्थितां प्रातरनूदतिष्ठत् ॥

(*b*) वाताय कपिला विद्युदातपायातिलोहिनी ।
पीता भवति सस्याय दुर्भिक्षाय सिता भवेत् ॥

(*c*) अहं हि सम्मतो राज्ञो य एवं मन्यते कुधीः ।
बलीवर्दः स विज्ञेयो विषाणपरिवर्जितः ॥

(*d*) साहित्यसङ्गीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात् पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः ।
तृणं न खादन्नपि जीवमानस्तद्भागधेयं परमं पशूनाम् ॥

(e) यापादि दीनोपहृतं येन च क्षपितंदमात्सु विपमात्सु।
उपकृदपकृद्वि च तयोर्यस्तं पुरुषं परं मन्ये ॥

(f) संप्राप्य राजसभा यद्वन्द् क्रोधविफला।
भामग्राहमरोदीत् सा भरतो राघवान्तिके ॥

7 Note rules from the Guide to Sanskrit Composition that are illustrated in the Extracts given above.

8. Translate into Sanskrit —

(a) Obedience, truthfulness, want of pride, and assiduity in doing his work—these are the merits of a servant

(b) Fie upon those who wish to afflict others without any advantage to themselves.

(c) I do not long for wealth but for immortal glory

(d) Do you know that various kinds of miseries result from treading in the footsteps of the wicked

(e) What difference is there between men and beasts if the former imitate the latter in their actions.

(f) If a king did not punish offenders, the stronger would prey upon the weaker

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LATIN

Miss F Holland, M.A. *Examiner*

1 (a) Translate —

Aequam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem, non secus in bonis
Ab insolenti temperatam
Laetitia, moriture Delli,

Seu maestus omni tempore vixeris,
Seu te in remoto gramine per dies
Festos reclinatum bearis
Interiore nota Falerni.

Quo pinus ingens albaque populus
Umbram hospitalem consociare amant
  Ramis? Quid obliquo laborat
    Lympha fugax trepidare rivo?

Huc vina et unguenta et nimium breves
Flores amoenae ferre jube rosae,
  Dum res et aetas et sororum
    Fila trium patiuntur atra.

(*Hor. Lib. II. Car. III.*)

(*b*) What metre is the above Ode in? Scan the last verse.

2. (*a*) Translate :—

Sunt igitur firmi et stabiles et constantes eligendi, cujus generis est magna penuria; et judicare difficile est sane nisi expertum; experiendum autem est in ipsa amicitia; ita *praecurrit* amicitia judicium tollitque experiendi potestatem. Est igitur prudentis sustinere ut currum, sic impetum benevolentiae quo *utamur*, quasi equis temptatis, sic amicitia ex aliqua parte periclitatis moribus amicorum.

(*De Amicitia*. c. *XVII.*)

(*b*) Vento mixtus imber quum ferretur in ipsa ora, primo, quia aut arma omittenda erant, aut contra *enitentes* vertice intorti affligebantur, constitere; dein quum jam spiritum includeret nec reciprocare animam *sineret*, aversi a vento parumper consedere. Tum vero ingenti sono coelum strepere et inter horrendos fragores micare ignes; capti auribus et oculis metu omnes torpere; tandem *effuso* imbre, quum eo magis accensa vis venti esset, ipso illo, quo deprensi erant, loco castra ponere necessarium visum est.

(*Liv. XXI. c.* 58)

(*c*) Write out the 2nd pers. sing of the Future Simple and the Perfect Indicative of the italicised verbs.

3. (a) What are the principal rules for changing the Oratio Recta into the Oratio Obliqua? Turn the following speech into the Indirect Narration :—"Hic erit locus" Magoni fratri ait, "quem teneas. Delige centenos viros ex omni pedite atque equite, cum quibus ad me vigilia prima venias; nunc corpora curare tempus est."

(b) How do you express, with the impersonals *interest* and *refert*, (1) the person to whom it is of importance, (2) the thing that is of importance, and (3) the degree of importance? Illustrate the rules by examples.

(c) Translate the following sentences showing why the subjunctive is used and how the meaning would be changed if the indicative were substituted for it :—

(i) Socrates accusatus est, quod corrumperet juventutem.

(ii) Non is sum, qui haec faciam.

(iii) Salvus erit, dum Caesar vivat.

4. Summarize briefly the "De Amicitia" and give a short account of the interlocutors in the dialogue.

5. Put into Latin :—

I cannot but believe that it was through your instrumentality that my father was condemned to death during Sulla's dictatorship. I shall never forget how cruel you were then, although it is many years ago. Not a single person thought that you were right or that there was need of such severe measures, which were discreditable both to yourself and to the state. You ought to have spared him not only because he had ever considered you his friend, but also because he had, as a young man, served honorably in so many campaigns. It would have been the part of a good man to have saved a friend, of a wise man to have saved a hero, but you proved yourself both treacherous and foolish.

FRENCH.

MRS. JENNINGS .. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English :—

(*a*) Prenons l'occasion tandis qu'elle est propice :
Demains *au Capitole* il fait un sacrifice ;
Qu'il en soit la victime, et faisons en ces lieux
Justice à tout le monde, à la face des dieux :
Là, presque pour sa suite il n'a que notre troupe ;
C'est de ma main qu'il prend et l'encens et la coupe ;
Et je veux pour signal que cette même main
Lui donne, au lieu d'encens, d'un poignard dans le sein.
Ainsi d'un coup mortel la victime grappée,
Fera voir si *je suis du sang du grand Pompée ;*
Faites voir, après moi, si vous vous souvenez
Des illustres aieux de qui vous êtes nés.

(*b*) Vous n'avez jamais vu Paris comme il est. Tout le monde pleure, on craint de pleurer. L'esprit tourne à *la pauvre madame de Nogent.* Madame de Longueville fait fendre le cœur, à ce qu'on dit : je ne l'ai point vue, mais voici ce que je sais. Mademoiselle de Vertus était retournée depuis deux jours au Port-Royal, où elle est presque toujours. On est allé la quérir avec M. Arnauld, pour dire cette terrible nouvelle. Mademoiselle de Vertus n'avait qu'à se montrer : ce retour si précipité marquait bien quelque chose de funeste. En effet, dès qu'elle parut : 'Ah, Mademoiselle ! comment se porte *Monsieur mon frère ?'* Sa pensée n'osa aller plus loin. 'Madame, il se porte bien de sa blessure.' 'Il y a eu un combat. *Et mon fils ?'* On ne lui repondit rien.

(c) Votre sévérité, sans produire aucun fruit
Seigneur, jusqu' à présent a fait beaucoup de bruit.
Par les peines d'un autre aucun ne s'intimide :
Salvidien à bas a soulevé Lépide ;
Murère a succédé, cèssion l'a suivi ;
Le jour à tous les deux dans les tourments ravi
N'a point mêlé de crainte *à la fureur d' Ègnace,*
Dont Cinna maintenant ose prendre la place ;
Et dans les plus bas rangs les noms les plus abjets
Ont voulu s'ennoblir par de si hauts projets.

2 Describe the events referred to in the preceding passages commenting especially on the italicised words and phrases

3 Translate into French —

A certain miser said to his friend "I have now a thousand pounds, which I am going to bury and I will not confide this secret to anyone but you." They went together and buried the money under a tree Some days later the miser went alone to look at his money but found that it had been stolen He said to himself No one but that friend in whom I confided can have taken my gold, but if I question him he will deny the deed. He sent for his friend and said "I have received a great deal more money which I want to bury with the rest, you must come with me to morrow" The friend thinking that later on he would be able to steal both sums together, hurried to the tree and replaced the money he had taken. The miser went alone early the next day and removed it all

4 Translate into English —

Un des recoins de la terre où je me suis toujours trouvé bien c'est ici, sur un certain banc vert où jadis, dans le bon temps heureux, je venais faire mes devoirs à l'ombre et apprendre mes leçons,—les jambes en l'air toujours, dans les poses nullement classiques, élève peu studieux, rêvant de voyages et d'aventures A présent que j'ai tout vu, au lieu de rêves, ce sont des souvenirs. Cela se ressemble et cela se mêle. Et, quand je me retrouve sur ce banc, je ne sais plus trop distinguer les uns des autres Parmi ces souvenirs que le hasard ramène, il y en a de tristes et d'adorés qui passent à leur tour, et qui tout à coup me font me redresser et tordre mes mains d'angoisse Ils s'en vont comme les autres, et le temps peu à peu rend ces retours moins dechirants

5 Analyse carefully the character of Cinna as portrayed in Corneille's drama

6 Shew by allusions to her letters how far Madame de Sévigné gives us an insight into the life of Louis XIV's court

7. What is the gender and number of *gens*, and what is the rule for the agreement of adjectives preceding it. Give examples.

8. Parse fully in French :—Dieu nous a donné la raison afin que nous discernions le bien d'avec le mal.

HISTORY.

(*Students must answer only two of the following Sections, either A and B, or A and C.*)

A.

English History.

(*Only three questions of this section to be attempted.*)

Mrs. Jennings .. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Give a brief sketch of the life of Sir Thomas More, shewing his connexion with the chief events of his time.

2. Explain the various difficulties, home and foreign, which Elizabeth had to face at her accession.

3. Sketch in outline the history of the Long Parliament enumerating its chief measures and mentioning the vicissitudes through which it passed.

4. Say very briefly what you know of .—

(*a*) The secret Treaty of Dover.

(*b*) The Popish Plot.

(*c*) The Habeas Corpus Act.

(*d*) The Exclusion Bill.

B A EXAMINATION, 1898.

ENGLISH POETRY

First Paper.

M. Macmillan, Esq., M.A. . . . . *Examiner*

1. How does Byron describe (1) the Apollo Belvidere, (2) the fall of the Velino, (3) the ball at Brussels and the subsequent advance of the British army?

2. How does Iago contrive to make Othello jealous? What general principles in the art of deceit may be derived from his practice?

3. By what means does Rosalind undertake to cure Orlando's "quotidian of love"? Give an account of the scene in which she applies her remedy. Explain "quotidian of love"

4. By what comparisons does Milton try to give his readers an idea of the numbers and power of Satan's army and of the grandeur of Pandemonium?

5. Paraphrase the following passage —

> Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Virtues, Powers—
> If these magnific titles yet remain
> Not merely titular, since by decree
> Another now hath to himself engrossed
> All power, and us eclipsed under the name
> Of King Anointed; for whom all this haste
> Of midnight march and hurried meeting here,

This only to consult, how we may best,
With what may be devised of honours new,
Receive him coming to receive from us
Knee tribute yet unpaid, prostration vile!
Too much to one! but doubled how endured—
To one and to his image now proclaimed?

6. Explain the following passages with reference to the context and add any grammatical or other notes that seem to be required:—

(*a*) Bell, book and candle shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver becks me to come on

(*b*) Unkind remembrance! thou and eyeless night
Have done me shame: brave soldier pardon me,
That any accent breaking from thy tongue
Should scape the true acquaintance of mine ear.

(*c*) If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings
I'd whistle her off and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune.

(*d*) Young Ferdinand whom they suppose is drowned.

(*e*) You are three men of sin, whom Destiny.
(That hath to instrument this lower world
And what is in't) the never-surfeited sea
Hath caused to belch up you, and on this island
Where man doth not inhabit.

(*f*) Our torments also may, in length of time
Become our elements.

(*g*) For then he was inspired and from him came,
As from the Pythian's mystic cave of yore,
Those oracles which set the world in flame.

(*h*) Parting day dies like the dolphin.

(i) She upon her wedding day
Carried home my tenderest lay
From her lap I now have heard
Gleeful, chirping, Rose the third.

7 (1) Relate in your own words the story of Susan told in the following poem, and particularly explain the meaning of "note of enchantment" —

At the corner of Wood Street, when daylight appears,
Hangs a thrush that sings loud, it has sung for three years
Poor Susan has passed by the spot and has heard
In the silence of morning the song of the bird.
'Tis a note of enchantment , what ails her ? She sees
A mountain ascending, a vision of trees ,
Bright volumes of vapour through Lothbury glide,
And a river flows on through the vale of Cheapside
Green pastures she views in the midst of the dale,
Down which she so often has tripp'd with her pail ,
And a single small cottage, a nest like a dove's,
The one only dwelling on earth that she loves.
She looks and her heart is in heaven , but they fade
The mist and the river, the hill and the shade
The stream will not flow, and the hill will not rise,
And the colours have all passed away from her eyes !

(2) Give in your own words the thoughts expressed in the following stanzas —

Yet did I love thee to the last,
As fervently as thou,
Who didst not change through all the past
And canst not alter now
The love where Death has set his seal
Nor age can chill nor rival steal,
Nor falsehood disavow
And, what were worst, thou canst not see
Or wrong or change or fault in me

I know not if I could have borne
To see thy beauties fade ;
The night that followed such a morn
Had worn a deeper shade :
Thy day without a cloud hath past,
And thou wert lovely to the last
Extinguished not decayed ;
As stars that shoot along the sky
Shine brightest as they fall from high.

Why would the night following such a morn have worn a deeper shade? Quote from your reading or your personal experience examples illustrating the principle implied.

SECOND PAPER.

A. H. PIRIE, ESQ. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. (*a*) How does Canon Browne propose to satisfy the desire of University Extension students for a degree?
   (*b*) Give the substance of Mr. Morley's answer to the question "What is Literature?"
   (c) What lesson regarding Bimetallism does Max Müller derive from the study of antiquity?

2. "University teaching is characteristically structural, catholic, equalising, chastening, historical, personal, spiritual."

Explain the meaning of each of the above epithets as applied to University teaching.

3. (*a*) Bring out the full meaning of the following antithesis in plain language :—

"With the great rulers upon earth, head and crown drop together and are overlooked. It is true, we read of them in history; but we also read in history of crocodiles and hyænas.

With great writers, whether in poetry or prose, what falls away is scarcely more or other than a vesture The features of the man are imprinted on his works, and more lamps burn over them, and more religiously, than are lighted in temples or churches"

(*b*) Describe, the character of Peter the Great of Russia as revealed in Landor's dialogue

(*c*) Justify Forster's opinion that—

"Landor ranks with the class of writers who are too wise for the foolish and two difficult for the idle"

4. (*a*) Mark Pattison says —

"Milton's attitude towards Nature is not that of a descriptive poet, if indeed the phrase be not a self-contradiction"

(1) What was Milton's attitude towards Nature?

(2) In what sense is the phrase descriptive poet a self contradiction?

(*b*) "Language only as an instrument, not as an end in itself, many living languages instead of the one dead language of the old school, a knowledge of things, not of words, the free use of our eyes and ears upon the nature that surrounds us, intelligent apprehension, instead of loading the memory—all these doctrines, afterwards inherited by the party of rational reform, were first promulgated in Europe by the numerous pamphlets of Comenius."

Explain and illustrate the educational doctrines mentioned in the above sentence

5 (*a*) Show that the subject of the Fall of Man was not so much Milton's choice as his necessity

(*b*) Account for the fact that Paradise Lost is more admired than read.

6 (*a*) Explain and *illustrate* the meaning of —

(1) Imagination, if it be subject to reason, is its "slave of the lamp"

(2) Our prejudices imprison us: and, like madmen, we take our jailors for a guard of honour.

(*b*) Give the substance of Helps' advice as to the treatment of suitors.

7. Explain the system of Verse Tests by which the Chronological order of Shakespeare's Plays has been determined.

8. Show, by writing the substance of the following extracts in plain language, that you understand their meaning:—

(*a*) My friends let me very strongly recommend you to give up the hope of finding the principle of life in dead bodies; but to take all pains to keep the life pure and holy in the living bodies you have got; and farther, not to seek your national amusement in the destruction of animals, nor your national safety in the destruction of men; but to look for all your joy in kindness, and for all your strength to domestic faith, and law of ancestral honour.

Ruskin.

(*b*) For people who are of that eager spirit that they must contend with something, or somebody, there are always the great men of former days to contend with, and, if possible, to surpass: and also, there is nature to be wrestled with, who will not yield her "open secrets" without much compulsion, and who is an antagonist always at hand, offering full scope for our utmost energy and mettle.

Helps.

(c) Manners have been somewhat cynically defined to be a contrivance of wise men to keep fools at a distance. Fashion is shrewd to detect those who do not belong to her train, and seldom wastes her attentions. Society is very swift in its instincts, and, if you do not belong to it, resists and sneers at you, or quietly drops you. The first weapon enrages the party attacked; the second is still more effective, but is not to be resisted, as the date of the transaction is not easily found. People grow up and grow old under this infliction, and never suspect the truth, ascribing the solitude which acts on them very injuriously to any cause but the right one

Emerson

(*d*) The Age of Romance has not ceased, it never ceases, it does not, if we will think of it, so much as very sensibly decline "The passions are repressed by social forms, great passions no longer show themselves." Why, there are passions still great enough to replenish Bedlam, for it never wants tenants, to suspend men from bed posts, from improved drops at the west end of Newgate A passion that explosively shivers asunder the Life it took rise in, ought to be regarded as considerable, more, no passion, in the highest hey day of Romance, yet did The passions by grace of the Supernal and also of the Infernal Powers (for both have a hand in it), can never fail us

Carlyle

THIRD PAPER.

(*Essay*)

J G JENNINGS, ESQ., M.A. *Examiner*

'When I hear of the distinction between the poet and the thinker, I really see no difference at all for the poet is really such by dint of superior vision—by dint of a more deep serene vision,—and he is a poet solely in virtue of that "

Write an essay, according to the outline given below, on —

The Poet as Thinker

1 The processes of thought common to prose and poetry, and those, if any, peculiar to the latter

2 Poetic insight, the nature of poetic inspiration

3 The contributions of poetry to knowledge

4 Poetry and ethics, ideals

N B—Illustrate each section of your essay as far as you can *by references to the poems of the Course*

(To be answered by those Candidates only who now appear for the B.A. for the first time.)

PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST PAPER.

(*Mental Philosophy.*)

DR. G. THIBAUT, Ph.D. .. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Define Consciousness and Self-consciousness. Indicate the principal respects in which *fields of consciousness* differ among themselves. Describe the influence of Attention on intellectual operations, feelings and volitions.

2. Distinguish between Sensation and Perception. Characterize the special position held, among perceptions, by the perceptions of Touch and Sight. Describe the development of the perceptions of Touch.

3. Distinguish the task of Logic as conceived by Bosanquet from that of Psychology. According to Ladd 'the primitive form of Judgment is the conscious affirming of relations of resemblance and difference between the contents of consciousness.' Fully explain this definition and review it in the light of Bosanquet's theory as to the nature of Judgment.

4. Discuss the question whether the ordinary logical scheme of the types of Judgment adequately represents the principal kinds of our experience.

5. We read in Ladd's Primer 'Sensations do not ordinarily arise unless some of the organs of sense are excited by certain of those manifold forces of nature which are adapted to excite them.' Fully consider the position maintained here, from the Berkeleian point of view. What criticism is passed by Bosanquet on systems of subjective Idealism, and how far does such criticism apply to Berkeley's doctrine?

6. (*a*) Show in what way Berkeley disposes of the distinction made between sensible and absolute extension and motion.

(b) What is Berkeley's meaning in maintaining that we have not ideas but notions of other finite spirits and the infinite divine spirit ?

7 Give an account of the historical antecedents of Berkeley's system. Point out to what extent the doctrines of Berkeley and Malebranche agree and wherein they differ

8 Clearly expound the divergence of Hume's view of the idea of Causation from the Common Sense view

Attempt a criticism of Hume's theory

(To be answered by those candidates only who now appear for the B A. for the first time)

SECOND PAPER.

(*Ethics and History of Ethics*)

P K Roy, Esq., D.Sc. *Examiner*

1 Describe the nature of Ethics as a science and distinguish it from Psychology.

2 What are the objects of our moral judgments ? Discuss the question and illustrate your answer by concrete examples

3 Explain the doctrine that self realization is the supreme end of life

4 Explain and criticise Mill's theory of the origin and development of the idea of Justice

5 Explain and criticise Butler's conception of the constitution of human nature.

6 Explain —

(a) Plato's classification of virtues.

(b) Aristotle's doctrine of the ultimate end of human action

(c) The Stoic formula of "living according to nature"

7. Give a systematic account of the Ethico-political system of Hobbes.

8. Trace the rise and development of Intuitionism in English Ethics and distinguish the forms it assumes at different stages.

Or

(*Ethics and Natural Theology.*)

1. Describe the nature of Ethics as a science and distinguish it from Psychology.

2. What are the objects of our moral judgments? Discuss the question and illustrate your answer by concrete examples.

3. Explain the doctrine that self-realization is the ultimate end of life.

4. Explain and criticise Mill's theory of the origin and development of the idea of Justice.

5 Explain and criticise Butler's conception of the Constitution of human nature.

6. What is meant by Conscience? Explain how Conscience bears testimony to the existence of a Moral Governor.

7. What is meant by the Principle of Causality? Explain the Causal argument for the existence and attributes of God.

8. Explain the doctrine of Theism and distinguish it from Deism and Pantheism. What is Agnosticism? Examine the Agnostic objection to Theism.

(To be answered by those Candidates only who failed in 1897. Any Candidates other than those who failed in 1897, answering these questions, will receive no marks.)

FIRST PAPER

(*Mental Philosophy.*)

DR. G. THIBAUT, PH.D. *Examiner.*

1. Distinguish between Sensation and Perception. Characterize the special position held, among perceptions, by the perceptions of Touch and Sight. Explain how we learn to perceive the distance and true magnitude of bodies by means of the eye.

2. Fully explain and analyse the meaning of the two following assertions made by Reid—(1) colour is a quality of bodies not a sensation of the mind and (2) the sensation of colour is not a resemblance of the quality of the body.

3. The ordinary psychological account of the origin of Sensations is that Sensations arise in the mind when some of the organs of sense are excited by certain of those manifold forces of nature which are adapted to excite them. Fully consider the position herein assumed, from the Berkeleian point of view.

4. Reid says that 'the belief in a material world is older and *of more authority than any principles of Philosophy.*' State and review, with special reference to this quotation, the theory held by the Common Sense school as to the functions of Philosophy.

5. (*a*) Show in what way Berkeley disposes of the distinction made between sensible an absolute extension and motion.

   (*b*) What is Berkeley's meaning in maintaining that we have not ideas but notions of other finite spirits and the infinite divine spirit?

6. Give an account of the historical antecedents of Berkeley's system. Point out to what extent the doctrines of Berkeley and Malebranche agree and wherein they differ.

7. Clearly expound the divergence of Hume's view of the idea of Causation from the Common Sense view.

Attempt a criticism of Hume's theory.

8. Show how Hume applies his theory of the nature of Causation to the settlement of the question as to the freedom or necessity of human actions. Review the legitimacy of this application.

(*N.B.*—These questions are for those Candidates only who failed in 1897, and who again appear in 1898, taking up the Philosophy Course of 1897. Any Candidates other than those who failed in 1897, answering these questions, will receive no marks.)

SECOND PAPER.

(*Ethics and History of Ethics.*)

P. K. RAY, D.SC. .. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Distinguish our Desires from our Appetites and state the nature of our Desire of Knowledge.

2. What are the objects of our moral perceptions? Discuss the question and illustrate your answer by concrete examples.

3. Explain the origin and nature of the duty of Veracity.

4. Explain and criticise Hume's theory of the origin and nature of Justice.

5. Explain and criticise Butler's conception of the Constitution of human nature.

6 Explain (a) Plato's classification of virtues, (b) Aristotle's doctrine of the ultimate end of human action, and (c) the Stoic formula of "*living according to nature*"

7 Give a systematic account of the Ethico-political system of Hobbes

8 Trace the rise and development of Intuitionism in English Ethics and distinguish the forms it assumes at different stages

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Or

(Ethics and Natural Theology)

1 Distinguish our Desires from our Appetites and state the nature of our Desire of Knowledge

2 What are the objects of our moral perceptions? Discuss the question and illustrate your answer by concrete examples.

3 Explain the origin and nature of the duty of Veracity

4 Explain and criticise Hume's theory of the origin and nature of Justice

5 Explain and criticise Butler's conception of the Constitution of human nature

6 What is meant by Conscience? Explain how Conscience bears testimony to the existence of a Moral Governor

7 What is meant by the Principle of Causality? Explain the Causal argument for the existence and attributes of God

8 Explain the doctrine of Theism and distinguish it from Deism and Pantheism What is Agnosticism? Examine the Agnostic objection to Theism.

ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER.

MAULVI MOHAMMAD YUSUF JAFRI .. *Examiner.*

(N.B.—*Supply vowel marks to every Arabic word you write.*)

1. Translate into English :—

(*a*)
يا لائمي كف الملام عن الذي
اضناه . طول سقامه و شقائه
عذل العواذل خول قلبى التائه
و هوي-الاحبة منه في سودائه
يشكو الملام الى اللوائم حره
ويصد حين يلمن عن برحائه
و لمهجتي ياعاذلي الملك الذي
إسخطت كل الناس في ارضائه
ان كان قد ملك القلوب فانه
منك الزمان يارضه و سمائه

(*b*)
رضينا على رغم الليالي بحكمه
وهل دافع امرا و ذوالعرش قابله
لقد خان من بعدي سويداء قلبه
لحد سدان في يدالله عامله
و كم ناكث بالعهد قد نكثت به
امانيه و استخذي لحقك باطله

2. Name the authors of the above extracts and the occasions of their writing the above verses, and give a brief sketch of the life of one of them in Arabic.

3. Give the syntactical construction, according to Arabic Grammar, of the last two couplets of the extract (*a*) above.

و لقيني من العرب رجل في الفلاة فقال العما تريد قلت اي والله فقال اخصب واديك و لا ضل هاديك حتى عزمت ـ قلت غداة غد ـ

فقال شعر

صاح الله لصبح انطلاق ٭ و طير الرمل لا طير العراق

فاين تريد قلت الوطن ـ فقال بلغت الوطن ـ و قضيت الوطر فمتى العود ـ قلت القابل ـ فقال طويت الربط و ثنيت الخيط فاين انت من الكرم ـ فقلت بحيث اردت ـ فقال اذا رحمك الله سالما من هذا الطريق ـ فاستفصحت لي عدوا في برد صديق من تجار الصفر ـ تدعو الى الكفر و ترقص على الظفر ـ كدارة العين يحط ثقل الدين ٭ و ينقد بوجهين ـ قال عيسى ابن هشام فعلمت انه يلتمس دينارا ـ فقلت لك ذلك نقدا و مثله وعدا

2 Comment upon

اخصب واديك ـ الرافدين عدوا في برد صديق

in the above extract

3 Translate into English —

فاجتمعنا في يوم صفا دجنه و نما حسنه و حكم بالاصطباح مزنه على ان نلتهي بالخروج الى بعض المروج لنسرح النواظر في الرياض النواضر و نصقل الخواطر بشيم المواطر فبرزنا ونحن كالشهور عدة و كندماني جذيمة مودة الى حديقة اخذت زخرفها و ازينت و تنوعت ازاهيرها و تلونت و معنا الكميت الشموس و السقاة الشموس و الشادي الذي يطرب السامع و يلهيه و يقري كل سمع ما يشتهيه ٭

4 Comment upon ندماني جذيمة,

5 Compare the writings of بديعي and حريري

6. Write out in Arabic the purport, the occasion, and the success of the letter النابغة الذبياني wrote to عمر بن الحارث.

7. Translate into Arabic with diacritical marks. The numbers in this extract must be expressed in words and not in figures. The latter will carry no marks.

In spite of these obstacles, the last ten years have seen some progress in female education. Remarkable instances have not been wanting in which native ladies have attained literary and academic distinction: several have passed the University Entrance Examination, and two or three have obtained degrees. The instruction offered has been chiefly of an elementary character. The progress has been especially marked in Southern and Western India, where women are less secluded than in the North. While in 1871 there were about 10,000 girls receiving school instruction in Madras, the number rose to 59,000 in 1886. In Bombay, the number similarly increased from about 9,000 to 49,000. In Bengal, the number of girls at school was 5,900 in 1871 and 80,000 in 1886.

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

MAULVI MOHAMMAD YUSUF JAFRI .. *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English, explaining allusions and figures of speech :—

(a) كواكب خشت ابوانش فلك اجراي خور خواش
بزير خط فرمانش چه جا بلقا چه جابلسا
رخش بيرايهٔ هستى دلش سرمايهٔ هستي
وجودش دايهٔ هستى چه در مقطع چه درمبدا
ملك را روے دل سويش فلك را قبله ابرويش
بگرد كعبهٔ كويش طواف مسجد اقصى

جهان را آورد امر چه در باطن چه در ظاهر
بامر او شود صادر دوان قضا طعمرا
کند ارنگ شکر خنده هزاران مرده را زنده
چه سالی گر چهر رخشنده جهان پیر را برنا
ردای قدس پوشیده بجسم نفس کشیده
بدوم نش پوشیده معنی وحدت رخام لا

(b) می خورده و خوی کرده نما بر سر جنگ است
مسکین دل ما بادل او شیشه و سنگ است
لعلی است قدش کر مژه ابروی و رخ و زلف
باکش همه گرز و سپر و تیغ و خدنگ است
آن چشم غزالانه که برش سوده منقار
وان زلف غرابی که دلش خسته چنگ است
پهلوی تهمتن بدرد چشم تو سهراب
آن غمزه که چون زه ز فراز تیر پشنگ است
خطا است که صف بسته به پیرامن رخسار
با لشکر زنگ از پی تسخیر فرنگ است
دندان بتبسم زان لب و سیخ وهم ازان خط
گوهر طلسم گرهمه در کام نهنگ است

2 Scan a couplet from each of the above extracts, and name the بحر

3 Explain in Persian, and comment on difficult words and passages in —

(a) هر صبح سرو گلشن سودا بر آورم
ور صور آه بر فلک آوا سر آورم
چون طفل چرخ مطرا شود بصبح
مس رخ تاب دیده مطرا بر آورم

برکوه چون لعاب گوزن اوفتد بصبح
هوی گوزن وار بصحرا بر آورم
از اشک خون پیاده و از دم کنم سوار
غوغا بهفت قلعهٔ مینا بر آورم
خود بی‌نیارم از حشر اشک و فوج آه
کان آتشم که یک تنه غوغا بر آورم

(b)
خورده است آب زسرچشمهٔ نطق تو مگر
این رگ کلک که کلک گهر افشان منسب
دم تحریر ثنای تو بخلوت گه فکر
بال عنقای نظر مروحه جنبال مدسب
سخن از مدح تو راندم شرف افزود مرا
عقل فعال بدین مدح ثنا خوان منست
نکته سدجان سلف را زتو در معرض مدح
رشک بر فرخي و ذوبي دوران مدست
از زبان تو اگر مدح تو گویم بپذیر
کین ادا بر شرف ذات تو برهان منست

4. What was the object of فروسی in writing the شاهنامه? Write what you know of him in Persian.

5. Analyse the following lines according to Persian Grammar, and name the author :—

بحیات ابد آن زوز رسانید مرا * خط آزادگي از حسن مه‌تم دادند
عاشک آندم ده بدام سرزلف توفتاد • گفت کزبند غم و غصه نجانم دادد

6. Translate literally into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary :—

(a) ای دیده فرور شب نشینان اندیشه زدای پیش بینان
هر ذره ز جرعهٔ تو گل خیز هر قطره زبارهٔ تو لبریز

در هر خم تار از تو ماری که هر دل مور از تو زاری
دران مرغزار خوش و علمل از شیشهٔ تست بیم قلقل
آب و گل تن سرشتهٔ تو لوح دل و جان نوشتهٔ تو
عقلم برهٔ تو نعل و اکلیل کنهت نعیال سنگ و قندیل

(b) ایزد چو کارگاه فلک را نگار کرد
از کائنات ذات ترا اختیار کرد
سه نه هنوز کاف کن از نون خبر نداشت
کاپرد رسوم دولت تو آشکار کرد
اول ترا بسکاه و بیمعمل آورد
و آنگه سپهر هفت و عنصر چهار کرد
طبع زمان که حاصل امر تو خواست شد
همچون عنان سرج توی قرار کرد
جرم زمین که مرکز ملک تو خواست شد
همچون رکاب عالی تو پایدار کرد
هرجا که در محیط ملک رخنهٔ نهاد
آنرا بعدل شامل تو استوار کرد

7 Give the different uses of کہ and چہ with examples

8 Translate into Persian —

Prominent among these was Mahomed Shaffi, of Umballa, who had grown rich as meat contractor for the troops before Delhi, to whom war meant more money, and who heartily entered into the conspiracy The plot thickened, almost every Mussulman of importance had been sounded, and the time was nearly ripe for a general rising, to be aided on this occasion by the armies of the faithful enrolled under the banners of the Syuds of Malka and Sittana. To a Mussulman Inspector of Police belongs the honour of exposing the whole plot and nipping rebellion in the bud. At the risk of his reputation, his position, his pension, and by the all but certain sacrifice of his only son, a boy of sixteen, Mahomed Hyat Khan, after securing copies of the correspondence, he exposed the whole conspiracy. Mahomed Shaffi and the Patna Wahabis were seized. The former tried and sentenced to death, escaped martyrdom by a legal flaw, and all were transported. This ended the hopes of rebellion in India, and the Punjab Government decided by a bold stroke to destroy the Wahabi colony at Malka, root and branch.

SECOND PAPER.

MAULVI ASHRAF ALI, M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English :—

نفس انساني را سه قوت است متبائن که باعتبار آن قوي
آثار مختلفه ازو صادر شود بروفق ارادات - وچون یکے ازان قوي
بر دیگر غالب شود آن دیگر مقهور یا مفقود شود - یکے قوت ناطقه
که آنرا نفس ملکی و نفس مطمئنه گویند و آن مبدأ فکر و تمیز
است و شوق بنظر در حقائق امور - دوم قوت غضبی که آنرا نفس
سبعی و نفس لوامه گویند و آن مبدأ غضب و دلیري و اقدام
بر اهوال است و شوق نه تسلط و ترفع و جاه - سوم قوت شهوي
که آنرا نفس بهیمي و نفس اماره خوانند و آن مبدأ شهوت
و طلب غذا و شوق بالتذاذ بمآکل و مشارب و مناکح است -
پس عدد فضائل نفس بعدد این قوي باشد چه هرگاه که حرکت
نفس ناطقه باعتدال باشد و شوق او باکتساب معارف یقینیه بود
ازان حرکت علم حاصل شود و به تبعیت حکمت - وچون حرکت
نفس سبعی باعتدال باشد و منقاد نفس ملکي شده قناعت کند
بانچه عاقله قسط او شمرد نفس را ازان حرکت فضیلت حلم حاصل

شود و نه صفت شجاعت - و چون حرکت نفس انسانی باعتدال باشد
و مطیع عاقله گشته اظهار کند هرانچه بحسب حکم عقل مصیب و
باشد ازان حرکت فضیلت عفت حاصل شود و نه صفت شره .

2. Explain, in Persian, pointing out figures of speech and other beauties :—

ازانجا که مواطف خسروانه و مراحم پادشاهانه شامل حال
دور و نزدیک [illegible] اهل عرفان و حرمان را از ذوق این [illegible]
[illegible] و [illegible] که این نسخه را بحکم [illegible]
[illegible] گشته [illegible]
[illegible]
و [illegible] خود را [illegible]
و [illegible] و [illegible] آن [illegible] بر [illegible]
مراسم مطارحه .

3. Write in Persian what you know of سه نثر ظهوری

4. Translate into English :—

[illegible] (a)
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

هنگام روا باشد که روان در شبگیر اندیشه بروشناسی روشنائی
خود که فروغ فرۀ ایزدي است گریوۀ دشوار گزار پندار پیدائی را
از میانه بر کرانه رۀ سپرد و مر ازین شاهراۀ بدالادوي بر در میخانه
نیستی فرود آورد - بوکه از می مرد افگن آن خمستان پارۀ سفالم
یزند تابه سیه مستی آن بادۀ روشن اندوهی نمائش از و آرزو
از هم پاشد - و نمود های بے بود از پیش نگاه بر خیزد - نه از فرخی
رنگے پاید و نه از شادي بوئے - نه از مستی دامے ماند و نه از
هستي نشانے *

5 Point out the chief distinction that lies between the styles of extracts from اکبرنامه اخلاق جلالی and سه نثر ظهوري on the one hand and of those from انتخاب کلیات غالب and انتخاب کلیات یغما on the other. Discuss, in Persian, whether it adds to the beauty of, or spoils the style, supporting your position with arguments.

6. Give some instances of words and idioms borrowed by Persian from Arabic.

7. Translate into Persian:—

That the British infantry soldier is more robust than the soldier of any other nation, can scarcely be doubted by those who, in 1815, observed his prowerful frame distinguished amidst the united armies of Europe; and notwithstanding his habitual excess in drinking, he sustains fatigue and wet, and the extremes of cold and heat, with incredible vigour. When completely disciplined, and three years are required to accomplish this, his port is lofty and his movements free, the whole world cannot produce a nobler specimen of military bearing, nor is the mind unworthy of the outward man. He does not indeed possess that presumptuous vivacity which would lead him to dictate to his commanders, or even to censure real errors although he may perceive them; but he is observant and quick to comprehend his orders, full of resources under difficulties, calm and resolute in danger, and more than usually obedient and careful of his officers in moments of imminent peril.

The results of a hundred battles, and the united testimony of impartial writers of different nations, have given the first place amongst the European infantry to the British.

SANSKRIT

First Paper

A. Venis, Esq., M.A. .. *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English :—

(a) [illegible]
[illegible] ।
[illegible]
[illegible] ॥

Explain the formation of the underlined words. Parse [illegible]

(b) [illegible]
[illegible] ।
[illegible]
[illegible] ॥

Parse [illegible] and [illegible]. Write out the Present Tense 3rd pers of both these roots.

Remark on any peculiar usage in the construction of the third and fourth lines.

(c) [illegible]
[illegible] ।
[illegible]
[illegible] ॥

Who is here the speaker and who the person addressed? Parse कर्मसु महत्सु, अवेहि. Explain निहंता as a *pâthântara* for विभेत्ता. What precisely did the सम्भावना consist in?

(*d*) उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं घनोदयः प्राक तदनन्तरं पयः ।
निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमस्तव प्रसादस्य पुरस्तु सम्पदः ॥

Supply the context of this passage so as to make your translation of the last line clear. Explain the *Samāsa* of the underlined word. Give the genitive षष्ठी in all numbers of सम्पद्. Name and describe the metre of extract (*d*).

2 Explain in Sanskrit, in the form of a *ṭîkâ*:—

(*a*) रम्यान्तरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभि-
श्छायाद्रुमैर्नियमितार्कमयूखतापः ।
भूयात्कुशेशयरजोमृदुरेणुरस्याः
शान्तानुकूलपवनश्च शिवश्च पन्थाः ॥

(*b*) महाभागः कामं नरपतिरभिन्नस्थितिरहो
न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते ।
तथापीदं शश्वत्परितिविविक्ते न मनसा
जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव।

असौ is a *pâthântara* for अहो in the first line.

(*c*) भूत्वा चिराय चतुरन्तमहीसपत्नी
दौष्यन्तिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेश्य ।
भर्त्रा तदर्पितकुटुम्बभरेण सार्द्धं
शान्ते करिष्यसि पदं पुनराश्रमेऽस्मिन् ॥

3. Translate into English the following extracts from 'Apte's Guide'

(*a*) विद्युत्प्रणाशं स वरं प्रनष्टो यद्वोर्ध्वशोषं तृणवद्विशुष्कः ।
अर्थे दुरापे किमुत प्रयासे न शासनेऽवास्थित यो गुरूणाम् ॥

(b) [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

(c) [illegible]
[illegible]

(d) [illegible]
[illegible]

(e) [illegible]
[illegible]

SECOND PAPER

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA [illegible] — *Prose*

1. Name the different classes of Prose that there are in Sanskrit Literature. Quote passages from the Literature you have read to illustrate as many of them as you can.

2. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

(a) Point out the [illegible] text, if any, of it.

(b) Some read [illegible], and some [illegible] and [illegible] respectively. Which of the readings do you prefer and why?

(c) Give the etymological meanings of the words [illegible] and [illegible].

(d) What are the synonyms of [illegible] as in the above stanza? In what sense are they generally used? Can [illegible] be substituted for [illegible] in the above without altering the meaning?

(e) In the above is वाक् adjective to देवी or the reverse? Give reasons for your answer, and quote other passages from the *Uttara-rām-charit* in which the words are used in a similar way.

(f) Decline the base of इयं in the masculine gender in all numbers and cases.

(g) In the above, is वश्या used as an adjective or as a noun?

(h) Explain the simile contained in the above *sloka*.

(i) Support or impugn the conversion of the dental nasal न into the lingual ण in प्रणीतम्, by quoting the rule given in any of your Grammatical text-books, or by stating the rule in your own words. Account for the dental nasal न in भवभूतिर्नाम, as also in the words सुपुश्ना and प्रनष्ट, not following the rule. Why is न in प्रणश् converted into ण while it is not so converted in प्रनष्ट?

(j) Derive प्रयुज्यते and conjugate its root in the third person, singular nnmber, in the active voice, in all the forms of the Past tense.

(k) *Bhavabhuti* being the author of *Uttara-rām-charit* and not of *Rām-charit*, is the pharse उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतम् correct? Give reasons for your answer.

(l) Was the metre used in the above *sloka* ever used before *Bālmīkis-Rāmāyan?* If it was, how was *Bhavabhūti* justified in saying in Canto II "नूतनोऽयं छन्दसामवतारः"

3. Write in Sanskrit a few simple sentences of your own composition, conveying the full import of the following stanzas :—

आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः
श्रीरेव वा किमुपमानपदेन सैषा।

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

4. Translate the following extracts into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary

(a) [illegible]

(b) [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

(c) [illegible]

(d) [illegible]

5. Translate into Sanskrit the following :—

"This large company of hermits, principally Brāhmans, being oppressed by the Rākshasas, has resorted to thee for defence. Come, Rāma, and behold numerous bodies of the meditative *munis* lying slain by the Rākshasas, in many parts of the forest, a great slaughter is being perpetrated of the dwellers of the Pampā, and the Mandākiní and the residents in Chitrakuta.

HISTORY.

FIRST PAPER.

C. A ANDREWS, ESQ., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Explain the origin and significance of the term "Holy" when applied to the Roman Empire. Trace the origin and development of the mediæval belief in an Ideal State consisting of a World-Monarchy and a World-Religion; and explain the theoretical and historical basis on which this belief rested.

2. In the conflict between the Emperor and the Pope, define the Pope's position, and describe the various advantages and sources of strength which he possessed. Show that both theoretically and practically the strife for power between them was irreconcilable.

3. How did the early Rennaisance contribute to the partial restoration of the Imperial authority, and diminish the influence of the Papacy. What was the precise effect of (1) the Revival of Learning, and (2) the Reformation,—on the theory of the Empire.

4. Institute a contrast between the Eastern and Western Empires in the time of Charlemagne, and point out the resemblance and inter-relation between the two Empires and the two Caliphates. What beneficial effects had the Crusades upon European civilization?

What appear to have been the motives of the policy of Hastings, and how was it affected by financial considerations?

2. Notice the principal inaccuracies and misrepresentations of Burke, Mill and Macaulay with reference to the Rohilla War. Why was Colonel Champion dissatisfied with his position, and what is the nature of his evidence as to the conduct of the Nawab of Oudh?

3. Compare the position of a Zemindar before and after the Perpetual Settlement. What powers for coercion of defaulting tenants were given to the Zemindars? How does Act X of 1859 amend the Perpetual Settlement?

4. Describe the reforms of Cornwallis in the administration and the judicial system of Bengal.

5. To what extent did Cornwallis in his second Governor-Generalship reverse the policy of Wellesley, and why?

6. "The conception of capital involves two fundamental attributes that of 'productiveness' and that of 'prospectiveness.'" Explain this. Distinguish Consumption Capital from Auxiliary Capital

7. What are the elements of the Cost of Production, and of what sort of commodities does it regulate the value?

Point out the ambiguity of Mill's use of the term Cost of Production. What terms does Marshall propose to substitute?

8. What analogies can be drawn between industrial organisation on the one side, and the physical organisation of the higher animals on the other?

9. Examine the relation between the price of agricultural produce and the rent of land.

Show that the rent of a mine should be calculated on different principles from that of a farm. What do you understand by Quasi Rent?

(b) If $x = a(\theta - \sin\theta)$

$y = a(1 - \cos\theta)$

find the value of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

10. Define a minimum value of $\phi(x)$ and shew that if $\phi'(a) = 0$ and $\phi''(a)$ is positive, $\phi(a)$ is a minimum value of $\phi(x)$.

Find whether there are maximum or minimum values of

$$3x^4 + 4x^3 - 3x^2 + 36x - 13$$

and if there are determine them.

Second Paper.

(Dynamics and Integral Calculus.)

W. N. Boutflower, Esq., B.A. . . . Examiner.

1. Enunciate and prove the proposition known as the Triangle of Forces. Construct geometrically the directions of two forces 3P and 2P which equilibrate with a force 4P whose direction and point of application are given.

2. Shew that any system of forces acting on a rigid body in one plane may be reduced to a single force and a single couple. A rod is placed in any given position with one end on a smooth floor and the other end against a smooth wall. Find a single force and a single couple which together will keep it at rest in that position.

3. If a right cone be cut by a plane perpendicular to its axis find the distance of the centre of gravity of the frustum thus cut off from the vertex of the cone.

4. Two equal weights are attached to a string that is laid over the top of two inclined planes having the same altitude

and placed back to back, the angles of inclination of the planes being 30° and 60° respectively; and the weights are on the point of moving; show that the coefficient of friction between each plane and weight is $\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}}$.

5. A body is projected horizontally with a given velocity; prove that it will describe a parabola and find the position of the focus.

Two bodies are projected from the same point, one later than the other by t seconds, so as to describe the same parabola. If V be the initial velocity and a the angle of projection, show that the particles are nearest to each other when in the same horizontal line, and that this occurs at an interval of time $\frac{V \sin a}{g} - \frac{t}{2}$ after the projection of the second body.

6. A heavy ball of elasticity e falls from a height of n ft. upon a plane inclined at an angle a to the horizon, rebounds and strikes the plane again. Show that the distance between the two points of impact is $4ne\,(1+e) \sin a$.

7. Find the moment of inertia of a sphere about any diameter.

8. Find the value of the following integrals—

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\cos x} \qquad \int \frac{dx}{x^4 - x} \qquad \int \sin 3x \cos^4 x\, dx.$$

9. Show that the expression $x^{m-1}\,(a+bxn)\,p$ admits of integration immediately or by simple substitution, (1) when p is a positive integer, (2) when $\frac{m}{n}$ is an integer, (3) when $\frac{m}{n}+p$ is an integer.

Integrate $x^{\frac{7}{3}}\,(a+bx^4)^{\frac{1}{6}}$ with respect to x.

10. Find the length of the curve $(y-b)^3 = 27ax_2$ between the points whose abscissæ are 0 and a.

PHYSICS

First Paper.

J. Elliot, Esq., M.A. .. *Examiner.*

(N.B.—*Not more than three questions are to be attempted in any of the Sections A, B, and C. Full marks will be given for eight questions neatly and fully answered.*)

A

1. State the law of gravitation in words and Mathematical symbols, and if any constant is involved in its expression, find its value in terms of the units of measurement you adopt.

Assuming that the earth is a perfect sphere of uniform density, establish that its action at any external point is exactly equal in all respects to that of an equal mass concentrated at its centre.

2. Define potential and equipotential surfaces. What are lines and tubes of force?

Prove that in a tube of force which does not cut through attracting matter the product of a cross section into the component force perpendicular to the section is constant throughout the tube.

An infinite cylindrical conductor of radius a is placed inside an infinite hollow cylindrical conductor of internal radius b so as to have their axes coincident. The inner cylinder is charged to potential V, and the outer to potential 0. Define the lines of force, and the force at any point between the two cylinders and find the charge on a length l of the inner conductor.

3. Define a simple pendulum. Prove that its oscillations are isochronous and find an expression for the period of a complete oscillation.

Show that a pendulum [illegible] long would [illegible] as $\frac{1}{g}$ [illegible] [illegible].

4. Define elasticity. State how the elasticity due to change of length or of volume is measured.

Prove that the work done in producing extension is equal to the product of the average resistance overcome into the space through which it is overcome.

B.

1. What is meant by the interference of sounds? Give two examples and explain them fully.

2. Explain fully any methods by which you could determine exactly the wave length in air and vibrational number of a given sound, as for example, that produced by a standard tuning fork.

3. State and establish Doppler's principle.

A train passing through a station at the rate of 36 miles per hour is sounding a whistle which emits a sound the vibrational number of which is 1200 when the train is at rest. Find the apparent change in the pitch of the sound to an auditor in the station.

4. What is meant by a free vibration and what by a forced vibration? Explain fully the nature of the vibratory motion in a string fastened at both ends, and oscillating freely and show that it may be explained as due to two waves of equal period and amplitude moving in opposite directions.

5. Give in brief the evidence that sounds are usually complex and can be resolved into simple harmonic elements.

Work out the simple harmonic component sounds that may be present in the sound produced by a closed or stopped pipe.

C.

1. Explain fully what is meant by the mechanical equivalent of heat. How did Joule determine its value?

Find the heat equivalent of a cannon ball weighing 96lbs. moving with a velocity of 1250 feet per second.

2 What is meant by ebullition? Give reasons for the statement that water boils under different pressures at different temperatures

Explain briefly the method of measuring the elevation of high stations above the sea by the use of this principle

3 Explain how there is a variety of meanings to the term "specific heat of a body" What two important cases are usually considered?

Describe Bunsen's ice calorimeter for the determination of the specific heat of a body

4 What is meant by the spheroidal state? How do you explain it? Mention experiments which support your explanation.

SECOND PAPER.

BABU HARI DAS GAPOARI, M.A. *Examiner*

(Not more than four questions to be attempted in Section A and not more than six in Section B Full marks will be given for eight questions completely answered)

A

1 What is the measure of deviation of a ray refracted through a prism? When is the deviation a minimum? Give a proof of your statement.

2 Trace the position of the images of a bright point by a lens consisting of a sphere of glass of radius 2 inches and refractive index 1·5 when the point moves from an infinite distance up to the sphere.

3. Find the focal length of a single lens that is optically equivalent to two thin lenses in contact and focal lengths f and f' respectively

When a luminious point is placed on the principal axis of a convex lens (A) and at a distance a from it, an image is formed at a distance 12 inches from it on the other side. If a second lens (B) is placed close to A the image is 18 inches off. Determine the focal length of the lens B and state whether it is concave or convex.

4. Explain how the primary rainbow is produced and point out how the angle between the incident and emergent rays in the case of one of the rain drops may be calculated. Would the phenomena of the primary bow be as they are if the refractive index of water were as great as 2·5?

5. Explain the theory of Rowland's concave diffraction grating. What are the advantages of this form of grating?

6. Enumerate the different kinds of polarized light. Explain how they may be produced and distinguished from each other and from common light.

B.

1. Define magnetic dip and describe the method of determining it.

Assuming that the earth's magnetism is due to a very small magnet at the centre of the earth, shew that $\tan D=2 \tan L$ where D is the magnetic dip at a place whose magnetic latitude is L.

2. Describe a method of determining the magnetic moment of a magnet in absolute measure.

3. A given electric charge is to be divided between two or more Leyden jars of the same] or different capacities. Prove that the work spent in charging the jars is least when they are all charged to the same potential.

4. Define *electrical potential*. Trace any analogy you can between electrical potential and temperature.

A sphere of 10 centimetres radius is charged with 100 units of electricity It is surrounded by an insulated spherical conductor of 15 centimetres radius charged with 80 units of electricity Determine the potentials of the spherical surfaces

5 Distinguish between the conduction of electricity in a metal and in an electrolyte Describe fully the phenomena attending electrolytic conduction.

6 State Faraday's law of the induction of currents produced by changes in the magnetic field What is the coefficient of self induction of a circuit?

Show that the coefficient of self induction per unit length of a long, straight solenoid is $4\pi^2 n^2 a^2$ where a is the radius of the solenoid and n the number of turns per unit length

7 A circular coil of 20 centimetres diameter composed of 25 turns of insulated copper wire is made to revolve about a vertical diameter at the rate of 600 revolutions per minute Assuming the horizontal intensity of the earth's magnetic force at the place of observation to be ·18 find the electromotive force developed in the coil at the moment when it coincides with, and also when it is at right angles to, the magnetic meridian.

8 Define the absolute unit of electrical potential in the electrostatic and electromagnetic measure.

The Volt is defined as equal to 10^8 absolute electromagnetic C. G S Units. What would be the number of foot-gram second units contained in one Volt? 1 ft.=30·5 c.m. I gram=14·5 grains.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

J MURRAY, Esq., M.A. . *Examiner*

1 What is meant by the C G S. system of units? Define the unit magnetic pole on this system. What number denotes on the "foot lb-second" system a pole which has strength 5 on the C G S system?

2. Give full experimental details of an accurate method of determining G.

3. How would you find the focal length of a double concave lens?

4. Explain how you would compare (*a*) the strengths of two magnetic fields, (*b*) the magnetic moments of two magnets.

5. Describe in detail any method of determining (in Ergs) the difference of potential between two points in a conductor carrying a current.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST PAPER.

A. PEDLER, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Explain clearly what is meant by the terms atom, molecule, atomic weight, and molecular weight. Describe briefly what experiments could be made to ascertain whether the formulæ CO & SO_2 correctly represent the molecular composition of carbonic oxide and sulphurous anhydride.

2. Indicate as fully as you can the differences between :—
   - (*a*) Mechanical mixtures and chemical compounds.
   - (*b*) Solution and chemical action.
   - (*c*) Chemical change and physical change, and
   - (*d*) Chemical decomposition and dissociation.

   Give examples.

3. State precisely the reasons which may be assigned for including in the same family of elements (*a*) phosophorus and arsenic, (*b*) chlorine and fluorine, and (*c*) oxygen and chromium.

4. Describe carefully the preparation of *pure* nitrogen. Indicate its properties as fully as possible.

5 Describe the preparation of a strong solution of hydroxyl Give the reactions, if any, of this substance with ozone, argentic oxide, plumbic sulphide, manganese dioxide, lime water and charcoal.

6 Each of the following substances is treated with water, explain what action, if any, takes place :—anhydrous sodic sulphate, phosphoric chloride, silicic chloride, sodic chloride, anhydrous cupric sulphate, silicic fluoride, ammonia gas, boric fluoride, sulphur trioxide, boric sulphate and nitrogen tetroxide

7 Describe the methods by which iodic and periodic acids are best prepared Discuss the atomicity of Iodine, specially with reference to these bodies.

8 State briefly, with equations when possible, the action of dilute (*a*) sulphuric, (*b*) hydrochloric and (*c*) nitric acids on *each* of the following substances :—marble, zinc, platinum, silver, quartz, sodic carbonate, iron, charcoal, lead and magnesium.

9 Discuss the methods by which oxygen can be produced on a large scale as required for manufacturing purposes.

Second Paper.

Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A. *Examiner*

(N B—*Ten questions are to be attempted One from Section A, one from Section B, one from Section C, and seven from Section D*)

A

1 Show by a comparison of their compounds in what respects the elements carbon, silicon, tin and lead may be said to constitute a natural group.

2 A relation is found to exist between many of the elements and their atomic weights. State the nature of this relation, and mention not less than three of such properties Show by taking any series of elements, that this relation does exist.

B.

3. Describe the process of extracting silver from argentiferous galena.

4. Describe the Bessemer process of manufacturing steel.

C.

5. 0·325 gram of zinc yield 127·3 *c.c.* of hydrogen measured over water at 25° C. and under a pressure of 750 *m.m.* Calculate the equivalent weight of zinc from these data. (Pressure of aqueous vapour at 25° C.=23·5 *m.m.*).

6. The chloride of the metal has the following percentage composition :—

Metal	.. ..	47·79
Chlorine	.. ..	52·21
	Total ..	100·00

and 6·8 grams of the chloride require 17 grms of silver nitrate to precipitate the chlorine. The specific heat of the metal is 0·0956. Find its atomic weight and identify it. (*Ag*=108).

D.

7. What is an alum? Give the outlines of any process for the manufacture of common alum, and express the chemical changes involved therein by equations. Alum is used as a mordant. What do you understand by this?

8. Point out the resemblance between the corresponding compounds of magnesium, calcium and zinc. By what characteristic tests are the salts of magnesium distinguished from those of calcium and of zinc?

9. Describe the changes which occur when the following substances are heated in contact with air :—(*a*) lead nitrate, (*b*) ferrous sulphate, (*c*) microcosmic salt, (*d*) lead sulphide, (*e*) a mixture of mercuric sulphide and iron, and (*f*) silver sulphide.

10. Describe the action of sulphuretted hydrogen on the following solutions —(*a*) arsenic acid, (*b*) alum, (*c*) potassium dichromate, (*d*) silver nitrate, (*e*) magnesium sulphate and (*f*) ferric chloride

11 Describe the preparation of white lead and of nitre

12. Describe the preparation of potassium permanganate from manganese dioxide State what takes place when the salt is (*a*) heated strongly, (*b*) boiled with a strong solution of caustic potash, and (*c*) added to a sulphuric acid solution of ferrous sulphate

13 Mention the special properties which platinum possesses. What substances should not be fused in platinum crucibles and why? How is platinic chloride prepared? What double salts does it form with alkaline chlorides?

14 You are given a sample of barium sulphate Describe in detail how you would prepare sulphuretted hydrogen from it.

15 You are given a British sovereign. How would you prepare gold chloride from it? Express by equations the reactions which take place when the following substances are added to an acid solution of auric chloride (*a*) oxalic acid, (*b*) sulphurous acid, and (*c*) acid solution of antimonious chloride

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1898.

ENGLISH.

First Paper.

M. Macmillan, Esq., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

(*Candidates should not attempt more than eight questions.*)

I. What opinions are expressed or implied in *Paradise Regained* on (*a*) true kingliness,—(*b*) the value of popular opinion,—(c) glory,—(*d*) riches,—(*e*) Hebrew Poetry,—(*f*) Greek Poetry and Philosophy?

Are any indications of the author's approaching old age discernible in the poem?

II. Illustrate from *Samson Agonistes, Paradise Regained*, and the *Sonnets* the prevalence of the autobiographic element in Milton's poetry.

III. What are the principal points in which *Samson Agonistes* differs from the dramas of Shakespeare?

IV. What are the chief thoughts expressed in the *Sonnets* on Fairfax, Cromwell, and the Massacre in Piedmont? Explain the historical allusions in these poems.

V. Comment upon the following passages:—

(*a*) The way he came not having marked return
Was difficult by human steps untrod.

How should this passage be punctuated?

(*b*) Where the shadow both way falls
Meroe, Nilotic isle.

(c) Means I must use, thou say'st, prediction else
Will unpredict and fail me of the throne,

(d) A kingdom they portend thee, but what kingdom,
Real or allegoric, I discern not,
Nor when, eternal sure, as without end,
Without beginning, for no date prefixed
Directs me in the starry rubric set

(e) And as an evening dragon came
Assailant on the perched roosts
And nests in order ranged
Of tame villatic fowl, but as an eagle
His cloudless thunder bolted on their heads.

(f) For evil news rides post while good news baits

VI Draw a comparison between Cleopatra and Juliet.

VII What practical lessons to guide us in our daily life may be derived from *The Tempest*, *Coriolanus*, and *Romeo and Juliet*? Why did Shakespeare introduce such a repulsive character as Caliban into *The Tempest*?

,VIII How does Shakespeare represent the mental conflict that raged in the breasts of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth?

IX. What was the position of political affairs at Rome in the days of Coriolanus? How far does the play of *Coriolanus* reveal Shakespeare's political sentiments?

X. (1) Briefly explain the following passages with reference to the context —

(a) If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly

(b) Where be the sacred vials thou shouldst fill
With sorrowful water? Now I see, I see,
In Fulvia's death, how mine received shall be

(c) Antony
Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness.

(*d*) A torch for me: let wantons light of heart
Tickle the senseless rushes with their heels,
For I am proverb'd with a grandsire phrase;
I'll be a candle-holder, and look on.

(*e*) Sir, you may thank yourself for this great loss,
That would not bless our Europe with your daughter,
But rather lose her to an African,
Where she, at least, is banished from your eye.

(*f*) Shall remain!
Hear you this Triton of the minnows? Mark you
His absolute 'shall'?

(2) Comment upon the words in **thick type** in the following:—

(*a*) When **him** we serve's away.

(*b*) Ere human statutes purged the **gentle** weal.

(*c*) **Shall's** to the Capitol?

(*d*) Come **thee** on.

(*e*) **Your** serpent of Egypt is bred now of **your** mud by the operation of **your** sun.

SECOND PAPER.

M. MACMILLAN, ESQ., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

(*Candidates should not attempt more than eight questions.*)

I. Illustrate the leading characteristics of Wordsworth and Shelley by reference to their poems and draw a contrast between the two poets and their poetry.

II. Explain the following passages with reference to the context and mention the poem from which each passage is extracted:—

(*a*) O Lady! we receive but what we give
And in our life alone does nature live.

(b) Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard
Are sweeter

(c) If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars;
It may be, in yon smoke concealed,
Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers,
And but for you possess the field.

(d) Who counsels peace at this momentous hour,
When God hath given deliverance to the oppressed,
And to the injured power?

(e) His wine and beasts supplied our feasts,
And his overthrow our chorus.

(f) Sophocles long ago
Heard it on the Aegean, and it brought
Into his mind the turbid ebb and flow
Of human misery: we
Find also in the sound a thought,
Hearing it by the distant northern sea.

III Discuss the truth of the statement that,—

"In his comprehension of the varied aspects of human nature, in his power of dramatically presenting them, Browning stands alone among the poets of a great poetic age."

What poems of other nineteenth century poets manifest this power?

IV What is Tennyson's attitude towards modern science in *In Memoriam*? In what context and in what terms does he refer to the theory of evolution and the teachings of geology?

V What do you consider to have been the main purpose with which *In Memoriam* was composed? By what means and to what extent is this purpose accomplished?

Explain—

(a) The tide flows down, the wave again
Is vocal in its wooded walls
My deeper anguish also falls
And I can speak a little then.

(b) So rounds he to a separate mind
From whence clear memory may begin,
As thro' the frame that binds him in
His isolation grows defined.

VI. Compare the social condition of England in the fourteenth century as described in Chaucer's Prologue with the social condition of modern and ancient India.

VII. Translate the following passages into nineteenth century English :—

(*a*) Al ful of chirkyng was that sory place.
The sleer of himself yet saugh I there,
His herte-blood hath bathed all his here ;
The nayl y-dryven in the shode a-nyght :
The colde deth, with mouth gapyng upright.
Amyddes of the tempul set meschaunce,
With sory comfort and evel contynaunce.
Yet saugh I woodnes laughyng in his rage ;
Armed compleint, outehees, and fiers outrage.
The caraigne in the busche, with throte i-korve :
A thousand slayn, and not of qualme i-storve ;
The tiraunt, with the pray bi force i-raft ;
The toun distroied, there was no thing i-laft.
Yet saugh I brent the schippis hoppesteres ;
The hunte strangled with the wilde beeres :
The sowe freten the child right in the cradel ;
The cook i-skalded, for all his longe ladel,

(*b*) His purchace was bettur than his rente.

(*c*) Seynt Julian he was in his countre.
His breed, his ale, was alway after oon ;
A better envyned man was nowher noon,

(*d*) The goute lette hir nothing for to daunce,
Ne poplexie schente not hir heed ;
No wyn ne drank sche, nother whit nor reed,
Hir bord was servyd most with whit and blak,
Milk and broun bred, in which sche fond no lak,
Saynd bacoun, and som tyme an ey or tweye,
For sche was as it were a maner deye.

Give the meaning and etymology of *anon,—bihight,—sterve,—daunger,—foyne,—liche wake—schrewe,—thirle,—[illegible],—forpyned.*

VIII Give an account of the flexional suffixes used by Chaucer which have since his time become rare, disappeared, or undergone transformation.

IX. On what grounds may a very high position be claimed for Spenser among the English poets? Give an account of the contents, language and metre of his great work

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THIRD PAPER

M J WHITE, ESQ., M A *Examiner*

I Mention and describe a few of the customs of Utopia that may be considered Utopian in the ordinary sense of the word.

Give a summary of several passages in Utopia that prove Sir Thomas More to have been a statesman in advance of his age.

II. Give the precise meaning of the words and phrases in thick type. Trace the origin of this meaning in each case

Had I **forethought** so much, or **doubted** any such sequels A curious desire to **see newes.** He can **awaye with** no myrthe nor sporte As concernyng my kynsfolke I **passe not** greatly for them Then shoulde be counted for verye **desertes** I chaunced upon **leude overthwarte** judgments He was of a **meane** stature The rude and **uplandish** plowmen of the countrye. Which plucked downe fermes and **townes** of husbandry Better be called happie or **welthy** then notable or famous. No sooner **taken with the maner** they should be punished. Were so fallen into povertie and become so impotent and **unweldie** Beynge thus touched on the **quicke** and hit on the **gaule** Three **storyes** one over another Sturdy and **valiaunte** beggers Riche men, in whose debte and **daunger** they be not. Such nigeshe penny-fathers. The grosser that any interpretation of the lawes is. If they by coveyne be wiped beside their goodes.

III. (*a*) Trace the influence of Bacon's political experiences on his moral standard. Illustrate from the Essays.

(*b*) Bacon's remarkable talent for discovering analogies seems to have inspired him with too much regard to them as arguments. Give a few examples.

(*c*) Compare Bacon's Essays with those of Addison as regards subject-matter and style.

IV. (*a*) Reduce things to the first institution and observe wherein and how they have degenerated, but yet ask counsel of both times; of the ancient time what is best; and of the latter time what is fittest.

Explain the nature of the advantage we derive from following the first of these precepts. In the second, why do we learn what is *best* in the one case and what is *fittest* in the other?

(*b*) In choice of Committees for ripening business for the Council it is better to choose indifferent persons, than to make an indifferency by putting in those that are strong on both sides.

Why is the former plan preferable?

(*c*) Crafty men contemn studies; simple men admire them; and wise men use them. For they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation.

Explain the connection between the character of the men and their treatment of studies in each case. What is the force of *without* and *above?* Give an illustration of studies not being able to teach their own use, and another of the use being won by observation.

V What is the general characteristic of the Elizabethan Prose writers from Ascham to Hooker? What was the origin of it? In connection with this explain Bacon's remark -

"These modern languages will at one time or other play the bankrupt with books."

VI How may the high literary excellence of the Authorized version of the Bible be accounted for?

VII Clarendon is a striking example of the remark that in some cases men's merits are their own and their faults those of their time

Show that this is true as to Clarendon's style in the History of the Rebellion.

VIII (*a*) Compare Thackeray, as an historical novelist, with Scott

(*b*) What is the type of character intended to be represented by Esmond? Show how this character is exhibited in its different phases in the course of the development of the story

(*c*) What is meant by *unity* in a work of fiction? Illustrate from Esmond

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FOURTH PAPER.

M J WHITE, ESQ , M A. . . *Examiner*

I What is Carlyle's conception of the Hero? Show how he maintains that the Hero is always intrinsically the same, with differences which depend on the time and the environment he finds himself in.

II Explain the nature of his doctrine of Hero-Worship, and point out the tendencies and theories of his age to which it was more directly opposed.

III. What were the truths he meant to enforce in the following passages, and what connection have they with the rest of his teaching?

(*a*) Men of Letters are a perpetual priesthood.

(*b*) Understanding is a hand that can handle any tool.

(*c*) The Eighteenth was a sceptical century; in which little word there is a whole Pandora's box of miseries.

(*d*) Destruction of old forms is not destruction of everlasting substances.

(*e*) Quackery gives birth to nothing: gives death to all things.

(*f*) Let us honour the great empire of Silence.

IV. Translate the following passages into simple language:—

(*a*) Most lives, though their stream is loaded with sand and turbid with alluvial waste, drop a few golden grains of wisdom as they flow along. Often times a single cradling gets them all, and after that the poor man's labour is only rewarded by mud and worn pebbles.

(*b*) Every man's heart has a regular mode of action; but I know a great many men whose *brains*, and all their voluntary existence flowing from their brains, have a *systole* and *diastole* as regular as that of the heart itself. Habit is the approximation of the animal system to the organic. It is a confession of failure in the highest function of being, which involves a perpetual self-determination, in full view of all existing circumstances. But habit, you see, is an action in present circumstances from past motives. It is substituting a *vis a tergo* for the evolution of living force.

(*c*) What do you think opens the souls of poets most fully? Why, there must be the internal force and the external stimulus. Neither is enough by itself. A rose will not flower in the dark, and a fern will not flower anywhere. I don't think that there are many poets in the sense of creators; but of those sensitive natures which reflect themselves naturally in soft and melodious words, pleading for sympathy with their joys and sorrows, every literature is full. Nature carves with her own hand the brain which holds the creative imagination, but she casts the over sensitive creatures in scores from the same mould.

(*d*) These parenthetical passages, unless your audience is of superior intelligence, will confuse them. Many people can ride on horseback who find it hard to get on and get off without assistance. One has to dismount from an idea, and get into the saddle again at every parenthesis.

V. (*a*) From a modern platform speech one would infer that before the present generation the schoolmaster had never been thought of, and that the English of past ages had been left to wander in darkness. The problem was understood in Old England better probably than the platform orator understands it, and received a more practical solution than any which on our new principles has yet been arrived at.

What is the problem? Why should the platform orator be spoken of contemptuously? What was the practical solution of Old England, and why are the new principles no solution at all? What do you consider the outcome of all Froude's speculations on this subject?

(*b*) So far, perhaps, the finest result of scientific activity lies in the personal character which devotion of a life to science seems to produce.

Describe the type of character to which Froude here refers.

(*c*) The same mass of iron may be in the condition of a heap of dust, each particle separate from the rest, or it may be in the condition of solid metal, in tenacious and indestructible cohesion. It is with a man as it is with the iron atom. It is only in permanent combination that human beings develop their finest qualities.

What is the social and political truth here symbolized ? and what is the theory it is intended to refute ?

(*d*) In the primitive anarchy there is no law, but that of strength and courage. In the modern anarchy the superiority is with cleverness and energy. Of morality there is equally little in both.

What is the evil of which Froude complains ? and what is the origin of it ?

VI. (*a*) What is the origin of ellipsis and tautology in speech

(*b*) Point out a discrepancy that sometimes occurs between the grammatical and psychological predicate. Give an example. What form of expression was introduced to avoid this discrepancy ?

(*c*) Explain the force of the following case-forms :—

She is daughter to this duke.

The curse of curses is our curse to love.

A prince of power.

A very little thief of occasion.

He that kills me six or seven dozen of Scots at a breakfast.

Their tempered youth with aged fathers awe.

VII. Give a few illustrations of the difference between Old English Syntax and Middle English Syntax.

Fifth Paper.

J G Jennings, Esq, M A .. . *Examiner.*

I Man is all symmetry,
Full of proportions, one limb to another,
And all to all the world besides.
Each part may call the farthest, brother,
For head with foot hath private amity,
And both with moons and tides

Nothing hath got so far
But man hath caught and kept it as his prey,
His eyes dismount the highest star,
He is in little all the sphere
Herbs gladly cure our flesh, because that they
Find their acquaintance there

Put these stanzas into your own words, carefully following the thought in the original, and omitting no idea expressed there Briefly explain the central idea.

II From harmony, from heavenly harmony
This universal frame began,
When Nature underneath a heap
Of jarring atoms lay,
And could not heave her head,
The tuneful voice was heard from high,
Arise, ye more than dead.

Then cold and hot and moist and dry
In order to their stations leap
And Music's power obey
From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began,
From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in Man

Express briefly in your own words the meaning of these stanzas Carefully explain the three lines in thick type and examine in detail the figure used in them.

III. First, what is true ambition? The pursuit
Of glory nothing less than man can share.
. . . .
The Visible and Present are for brutes,
A slender portion and a narrow bound!
These Reason, with an energy divine
O'erleaps and claims the Future and Unseen;
The vast Unseen, the Future fathomless!
When the great soul buoys up to this high point,
Leaving gross Nature's sediments below,
Then, and then only, Adam's offspring quits,
The sage and hero of the fields and woods,
Asserts his rank, and rises into man.

Put this passage into your own words, carefully following the thought in the original. Briefly explain the general meaning.

IV. What is done wisely is done well. Be bold
As thou art just. 'Tis like a truant child
To fear that others know what thou hast done,
Even from thine own strong consciousness; and thus
Write on unsteady eyes and altered cheeks
All thou wouldst hide. Be faithful to thyself,
And fear no other witness but thy fear.
For, if, as cannot be, some circumstance
Should rise in accusation, we can blind
Suspicion with such cheap astonishment
Or overbear it with such guiltless pride,
As murderers cannot feign. The deed is done,
And what may follow now regards not me.

Express the several ideas of this passage in your own words.

V. **Men of nice honour, without one grain of common honesty** (for such there are), are wonderfully combustible. The honourable is to support and protect the dishonest part of their character. The consciousness of their guilt makes them both sore and jealous.

Explain this passage Express the phrase **in thick type** in your own words, and comment on the paradox which it contains

VI Man is a being of high aspirations, "looking both before and after," whose "thoughts wander through eternity," disclaiming alliance with transience and decay, incapable of imagining to himself annihilation, existing but in the future and the past, being, not what he is, but what he has been and shall be Whatever may be his true and final destination, there is a spirit within him at enmity with nothingness and dissolution This is the character of all life and being **Each is at once the centre and the circumference**, the point to which all things are referred, and the line in which all things are contained

Explain this passage, carefully following the thought of the original Express the general meaning briefly in your own words. Examine in detail the figure in the words in **thick type**.

VII As soon as there is faith, as soon as there is society comfits and cushions will be left to slaves **Expense will be inventive and heroic** We shall eat hard and lie hard, we shall dwell like the ancient Romans in narrow tenements, whilst our public edifices, like theirs, will be worthy for their proportion of the landscape in which we set them, for conversation, for art for music, for worship. **We shall be rich to great purposes, poor only for selfish ones**

Put the several ideas of this passage into your own words Explain with particular care the sentences in **thick type**

VIII (*a*) Enveloped in a common mist, we seem to walk in clearness ourselves, and behold only the mist that enshrouds others.

(*b*) Sympathetic people are often incommunicative about themselves, they give back reflected images which hide their own depths

Express the meaning of these passages simply and as far as possible without figure Examine in detail the figures used.

ENGLISH.

SIXTH PAPER.

Essay.

J. G. JENNINGS ESQ., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

Write an essay, according to the outline given below, on—

THE AGE OF SHAKESPEARE.

I. The varied characteristics of the Elizabethan age.

II. The circumstances attending the great literary revival of the time.

III. The political and religious conditions of the ages of Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton, compared; the influence of the age upon the poet.

IV. A contrast between the genius of Shakespeare and that of Chaucer on the one hand, and that of Milton on the other.

V. The position of Shakespeare among the writers contemporary with him; the reception accorded to him by his contemporaries.

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER: POETRY.

SURGN.-LT.-COL. G RANKING, M.D. .. *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English :—

چو بوزرجمهر این سخنهاي نغز • شنید و بدانش بیاراست مغز
چنین گفت کاي شاه خورشید چهر * بکام تو بادا درخشان سپهر
چنان دان که هرکس که دارد خرد • بدانش روان را همي پرورد
ز نادان بنالد دل سنگ و کوه • از ایرا ندارد بر کس شکوه

Explain this passage. Express the phrase in **thick type** in your own words, and comment on the paradox which it contains.

VI Man is a being of high aspirations, "looking both before and after," whose "thoughts wander through eternity," disclaiming alliance with transience and decay, incapable of imagining to himself annihilation, existing but in the future and the past, being, not what he is, but what he has been and shall be. Whatever may be his true and final destination, there is a spirit within him at enmity with nothingness and dissolution. This is the character of all life and being. **Each is at once the centre and the circumference**, the point to which all things are referred, and the line in which all things are contained.

Explain this passage, carefully following the thought of the original. Express the general meaning briefly in your own words. Examine in detail the figure in the words in **thick type**.

VII As soon as there is faith, as soon as there is society comfits and cushions will be left to slaves. **Expense will be inventive and heroic.** We shall eat hard and lie hard, we shall dwell like the ancient Romans in narrow tenements, whilst our public edifices, like theirs, will be worthy for their proportion of the landscape in which we set them, for conversation, for art, for music, for worship. **We shall be rich to great purposes, poor only for selfish ones.**

Put the several ideas of this passage into your own words. Explain with particular care the sentences in **thick type**.

VIII (a) Enveloped in a common mist, we seem to walk in clearness ourselves, and behold only the mist that enshrouds others.

(b) Sympathetic people are often incommunicative about themselves, they give back reflected images which hide their own depths.

Express the meaning of these passages simply and as far as possible without figure. Examine in detail the figures used.

ENGLISH.

SIXTH PAPER.

Essay.

J G. JENNINGS ESQ., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

Write an essay, according to the outline given below, on—

THE AGE OF SHAKESPEARE.

I. The varied characteristics of the Elizabethan age.

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PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER: POETRY.

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چنین گفت کاي شاه خورشید چهر * بکام تو بادا درخشان سپهر
چنان دان که هرکس که دارد خرد • بدانش روان را همي پرورد
ز نادان بنالد دل سنگ و کوه • از ایرا ندارد بر کس شکوه

ندانند ز آغاز انجام را • نه فرهنگ دانند همي نام را
نکوهیده در کار نزد گروه • نکوهیده تر نزد دانش پژوه
یکی آنکه داور بود پر دروغ • نگیرد بر مرد دانا فروغ
سپهبد که باشد نگهبان گنج • سپاهی ازو سر نه پیچد ز رنج

(a) Analyse and comment upon the words overlined in the above passage, giving derivations as far as possible.

(b) Write, *in English*, a brief account of the author of the peom from which this extract is taken

2 Translate into English —

خوش است عمر دریغا که جاودانی نیست
بس اعتماد برین پنجروز فانی نیست
درخت قد صنوبر خرام انسان را
مدام رونق نوباوهٔ جوانی نیست
گلی است خرم و خندان و تازه و خوشبوی
ولی امید ثباتش چنانکه دانی نیست
دوام پرورش اندر کنار مادر دهر
طمع مکن که درو بوی مهربانی نیست
مدش عزا و عدل جرمیش سردرپیش
که در طبیعت این گرگ گله بانی نیست
چه حاجتست عیش را باصطماع و بیان
که بیوفائی دور فلک نهانی نیست

(a) Comment upon the expression overlined in the first couplet, and mention some other common expressions into which the number *five* enters, with their meaning (*b*) Refer the Arabic words overlined, to the triliteral roots giving the exact shade of meaning conveyed by each derivative form, and giving in all cases the English meaning of the primitive root-form.

(*c*) Scan the last couplet of the above extract and refer it to its metre.

3 Translate into English :—

شب گذشته که آفاق را ظلام گرفت
زتاب مهر زمین رنگ سیم خام گرفت
شب سیاه چو دزدان زتاب ماه کمند
بکف نهاد و همي راه کوي و بام گرفت
• بسام روز مگر نوح دهر نفرین کرد
که بی جنایت معهود رنگ حام گرفت
چو بام گشت جدي غرقه چون طلیعهٔ صبح
نمود جودي و کشتي برو مقام گرفت •
طناب فکرتم آنشب چنان دراز کشید
که رفت و دامن این نیلگون خیام گرفت
خیال خلق پیمبر گذشت در دل من
زبوي مشک مرا عطسه در مشام گرفت
براق مدح چنان گرم بر فلک راندم
که توسنم را روح القدس لجام گرفت
سمند کلک من انسو ترک زعرش چهید
چو در میان سه انگشت من خرام گرفت

(*a*) Give the singular or plural as may be of the words overlined in the above extract : and give the Etymology of the last word of those overlined.

(b) Explain (in English) the couplets inclosed between asterisks What is the primary meaning of the word حاتم ? and how does the meaning arise ?

4 Give (in English) the meanings of the following prosodical terms —

تقطیع - ثلم - طی - حذف - تسبیغ مزاحف - مسمط - خفیف

with an example of each

5 Give a short account of the رباعی

6 What is the standard of the following metres, and what زحاف are permissible in each ?

(a) بحر طویل

(b) بحر مجتث

(c) بحر سریع

7 Translate into Persian —

When I consider the difficulties of our task, the imperfection of the instruments through which we must necessarily work, the multiplicity of the interests with which we have to deal, the liability of our most careful calculations to be overset by material accidents over which we have no command, the complexity and centrifugal might of the forces we are called upon to harmonize and co-ordinate, the extraordinary tendency in the East for two and two to make five, and the imperfection which stamps the conduct of all human affairs, my wonder is that our miscarriages should not have been infinitely multiplied.

SECOND PAPER POETRY

Surgn Lt. Col G RANKING, M.D . *Examiner.*

1 Translate into English —

ای چرخ باد گشته تواضع کنان چو خاک
با مکسر چو آتش و طبع چو آب تو

اسباب خیر و شر شدهٔ در پردهٔ قضا
موقوف حکم نافذ و رای صواب تو
گردون که پیش همت تو ذره ایست نیست
جز سائبان طلعت چون آفتاب تو
دل از توے برم من رنجور و خاکسار
خو کرده ام بخدمت خاک جذاب تو
آن بخت با شدم که به بینم درین سفر
خود را چو بخت گشته روان در رکاب تو

(*a*) From whose works is this extract taken? Give in English a short account of him with the date of his death.

(*b*) Refer the above to its metre, and scan the second couplet.

2. Translate into English :—

حسن این نظم از بیان مستغنیست
با فروغ خور کسي جوید دلیل
آفرین بر کلک نقاشي که داد
بکر معنی را چنین حسن جمیل
عقل در حسنش نمي یابد بدل
طبع در لطفش نمي بیند بدیل
* معجزست این نظم یا سحر حال
هاتف آورد این سخن یا جبرئیل
کس نیارد گفت رمزي زین نمط
کس نداند سفت دري زین قبیل

(*a*) Explain fully in English the meaning of the couplet marked with an asterisk.

(b) Explain (in English) the couplets inclosed between asterisks. What is the primary meaning of the word حلم ? and how does the meaning arise?

4 Give (in English) the meanings of the following prosodical terms —

تقطیع-ثلم - طی - خلع - تسبیغ مزاحف سبب خفیف

with an example of each

5 Give a short account of the رباعی.

6 What is the standard of the following metres, and what زحاف are permissible in each?

(a) بحر طویل

(b) بحر مجتث

(c) بحر سریع

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When I consider the difficulties of our task, the imperfection of the instruments through which we must necessarily work, the multiplicity of the interests with which we have to deal, the liability of our most careful calculations to be overset by *material accidents* over which we have no command, the complexity and centrifugal might of the forces we are called upon to harmonize and co-ordinate, the extraordinary tendency in the East for two and two to make five, and the imperfection which *stamps the conduct of all human affairs, my wonder is that our* miscarriages should not have been infinitely multiplied.

SECOND PAPER POETRY

Surgn Lt. Col. G RANKIN, M.D. *Examiner*

1 Translate into English —

ای چرخ دار گشته تواضع کمان چو حای
با مکسر چو آتش و طبع چو آب تو

اسباب خیر و شر شده در پردهٔ قضا
موقوف حکم نافذ و رای صواب تو
گردون که پیش همت تو ذره ایست نیست
جز سائبان طلعت چون آفتاب تو
دل از تو ے برم من رنجور و خاکسار
خوکرده ام بخدمت خاک جناب تو
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آفرین بر کلک نقاشي که داد
بکر معنی را چنین حسن جمیل
عقل در حسنش نمي یابد بدل
طبع در لطفش نمي بیند بدیل
* معجزست این نظم یا سحر حال
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کس بیارد گفت رمزي زین نمط
کس نداند سفت دري زین قبیل

(*a*) Explain fully in English the meaning of the couplet marked with an asterisk.

(*b*) Comment upon the expressions overlined

3 Translate into English —

ای شحنهٔ شش جهات عالم • در چار دری و هفت طارم
ای حدت انس را تو کوکو • وی کعبهٔ قدس را تو زمزم
درودهٔ تست نای هر چنگ • عشرت که تو دهان صدمسم
همخانهٔ شوي مهـــد عيسي • رحمت كني از اشارت حم
در دولهٔ جنگ ماری اکسر • آتش زاتش و آسمـــان دم
گه مارهٔ کني رماهٔ و گه تاج • گه زنگ دهی لحای گه شم
از رشتــن تست برقی دهر • هر نقطهٔ زر سداهٔ ملعصـم
وز آمدن تو دست گیتـــي • افراخته آستـــين معلم

(*a*) What was the name of the author of the above? Write a short account of him and of his works in English

(*b*) Explain in English all the allusions in the above extract.

4. Write in English a short biography of Sadi, including a list of his works as far as you know them.

5 Give in English a brief account of the structure of the various kinds of poem met with in Persian

6 Give in English an analysis of the metres known as Mutaqarib and Mutadarik with a figure shewing the *daira* to which each belongs.

7 Translate into idiomatic Persian —

"He was dressed in a long dark robe of purple silk, with, I think, some gold embroidery work on it, his head was uncovered save by his own curly, but now somewhat grizzled, hair, which he wore rather longer than was usual with Abyssinians, and not plaited in rows according to the general custom His complexion was darker than that of most men of the Tigré mountains, being of a rich chocolate colour, but whatever the colour, the owner of that powerful, cruel, and intelligent face would be bound to make his name known in any country either as a leader or as a destroyer of men. Attention was riveted to one striking peculiarity—a pair of gleaming tawny eyes of a much lighter colour than the skin of the face. To these flashing yellow orbs, whose effect was aided by a brilliant row of white regular teeth, was no doubt due much of the terror with which Ras Alula was generally regarded. I had seen such eyes in the head of a tiger and of a leopard, but never in that of a human being." Another writer more prosaically describes him as "5ft. 9in. in height, well built, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, muscular, and an athlete." He was copper-coloured, more like some of the races of the Sudan than of Abyssinia, and one thing peculiar about him was that he was a monogamist.

THIRD PAPER: PROSE.

MAULVI ASHRAF ALI, M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Describe the various فضائل and show that عدالت is the highest of them.

2. Translate into English :—

حیات خان چون آب رجعة القهقری کرده بفحوای الم تر کیف
فعل ربک باصحب الفیل رطب اللسان گردید بعرض اقدس و اعلی
رسانید که گذشتن آب خیلی اب میبرد کسی عصاے موسے ندارد که
بر آب زده راهی وا کند یا سفینهٔ نوح که ازین لجهٔ خونخوار بگذرد -
الغرض سرداران جلادت دستگاه با فوج و سپاه تمام روز چشم براه بودند
که هرگاه آب کم شود از اینجا گذشته صفحهٔ میدان را از نقوش هستی
آن نقش نشستگان بشویند اما ثلثی از شب گذشته و شدت آب و
صولت سیل ثورت مآب را تفاوت مائی نشد و آن خیال بطلان
انتساب که نقشی بود بر آب کسراب بقیعة یحسبه الظمآن ماء و قوعی

پیدا نگرد و ترسید که وصف شب که محکم حلق مدعی و املای
ندائے یا ارض ابلعی ماءک بعالم خاک رسیده را از عجز و غرور ازان
وادی پرشور نمونهٔ و فار التنور هویدا گردید ترس را که در ظلمت
لیلة الغمام مغمومان ناکام حرکت لغو را دور از کار و بے هنگام دیدند
بعضی الغو احمد بر زبان شده از روے حسن تدبیر و اصابت راے
دانش تدبیر معاودت نموده بمنزلهاے خویش رسیدند ۔

3 In the above passage explain the idiomatic phrases, metaphorical expressions, and allusions referred to

4 Translate the following into English —

اعالی و ادانی این بلده هم در ارتفاع و استحکام عمارات
رفعت را سرافرازی و صلابت را سنگینی دیگر داده اند و در بالا برین
کاخ و ایوان و قصر و منظر رفیعها بر بر داشتن مصالح اندر بده افتاده
که پشت گاو زمین از سنگینی و گرانی پست و بلند گردیده از
کثرت بنا و وسعت فضا در هر خانه محلهٔ و در هر محله شهرے ۔
در هیچ کوچه پا نه نهند که بر صفحهٔ رطوبت زرد صورت ترانه سرایان
در لحن اصول نقل نشنا نده ند ۔ هر چیز مقتضای طبیعت خود
کامران و کامیاب است ۔ حسن در بار شوخی و خود نمائی ۔ عشق
در عین بے باکی و رسوائی ۔ شوق را نگریدن دری پنجهٔ در کار
صبر را بیکاری مقدور بر تار صومعها را رونق میکدها شحیان در
مریدی رندان دکان سود هر بازار ده دار نه نشو و نما میر کیل رز
لشکریان صرف مراعات احوال رعایا ۔

5 Describe, in Persian, the aim and object of the composition of سه نثر ظهوري and its place in Persian literature.

6 Name the author of توقیعات کسرویه, describe the nature of the work, and mention the time of its production, the cause or causes leading to it and the original work or works from which it is taken.

7 Translate into English :—

مرفوع درینولا جمعي از اکابر بدرگاه والا آمده سپاس عنایت حضرت باري تعالی در ضمن حصول امن و امان و آرامش زمین و زمان بیامن عدل و احسان شهریار در سد رخنهٔ سرحدها و رفع ماده و فساد مفسدان و کسر صولت دشمنان و دفع جور ستمگاران بجا می آرند. توقیع هما با همگنان میدانند که آنکه بر زمینیان سلوک سبیل اطاعت ملوک دادگر نیکوکار لازم نموده بر ملوک نیز صرف تمامي مساعي خود در حراست ایشان واجب فرموده بل در باب توجه بسائر دواعي خود از جمیع وجوه و جهات بجهت حمایت و رعایت سپاه و رعیت بر مراتب وجوب افزوده اکنون باید که نامهاے ایشان در دفاتر ثبت نمایند تا بر موجب جزاي احسان باحسان مکافات اظهار امتنان همگنان بر وجه احسن بظهور رسد ٭

8 In the above passage,

(*a*) Describe the terms مرفوع and توقيع, and give their plurals

(*b*) Separate Arabic, Persian, and hybrid words, and give their roots as well as singulars or plurals as the case may be.

9. Translate into idiomatic Persian :—

Chivalry, or knight-errantry, have ever been so intimately connected with enchantment, that before we leave this subject, it may not be improper to make a few remarks on such traces of it as may be discovered in the East. The peculiar ideas and habits of a people, as I have often had occasion to observe, may be seen in their poems and romances, with a precision not inferior to their more serious and moral writings, as a poet of true genius, though he may ascribe to his heroes more virtues and fewer faults than are to be found in the imperfect nature of man, will, at the same time, ever copy the living manners of the present or former times single combats in the *Shah Nama*, and other Eastern works of fancy, are innumerable Asfandiyar was one of the most famous warriors in ancient Persia he challenges, fights, and kills Arjasp, the son of Afrasiab, king of Turan but being sent by his father against the famous Rustam, after a single combat, which last two days, he is killed by the blow of a mace, Rustam having discovered that he had a charm which rendered him invulnerable to spear, sword, or arrow Rustam has several duels with his own son Sohrab, whom he did not know in the last of which he unfortunately kills him.

FOURTH PAPER PROSE.

MAULVI ASHRAF ALI, M A. *Examiner*

1 Distinguish between علم بیان and علم بدیع and prove that فن معما is included in the latter Give some instances of the last and explain them

2 Mention the different kinds of تشبیه or simile, and give an example of the تشبیه of two things to two things.

3 How do تشبیه, استعاره and کنایه differ from one another? Illustrate your answer with examples.

4 Mention the various kinds of صنائع, and give an example of each

5 Narrate, in Persian, what you know of the author of اعجاز خسروی, give the division of the work and the general view of its contents, and point out the new figures of speech added by the author In what sense is this book supposed to be without a parallel in the whole range of Persian literature?

6 Translate into English —

در چنین فصل خوش و روزگار آسوده و دلکش که دماغ عالمیان
از روائح معدلت خسروانه معطر و مشام جهانیان از فوائح عدالت

بادشاهانه معنبر است و اسباب خرمي آماده و ابواب بيغمـــي بر
روي دولت كشاده زمانه هردم مژده فتح بگوش بشارت نيوش ميرساند
و سپهر از روي مهر هر ساعت نويد نصرتي بمسامع مجـــامع جهانيان
مي افگنـــد ايلچي سلطنت پناه عبـــدالله خان بدرگاه آسمان جاه
رسيد و اقسام نفائس هدايا و اصناف تحف بنظر اشرف گذرانيـــد و
ارسال انواع كبوتران ديوان بيگي و نسل و نژاد كبوتران سلطان حسين
مرزائي را ضميمهٔ اسباب يگانگي و يكجهتي ساخت و الحق كه
مشاهدهٔ كبوتران پري پرواز و آمدن جوانان عشقباز باعث مسرت
خاطر اشرف شد ٭

7. In the above passage point out the various figures of speech employed and comment upon the expression پري پرواز.

8. Mention, in Persian, some of the Indian customs mentioned in آئين اكبري.

9. Translate the following into Persian, in rhyming words and phrases :—

That mode, which prevailed in Europe, of the knights of hostile armies challenging one another to single combat, during a truce, was very common in the East. I shall give one remarkable instance. The gallant Sultan Jalaluddin, whose father Mohammad, king of Kharazm, was driven from his dominions by Changiz Khan, having afterwards recovered part of his kingdom, marched about the year 1228 against the Georgians : when a truce having been agreed upon, in order to adjust, if possible, terms of accommodation, the great men of both armies sent mutual defiances, and many combats were fought. Jalaluddin disguising himself like a private knight, entered the lists when a well-mounted Georgian appeared against him, but, at the first career, he unhorsed him, and successively three of his sons who wished to retrieve the family honour. A champion of uncommon size then approached. He was surnamed Pil-afgan his blows fell with such force and rapidity, that Jalalud-din, apprehensive lest his horse should fly off, or sink under him, sprung to the ground, and aimed his lance with such address, that he pierced the Georgian's forehead, and extended him lifeless on the ground.

SANSKRIT

First Paper.

Mahamahopadhyaya Pt Mahesh Chandra
Nyayaratna, C.I.E. • *Examiner*

1 (*a*) Why are the *Rig Veda* and *Chhândogya Upanishad* respectively so called? What are the characteristics of the *richs*?

(*b*) The function of the *Upanishads* being अद्वैततात्पर्यम् how is their object served by the introduction of numerous आख्यायिका or stories?

2. Professor Müller divides the Vedic literature, properly so called, into four periods, which in the inverse order of their antiquity, are the *Sutra* period, the *Brâhmana* period, the *Mantra* period, and the *Chhandas* period.

Give the reasons adduced in support of the above What is meant by *Sutra*, *Brahmana*, *Mantra*, and *Chhandas*

3 विश्वेभिः सोम्यं मध्वग्न इन्द्रेण वायुना। पिबा मित्रस्य
धामभिः ॥

त्वं होता मनुर्हितोऽग्ने यज्ञेषु सीदसि। सेमं नो अध्वरं
यज ॥

युक्ष्वा ह्यरुषी रथे हरितो देव रोहितः । ताभिर्देवाँ
इहा वह ॥

Give the *padapátha* of the above *richs* and render them into English.

4. (*a*) Give in Sanskrit the purport of the 1 and 2 *Khandas* of the 5th *Adhyāya* of the *Chhāndogya* Upanishad, beginning with

ते ह प्राणाः प्रजापतिं पितरमेत्योचुः भगवन् को नः
श्रेष्ठ इति।

(*b*) Is there any indication in the above passage, which is opposed to the doctrine that the *Vedas* have no origin, or that they are co-eval with the creation of the Universe?

5. तस्य तावदेव चिरं यावन्न विमोक्ष्ये अथ सम्पत्स्ये।

(*a*) What are the meanings of तस्य, विमोक्ष्ये and सम्पत्स्ये? What is the difference between the imports of विमोक्ष्ये and सम्पत्स्ये.

(*b*) In what case is चिरं here? Quote any other passage in which चिरं is used in the same case.

Give the meanings of चिरं, अथ and एव.

(*c*) What is the force of एव.

(*d*) Quote rules from your text-book on Grammar to justify or impugn the use of the suffix स्य in विमोक्ष्ये and सम्पत्स्ये.

(*e*) Can you give any reason why सम्पत्ति does not take place until विमुक्ति is attained.

6. (*a*) तस्मादप्यद्येहाददानमश्रद्दधानमयजमानमाहुरासुरो बते त्यसुराणां ह्येषोपनिषद्। प्रेतस्य शरीरं भिक्षया वसनेनालङ्कारेणेति संस्कुर्वन्त्येतेन ह्यमुं लोकं जेष्यन्तो मन्यन्ते॥

(*b*) त्वं वलस्य गोमतोपावरद्रिवो बिलं त्वां ।
देवा अबिभ्युषस्तुज्यमानास आविषु ॥

(i) Explain the above passages, giving *padapāthas*

(ii) What meaning is attributed to असुर by the Hindus in extract (*a*)? What different meaning has been deduced from the above passages by Professor Muir?

(iii) Explain the allusion contained in extract (*b*). Who is वल?

7 "Sanskrit is not an immutable form of speech of divine origin, but is very different now, from what it was when the Hindus first came to India."

Support or impugn the above proposition, giving reasons and illustrations.

SECOND PAPER.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. MAHESH CHANDRA
NYAYARATNA, C.I.E. . . *Examiner*

1 (*a*) Which amongst your dramatic text books is a *nátaka* and which *prakarana?* Support your answer by the application of the characteristics of a *nátaka* and those of a *prakarana* to them

(*b*) What is the principal रस in *Mudra-rakshasa?* With what रस has it विरोध and what sort of विरोध? What are the means, as stated in the *Kávyaprakása* for reconciling विरोध?

(*c*) Who is the hero of the *Mrichchhakatika* and what kind of hero is he

Briefly give in Sanskrit an account of his life as given in the *Mrichchhakatika*.

(*d*) Why are the dramas *Málati Mádhaba*, *Mrichchakatika* and *Mudrá-rákshasa* respectively so named? Account for the neuter gender of the names of the dramas.

2. (*a*) Prove by internal evidence which of your three *drama* text-books were composed before the *Kávyapraḱása* of *Mammata Bhatta* and which after it?

(*b*) What internal evidence besides the Sutradháras speech is there that the Uttara-rāma-charittra and Málatí Mádhaba are both works of the same Author?

3. शब्दवृद्धाभिधेयांश्च प्रत्यक्षेणात्र पश्यति ।
श्रोतुश्च प्रतिपन्नत्वमनुमानेन चेष्टया ॥
अन्यथानुपपत्त्या तु बोधेच्छक्तिं द्वयात्मिकाम् ।
अर्थापत्त्यावबुध्येत सम्बन्धन्त्रिप्रमाणकम् ॥

इति प्रतिपादितदिशा......................अन्वयव्यतिरेकाभ्याम् प्रवृत्तिनिवृत्तिकारि वाक्यमेव प्रयोगयोग्यमिति वाक्यस्थितानामेव पदानामन्वितैः पदार्थैरन्वितानामेव सङ्केतो गृह्यते इति विशिष्ट एव पदार्थः, नतु पदार्थानाम् वैशिष्ट्यम् ।

What theory has *Mammata Bhatta* attempted to establish by the above passage and by what argument?

4. भागुरायणः । अहो विचित्रता आर्य्यचाणक्यनीतेः । कुतः

मुहुर्लक्ष्योद्भेदा मुहुरधिगमा भावगहना
मुहुः सम्पूर्णाङ्गी मुहुरतिकृशा कार्य्यवशतः ।
मुहुर्भ्रश्यद्बीजा मुहुरपि बहुप्रापितफले-
त्यहो चित्राकारा नियतिरिव नीतिर्नयविदः ॥

(a) Support the opinion of Bhāgurayana as expressed in the above extracts, by citing instances from the Mudrārākshasa of Chānakya's success in politics.

(b) Explain the simile contained in the above śloka by clearly stating the meaning of the śloka.

5. Shew the double meanings aimed at by the author in the following extracts (a) and (b) and point out and explain the *Alankāras* that occur in the following passages.

(a) महाद्वारमपि दुष्प्रवेशमवन्तिविषयगतमपि मागधजनाधिष्ठितं स्फीतमपि भ्रमल्लग्नलोकं ।

(b) अन्त्यजभवनमिव अगम्यविषयाभिलाषमगम्यविषयाश्रममपि प्रशंसनीयमन्तःप्रभटगणमिव कृताकृतसकलविचारनिपुणम् ।

(c) अरधन्द्रप्रतीकाशं पुलिनान्तरशायिनम् ।
हंसी हंसं परित्यज्य सायकं समुपस्थिता ॥

(d) निपुणमितस्ततो दत्तदृष्टि सुचिरं व्यचरम् ।

(e) सुधामृतमये ह्रदे इव निमग्ना ।

6 Is there उत्प्रेक्षा *Alankāra* in the following extract? Give reasons for your answer, pointing out the characteristics of उत्प्रेक्षा Alankara.

मन्ये च मातङ्गजातिस्पर्शदोषभयादस्पृष्टेयमनुत्पादिता प्रजापतिना। अन्यथा कथमियमक्लिष्टता लावण्यस्य ।

7 Translate the following extracts into English —

(a) अज्जो गणिआए लोभी च दक्खिणादा च जदो अधा कधावि सा कदा अणाअरेण ज्जेव्व अभणिअ किञ्चि

एअभेअ गहिदा रअणावली। एत्तिआए रिद्धीए तए एव्व पि गणिदो जं अन्न मित्ते अ वीसमीअदु गलक्केण पाणिअं पि पिवीअदु त्ति। ता मा दाव दाणीए धीआए गणिआए सुहं पि पेक्खिस्सं सुट्टु क्खु वुच्चदि अकन्दसमुत्थिदा पउमिणी अवञ्चओ वाणिजो अचोरो सुवण्णआरो अकलहो गामसमागमो अलुद्धा गणिआ त्ति दुक्करं एदे सम्भावीअन्ति।

(*b*) मूढे निरन्तरपयोधरया मयैव
कान्तः सहाभिरमते यदि किं तवात्र।
मां गर्जितैरिति मुहुर्विनिवारयन्ती
मार्गं रुणद्धि कुपितेव निशा सपत्नी॥

(*c*) किं वा तेषां साम्प्रतं येषामतिनृशंसप्रायोपदेशनिर्घृणं कौटिल्यं शास्त्रं प्रमाणम्।

THIRD PAPER.

A. VENIS, ESQ., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. What do you believe to be the teaching of the Bhagavadgîtâ in regard to a personal Highest Being and his relation to the human soul? Support your view by references to the text of the Gîtâ.

2. Translate and expound the following passages :—

(*a*) य एनं वेत्ति हन्तारं यश्चैनं मन्यते हतम्।
उभौ तौ न विजानीतो नायं हन्ति न हन्यते॥

(*b*) कर्म ब्रह्मोद्भवं विद्धि ब्रह्माक्षरसमुद्भवम्।
तस्मात् सर्वगतं ब्रह्म नित्यं यज्ञे प्रतिष्ठितम्॥

(c) यस्त्वात्मरतिरेव स्यादात्मतृप्तश्च मानवः ।
आत्मन्येव च संतुष्टस्तस्य कार्यं न विद्यते ॥

(d) यत्सांख्यैः प्राप्यते स्थानं तद्योगैरपि गम्यते ।
एकं सांख्यं च योगं च यः पश्यति स पश्यति ॥

(e) संन्यासस्तु महाबाहो दुःखमाप्तुमयोगतः ।
योगयुक्तो मुनिर्ब्रह्म न चिरेणाधिगच्छति ॥

(f) य एवं वेत्ति पुरुषं प्रकृतिं च गुणैः सह ।
सर्वथा वर्तमानोऽपि न स भूयोऽभिजायते ॥

3 Expound the Sâṅkhya doctrine of प्रधान and its relation to पुरुष Explain the following —

संघातपरार्थत्वात् त्रिगुणादिविपर्ययादधिष्ठानात् ।
पुरुषोऽस्ति भोक्तृभावात्कैवल्यार्थं प्रवृत्तेश्च ॥

4 Illustrate the various kinds of अनुमान laid down in the Tattvakaumudî. Explain —

सामान्यतस्तु दृष्टादतीन्द्रियाणां प्रतीतिरनुमानात् ।
तस्मादपि चासिद्धं परोक्षमाप्तागमात् सिद्धम् ॥

5 Translate and expound the following passages from the Sârîrakabhâshya —

(a) ब्रह्मास्य जगतो निमित्तकारणं प्रकृतिश्च इत्यस्य पक्षस्याक्षेपः स्मृतिनिमित्तः परिहृतः । तर्कनिमित्त इदानीमाक्षेपः परिह्रियते । कुतः पुनरस्मिन्नवधारिते आगमार्थे तर्कनिमित्तस्याक्षेपस्यावकाशः । ननु धर्म इव ब्रह्मण्यप्यनपेक्ष्य आगमो भवितुमर्हति । भवेदयमवष्टम्भो यदि प्रमाणान्तरान-

वगाह्य आगममात्रप्रमेयोऽयमर्थः स्यादनुष्ठेयरूप इव धर्मः। परिनिष्पन्नरूपं तु ब्रह्म अवगम्यते। परिनिष्पन्ने च वस्तुनि प्रमाणान्तराणामस्त्यवकाशो यथा पृथिव्यादिषु।

(*b*) न च लोके घटोत्पत्तिरित्युक्ते कुलालादीनामप्युत्पद्यमानता प्रतीयत उत्पन्नताप्रतीतेश्च।

अथ स्वकारणसत्तासंबन्ध एवोत्पत्तिरात्मलाभश्च कार्यस्य इति चेत् कथमलब्धात्मकं संबध्येत इति वक्तव्यम्। सतोर्हि द्वयोः संबन्धः संभवति न सदसतोरसतोर्वा। अभावस्य च निरुपाख्यत्वात् प्रागुत्पत्तेरिति मर्यादाकरणमनुपपन्नम्। सतां हि लोके क्षेत्रगृहादीना मर्यादा दृष्टा नाभावस्य॥

(*c*) अथादृष्टमाद्यस्य कर्मणो निमित्तमित्युच्येत तत्पुनरात्मसमवायि वा स्यादणुसमवायि वा। उभयश्चापि नादृष्टनिमित्तमणुषु कर्मावकल्पेतादृष्टस्याचेतनत्वात्। + + +

Complete the argument in Sanskrit.

(*d*) तथाऽपृथक्स्वभावत्वे त्वयुतसिद्धत्वे न द्रव्यगुणयोरात्मभेदः संभवति तस्य तादात्म्येनैव प्रतीयमानत्वात। युतसिद्धयोः संबन्धः संयोगोऽयुतसिद्धयोस्तु समवाय इत्ययमभ्युपगमो मृषैव तेषाम्। प्राक्सिद्धस्य कार्यात्कारणस्यायुतसिद्धत्वानुपपत्तेः। अथान्यतरापेक्ष एवायमभ्युपगमः स्यादयुतसिद्धस्य कार्यस्य कारणेन संबन्धः समवाय इति। एवमपि प्रागसिद्धस्यालब्धात्मकस्य कार्यस्य कारणेन संबन्धो नोपपद्यते द्व्यायत्तत्वात्संबन्धस्य॥

HISTORY

First Paper.

M. Prothero, Esq., M.A. . *Examiner*

1. What are the special characteristics of the Ricardian school of Political Economy, and what are the obligations under which the science lies to German writers?

Mention some peculiarities of the modern school of thought in Political Economy.

2. To what doctrine of Adam Smith have the Germans given the name of "*Smithianismus*"? Explain Adam Smith's theory of the "natural organisation of industry."

3. In what sense can the term Law be applied to a Law of Economics? What is meant by saying that "Economics is a Hypothetical Science"?

4. State the Law of Diminishing Return and Carey's argument against it.

5. How far is it true that "Rent does not enter into the cost of production"? What is Quasi Rent, and upon what does the Quasi Rent of a business depend?

6. What is a market?

Distinguish Short-period Normal Supply Price from Long-period Normal Supply Price.

7. Explain the Law of Substitution, and show how it tends to apportion earnings to efficiency between Trades.

8. Discuss the economic effect of a law establishing an Eight Hours Working Day.

9. How does Bagehot account for the unpopularity of English Political Economy.

10. Prove that the statement, that labour and capital circulate readily, leaving the less and resorting to the more profitable employments, does not apply to "the pre-economic era."

SECOND PAPER.

M. PROTHERO, ESQ., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. "Democracy is a form of Government." Explain the importance of this principal, and shew that Democracy is one of the most difficult forms of Government. Discuss the influence upon it of Representation, Party and Corruption.

2. What did the Romans understand by Nature, the Law of Nature, and Natural Right? How did these conceptions influence Rousseau? Give some account of Rousseau's political theories.

3. Point out how the idea of Law differs in ancient and modern times. Why is it so important to a nation at what stage of its history its Customary Law is first reduced to a Code? Enumerate and explain the operation of the agencies by which Law is brought into harmony with the requirements of Society.

4. Trace the early history of Wills, pointing out,
   (*a*) Their object in early Roman Law.
   (*b*) The difference between
      (i) Ancient and Modern Wills.
      (ii) the Patrician and Plebeian forms of Will.
   (*c*) How the early form of Will was modified by the Prætorian Edict and the Jurisconsults.

5. Sketch the growth of Primogeniture.

6. How does Mill prove the importance of Originality to Society? How does Society endeavour to check Originality? Why does Mill object to State Education?

7. "Mill confounds the proposition that variety is good with the proposition that goodness is various." Explain this.

8 Show the incompatibility with all Government of Mill's principle that no coercion, except what is self protective, is justifiable. In what particulars does the British Government in India act contrary to this principle

9 Distinguish Rights *in rem* from Rights *in personam* and classify Rights *in rem*.

10 What are the requisites of ownership? How is it acquired, and how is it affected by Usurpation or Prescription?

THIRD PAPER.

J. G. JENNINGS, ESQ., M.A. . *Examiner*

(Only 7 of the following questions should be answered, the questions (1, 7, 10, 12) marked with an asterisk must be attempted.)

*1 Give an account of the Second Macedonian War, and examine the policy of the Romans towards Greece at this period Illustrate your answer by means of a map.

2 Give an account of the circumstances which led to the acquirement of Sicily by Rome, and describe the system of government under which it was placed as a Roman province

3 Sketch the lives of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, giving some account of the political condition of the Roman commonalty and of the Italians in their time

4 Examine the nature of the Roman imperial sovereignty in the times of Augustus, Vespasian, and Diocletian severally, and account for the changes effected

5 Trace the Teutonic origins of Feudalism and in this connexion concisely explain the chief changes introduced among the Franks by their settlement in Gaul

6 Give an account of the events which substituted the Carlovingians for the Merovingians as Frankish kings, and concisely explain the character of the revolution.

*7. Describe the events which led to the coronation of Charles the Great as Emperor; and explain the relations of Emperor and Pope during his reign. Illustrate the first part of your answer by means of a map.

8. Explain the composition and the powers of the Frankish National Assembly under Charles the Great.

9. Examine the effects of the Norman conquest upon Feudalism in England.

*10. Describe the circumstances in which the Parliaments of 1265 and 1295 were respectively called; and discuss the claims of each to be considered the first complete English Parliament.

11. Give an account of the events which led to the Spanish Succession War, and briefly trace the course of the war.

*12. Examine the foreign policy of the elder Pitt.

FOURTH PAPER.

J. G. JENNINGS, ESQ., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

(*Only 7 of the following questions should be answered; the questions* (2, 3, 6, 7) *marked with an asterisk must be attempted.*)

1. Concisely recount the events which established the Ghorian dynasty in Hindustan, and describe the political condition of the Hindu states north of the Nerbudda at the time.

*2. Give a short account of the reign of Sher Shah, and describe his internal policy.

*3. Recount briefly the events which brought about the fall of the Bahmini kingdom in the Deccan, and the rise of the smaller kingdoms that issued from it. Illustrate your answer by means of a map.

4. Describe briefly the events which led to the subjugation, complete or partial, of Ahmednugur, Beejapore, and Golconda by Shah Jehan, explaining the inter-relations of these states, the Mahrattas, and the Emperor at the time.

5 Recount the chief events in the life of Rughoonath Rao and examine his policy.

*6 Carefully explain the inter-relations of the several Mahratta chiefs at the time of the Treaty of Salbye. Illustrate your answer by means of a map.

*7 Give an account of the changes effected by Warren Hastings in the administration of justice in Bengal.

8 Explain the relations of the Emperor, the Vizier of Oudh, the Mahrattas, and Hafiz Rahmat Khan on the eve of Hastings' Rohilla War.

9 Carefully review the changing relations of the Mahrattas with Mysore under Hyder Ali.

10 *Describe the Bengal land revenue system at the time of* Hastings' appointment as Governor, and give an account of the changes effected by him in that system.

MATHEMATICS

First Paper.

(*Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations.*)

T. C. Lewis, Esq., M.A. *Examiner.*

1 Find the condition that the 3 roots of the equation

$$ax^3+bx^2+cx+d=0 \text{ may be in A.P.}$$

If x_1, x_2, x_3 be the 3 roots of this equation in A.P. prove that $x_1^2-\frac{d^2}{acx_1^2}$, $x_2^2-\frac{d^2}{acx_2^2}$, $x_3^2-\frac{d^2}{acx_3^2}$ are also in A.P.

2 Solve the equations

$$\left.\begin{array}{r}(x^2-y^2)^2=2(x^2+y^2)-1\\ 2(x^2+y^2+1)=11(xy+1)\end{array}\right\}$$

Note.—The first of these equations gives by factors two alternative equations of the second degree.

3. Find the whole number of combinations that can be formed of n different things.

Every one of n circles in a plane cuts every other, and no three intersect in a point. Prove that they divide the plane into n^2-n+2 parts.

4. Show that $\underline{|p-1}+1$ is divisible by p, if p is a prime number but not otherwise.

Every prime number of the form $4n+1$ is expressible as the sum of two squares.

5. Find the radius of the circle touching the side BC, and the sides AB, AC produced of the traingle ABC.

If O be the centre of this circle, prove that

$$a.AO^2-b.BO^2-c.CO^2=abc.$$

6 Sum the series

(i) $\sin\alpha+\sin(\alpha+\beta)+\sin(\alpha+2\beta)+\ldots+\sin(\alpha+n\beta)$

(ii) $\cos\theta+\dfrac{\cos 2\theta}{1\cdot2}+\dfrac{\cos 3\theta}{1\cdot2\cdot3}+$ &c. *ad inf.*

and express in a single term the coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $e^x\sin x$ in ascending powers of x.

7. Find the expansion of $\tan x$ in ascending powers of x as far as the term involving x^5.

Show that if x be very small, the expression

$x-\frac{4}{15}\sin x+\frac{1}{15}\tan x-\frac{8}{5}\tan\frac{1}{2}x$ is at least of the seventh order.

8. Give a sketch of the method of proving that

$$\cos x=\left(1-\frac{2^2x^2}{\pi^2}\right)\left(1-\frac{2^2x^2}{3^2\pi^2}\right)\left(1-\frac{2^2x^2}{5^2\pi^2}\right)\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

and deduce from this identity that

$$1+\tfrac{1}{9}+\tfrac{1}{25}+\tfrac{1}{49}+\text{ \&c. } \textit{ad inf.}=\tfrac{1}{8}\pi^2.$$

9. If each negative coefficient of a rational algebraic equation be taken positively and divided by the sum of all the positive coefficients which precede it, prove that the greatest of the fractions thus formed, increased by unity, is a superior limit of the positive roots.

Show how to find inferior limits to the positive roots, and also superior and inferior limits to the negative roots.

10. Find all the commensurable roots of the equation,

$$3x^6-22x^5-29x^4+370x^3-106x^2+335x-84=0$$

11. Explain, in general terms, Horner's method of approximating to a root of an algebraic equation.

In finding an odd root of a number by this method, show that the first application of the trial divisor gives too large a result. Employ the method to find the cube root of 67 to three places of decimals.

12. State a rule for the expression of a determinant in terms of its minors.

Calculate the value of $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 & 10 & 15 \\ 1 & 4 & 10 & 20 & 35 \\ 1 & 5 & 15 & 35 & 70 \end{vmatrix}$,

and solve the equation $\begin{vmatrix} x & a & b & c \\ a & x & c & b \\ b & c & x & a \\ c & b & a & x \end{vmatrix}=0$.

SECOND PAPER.

(Differential and Integral Calculus, and Differential Equations.)

T C. LEWIS, ESQ., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Enunciate and prove Leibnitz's Theorem.

If $u=\sin^{-1}x\log\left(x+\sqrt{x^2-1}\right)$, find the value of $\frac{d^5u}{dx^5}$ when $x=0$.

2. Change the independent variables from x, y to r, θ in the equation,

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2}+\frac{d^2\phi}{dy^2}=0,$$

where $$r=(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{1}{2m}}, \quad m\theta=\tan^{-1}\frac{y}{x}.$$

3. Define the terms *maxima* and *minima.*

Prove that $\phi\left\{f(x)\right\}$ is necessarily a maximum or minimum when $f(x)$ is a maximum or minimum.

Given the whole surface of a cone, including its base, find its height and vertical angle when it has a maximum volume.

4. Show how to distinguish between a cusp and a common multiple point.

Trace the curves

(i) $(x^2-a^2)^3=ay^2(3a+2y)$,

(ii) $y^4-x^4+2bx^2y=0$.

5. Find an expression for the radius of curvature at any point of a curve whose equation does not give one of the variables explicitly as a function of the other.

At every point of a curve a constant length a is measured along the tangent. Show that the radius of curvature ρ' of the curve so obtained is given in terms of ρ, that of the original curve at the corresponding point, by the equation

$$\frac{1}{\rho'}=\left(1+a\frac{d}{ds}\right)\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+\rho^2}}.$$

6 Reduce the following to rational algebraical differentials

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}, \quad \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-a)(x-b)}}, \quad \frac{\cos\theta\,d\theta}{a+b\cos\theta+c\cos^2\theta},$$

and integrate

$$\frac{x^2+x+1}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2-1}}dx, \quad \frac{d\theta}{(a\cos\theta+b\sin\theta)^2}$$

7 Find an expression for the area of a surface whose equation is given.

Show that the area of that part of the sphere $r=1$, enclosed by the cone $\tan\frac{\theta}{2}=\sqrt{3}\cos\phi$, is π

8 Prove that the volume of any closed surface can be expressed in the form $\frac{1}{3}\iint(lx+my+nz)dS$, when x, y, z are the co-ordinates of any point of the surface, and l, m, n the direction cosines of the normal there

Apply this to the ellipsoid.

9 Prove that

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos rx}{1+x^2}dx=\frac{\pi}{2}e^{-r}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x}dx=\frac{\pi}{2}$$

If a and b are both positive, then

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-bx}}{a^2+x^2}dx=\int_b^\infty \frac{\sin a(x-b)}{ax}dx$$

10 Integrate

$$y\left\{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}-x(1+x)\right\}dx+x^2(1+x)dy=0$$

$$x\,dy^2+2y\,dy\,dx+x\,dx^2=0$$

Find the singular solution of the latter equation and discuss its nature

11. Show how to integrate the general linear differential equation with constant coefficients.

Integrate

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+2\frac{dy}{dx}+3y=e^x\ (\sin 2x+4\cos 2x)$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}-\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-8\frac{dy}{dx}+12y=e^x\ (4x-7).$$

12. Explain how to solve the equation

$$P\frac{dz}{dx}+Q\frac{dz}{dy}=R,$$

where P, Q, R are known functions of x, y and z.

Integrate $$(x+z)\frac{dz}{dx}+(y+z)\frac{dz}{dy}=x+y.$$

THIRD PAPER.

(*Analytical Plane and Solid Geometry.*)

T. C. LEWIS, ESQ., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Find the length of the perpendicular drawn from a given point to the line whose equation is $Ax+By+C=0$, the co-ordinates being oblique; and explain the double sign which appears in the result.

Show that the equation to the straight line which bisects the angles between the two lines $ax^2+2bxy+cy^2=0$ is

$$(a\cos\omega+b)x^2+(c-a)xy-(b+c\cos\omega)y^2=0,$$

where ω is the angle between the axes.

2. Show that three normals can be drawn from any point to a parabola, and distinguish between the positions for which all three normals are real, and those where only one is real.

A circle is drawn through the feet of the normals from (α, β); if (f, g) be the centre of this circle, show that

$$2f-\alpha=2a \quad \beta=4g$$

3 Given the general equation to a conic, determine its area in terms of the coefficients of the equation

An ellipse is described so as to touch the sides of a trapezium, two of whose sides are parallel Show that when the area of the ellipse is a maximum the centre of the ellipse bisects the line joining the middle points of the parallel sides of the trapezium

4 If any two triangles be such that the lines joining corresponding angles meet in a point, then the intersections of corresponding sides lie on a straight line.

Show that any two homologous triangles are polar reciprocals with respect to some conic S, that the hexagon formed by their sides is inscriptible in another conic S', and that the four intersections of S and S', and the vertices of either triangle lie on a conic

5 Two triangles are either circumscribed about or self conjugate to a conic, show that their six vertices lie on a conic

If three triangles are circumscribed about the same conic the three conics which pass each through the vertices of two triangles intersect in the same point.

6 Find the condition that two straight lines whose direction cosines are given by the equations

$$A\lambda+B\mu+C\nu=0, \quad a\lambda^2+b\mu^2+c\nu^2+2f'\mu\nu+2g'\nu\lambda+2h'\lambda\mu=0$$

may be at right angles to one another

Find the envelope of all planes drawn through a fixed point (f, g, h) which intersect the quadric $Ax^2+\quad+2Dx+\quad=0$ in rectangular hyperbolas.

7. Find the equation of the tangent plane and the equations of the normal at any point of the quadric

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$$

and show that all the normals which pass through a fixed point lie on a quadric cone.

8. Find the ratio in which the straight line joining two given points is cut by the quadric $U=0$, and deduce the equations of the tangent cone whose vertex is a given point, and the polar plane of a given point.

9. Show how to find the directions of the rectilinear generators which pass through a given point on the surface of a quadric.

Any point on the surface of a hyperboloid of one sheet is defined by the intercepts α, β, which the generators through it cut off on the generators through a fixed point. Show that the equation to the section of the hyperboloid made by any plane through the fixed point will be of the form

$$\frac{f}{\alpha}+\frac{g}{\beta}+h=0.$$

10. Define the terms *lines of curvature*, *geodesic* on a surface, and show that the lines of curvature through any point are at right angles to one another.

Fourth Paper.

(*Statics and Dynamics.*)

W. N. Boutflower, Esq., B.A. .. *Examiner.*

1. Show that if a rigid body be acted on by any forces, these forces can be reduced to a single force and a couple whose plane is perpendicular to the direction of the force.

A circle is drawn through the feet of the normals from (α, β); if (f, g) be the centre of this circle, show that

$$2f-\alpha=2a, \quad \beta=4g$$

3 Given the general equation to a conic, determine its area in terms of the coefficients of the equation

An ellipse is described so as to touch the sides of a trapezium two of whose sides are parallel. Show that when the area of the ellipse is a maximum the centre of the ellipse bisects the line joining the middle points of the parallel sides of the trapezium

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$$A\lambda+B\mu+C\nu=0, \quad a\lambda^2+b\mu^2+c\nu^2+2a'\mu\nu+2b'\nu\lambda+2c'\lambda\mu=0$$

may be at right angles to one another,

Find the envelope of all planes drawn through a fixed point (f, g, h) which intersect the quadric $Ax^2+ \quad +2Dx+ \quad =0$ in rectangular hyperbolas

7. Find the equation of the tangent plane and the equations of the normal at any point of the quadric

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$$

and show that all the normals which pass through a fixed point lie on a quadric cone.

8. Find the ratio in which the straight line joining two given points is cut by the quadric $U=0$, and deduce the equations of the tangent cone whose vertex is a given point, and the polar plane of a given point.

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Any point on the surface of a hyperboloid of one sheet is defined by the intercepts α, β, which the generators through it cut off on the generators through a fixed point. Show that the equation to the section of the hyperboloid made by any plane through the fixed point will be of the form

$$\frac{f}{\alpha}+\frac{g}{\beta}+h=0.$$

10. Define the terms *lines of curvature, geodesic* on a surface, and show that the lines of curvature through any point are at right angles to one another.

FOURTH PAPER.

(*Statics and Dynamics.*)

W. N. BOUTFLOWER, ESQ., B.A. .. *Examiner.*

1. Show that if a rigid body be acted on by any forces, these forces can be reduced to a single force and a couple whose plane is perpendicular to the direction of the force.

A rigid body is acted on by three equal forces whose lines of action are the axis of x and the lines whose equations are $x=a$, $y=a$ and $x=-a$, $y=-a$, the latter forces acting towards the positive direction of the axis of z. find the equation of the central axis of the system.

2. A heavy uniform rod rests on a rough horizontal table and all the elements are equally supported by the table; find the least horizontal force which when applied perpendicularly to one end of the rod will stir it.

3. A piece of uniform string has its two ends fastened to two fixed points and is at rest under the action of a force directed to another fixed point, investigate the differential equation in r and θ which determines the form assumed by the string.

A piece of uniform string on a smooth horizontal plane passes round two smooth vertical pegs fixed to the plane, and is at rest in the form of a rectangular hyperbola under the action of a force at the centre of the curve, find the law of the force.

4. If V denote the potential of an attracting mass, prove that at an internal point (x, y, z) about which the density is ρ the function V satisfies the equation $\frac{d^2V}{dx^2}+\frac{d^2V}{dy^2}+\frac{d^2V}{dz^2}+4\pi\rho=0$.

5. Integrate the equation $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}+\mu x=0$.

Assuming that the equation to a cycloid whose plane is vertical and vertex downward is $s^2=8ay$, prove that the time of descent of a particle from rest from any point of the curve to the lowest point is always the same.

6. A particle is describing a curve under the action of a central force F, if u, θ be its co-ordinates at any time, prove that its path is determined by the equation $F=h^2u^2\left(\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2}+u\right)$

If the law of the force be $F=\mu u^5$, obtain the equation giving the apsidal distances.

7. Investigate the motion of a particle constrained to move on a surface of revolution whose axis is vertical under the action of gravity only; and show that the projection of the particle on a horizontal plane describes equal areas in equal times about the point in which the axis of revolution meets the plane.

8. Enunciate and explain D'Alembert's Principle.

Show that the motion of a free system of particles relative to its centre of inertia is the same as if this point were fixed in space, the applied forces being unaltered as regards magnitude, direction and point of application.

9. Find the moment of inertia of a sphere about an axis which touches its surface.

Three perfectly rough, equal and uniform spheres rest in contact with each other on a perfectly rough horizontal plane. A fourth sphere of equal radius and density is placed gently so as to rest upon them. If motion be then allowed to take place, find the position of the upper sphere at the instant when the other spheres separate from it.

FIFTH PAPER.

(Hydromechanics, Optics, and Anatomy.)

W. N. BOUTFLOWER, ESQ., B.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Investigate the general differential equation for determining the pressure at any point of a fluid at rest; and when a given quantity of elastic fluid is contained in a vessel and is at rest under the action of given forces, show how the constant introduced by integration is to be determined.

2. A cone whose vertical angle is $2a$ and density ρ floats with its axis vertical in a fluid whose density varies as its depth; if σ be the density of the fluid at a depth equal to the height of the cone, and the equilibrium be stable, prove that

$$\cos^2 a < \frac{4}{5} \sqrt{\frac{4\rho}{\sigma}}$$

3 A right cone with a perfectly flexible curved surface and a rigid horizontal circular base is filled with fluid which rotates with a given angular velocity, find the tension perpendicular to the meridian at any point and the force tending to detach the conical surface from the base

4 Obtain an equation for the steady motion of liquids in the form

$$p+\rho\frac{v^2}{2}=C-V$$

where p is the pressure, v the velocity, ρ the density, V the potential energy per unit of volume, and C a constant for the same stream line

5 Investigate an expression for the deviation of a ray of light refracted through a prism in a principal plane and show that it is least when the ray passes symmetrically through the prism

Two prisms of equal refracting angles are placed with one face of each in contact and their other faces parallel, and a ray passes through the combination in a principal plane, prove that the deviation will be from the edge of the denser prism.

6 Prove that if a small oblique pencil is reflected at a spherical surface of radius r the distance v of its primary focus from the surface is given by the equation

$$\frac{1}{v}+\frac{1}{u}=\frac{2}{r\cos\phi}$$

where ϕ is the angle of incidence and u the distance from the surface of the origin of the pencil

7 Describe the Astronomical telescope and explain the advantages of Ramsden's eye piece

Draw the course of a pencil of rays from a very distant object through such a telescope, the distance between the lenses of the eye piece being $\frac{2}{3}$ of the focal length of either, and the emergent rays falling on the retina of the eye in parallel lines, and explain your diagram.

8. Describe the transit-circle.

What observation would you make in order to determine the right ascension of a heavenly body assuming the instrument to be in proper adjustment? How would you detect an error in collimation?

9. Define a sidereal, a solar, and a mean solar day, and explain from what causes their lengths differ?

Assuming the length of a sidereal year to be 365 days, 6 hrs. 9 min. 10·7 secs. in mean solar time; find approximately the difference between a sidereal and a mean solar day.

10. Obtain equations for the determination of the right ascension and declination of a star in terms of its latitude, its longitude, and the obliquity of the ecliptic.

If the change due to precession in the declination of a given star in a time of given length be a maximum, prove that the star's right ascension at the end of the time is unchanged in magnitude but of opposite sign.

11. Explain what is meant by the aberration of a star and show that the effect of aberration will be to make the stars when referred to the celestial sphere describe small ellipses about their true places.

In the case of a planet show how to find the effect of aberration upon its proper position, and state whether the aberration of a planet ever vanishes.

PHYSICS.

First Paper.

A. W. Ward, Esq., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. How would you test the unison of two tuning forks by Lissajou's figures? Describe the arrangement of your apparatus and say what you would see in the case of two tuning forks whose frequencies are 256 and 256·25.

3 A right cone with a perfectly flexible curved surface and a rigid horizontal circular base is filled with fluid which rotates with a given angular velocity, find the tension perpendicular to the meridian at any point and the force tending to detach the conical surface from the base

4 Obtain an equation for the steady motion of liquids in the form

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In the case of a planet show how to find the effect of aberration upon its proper position, and state whether the aberration of a planet ever vanishes.

PHYSICS.

First Paper.

A. W. Ward, Esq., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. How would you test the unison of two tuning forks by Lissajou's figures? Describe the arrangement of your apparatus and say what you would see in the case of two tuning forks whose frequencies are 256 and 256·25.

2 A wave of sound $y=a\cos\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(vt+x)$, is reflected by the plane of yz, find the positions of the maximum and minimum variations of density

If the sound were inaudible how could you determine its wave length ?

3 In the case of a sound wave establish the equation,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}=a^2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

Interpret the general solution,

$$y=F(x-at)+f(x+at)$$

and explain why the simpler form,

$$y=c\cos\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(at-x)$$

is sufficient for most purposes

4. Give an account of Tyndall's experiments on the conversion of radiant heat into sound

5 A small pencil of light is refracted obliquely at a spherical surface of radius R, if ρ ρ_1, ρ_2 be the distances of the source and the focal lines from the refracting surface, i and r the angles of incidence and refraction, prove that —

$$\frac{\mu\cos^2r}{\rho_1}-\frac{\cos^2i}{\rho}=\frac{\mu\cos r-\cos i}{R}$$

$$=\frac{\mu}{\rho_2}-\frac{1}{\rho}$$

6 Account for the phenomenon known as the loss of the half undulation

Calculate the intensity of a plane wave of light reflected from a thin plate, and the position of the bands

7 Calculate the thickness of a quarter wave plate of quartz, given that the refractive indices are 1 544 and 1 553 Take λ as 5900 tenth metres

How would you produce a plane wave of elliptically polarised light in which the ratio of the axes should 1 $\sqrt{3}$?

8 Explain Huygen's principal and employ it to account for the rectilinear propagation of light.

9. Give Stokes' explanation of fluorescence and explain how by means of fluorescent solutions, the ultra violet spectrum can be examined.

How is fluorescence connected with absorption and how is the latter connected with anomalous dispersion ?

10. Write a short essay on the relation between light and magnetism, and give a brief account of the electromagnetic theory pointing out any matters of dispute in the undulatory theory of light which have now been settled.

SECOND PAPER.

A. W. WARD, ESQ., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Define a simple shear and prove that if k be the resistance to compression and n the rigidity, then Young's modulus for the stretching of a rod by appended weights is $\frac{9kn}{3k+n}$.

Upon what coefficients do the speeds of propagation of light waves, sound waves, and extension waves depend ?

2. Prove that the attraction of a homogeneous solid sphere of mass M on an external point distant r from the centre is $\frac{M}{r^2}$.

What unit of force is employed in this statement, and how has it been determined in terms of commoner units ?

3. Describe Joule's method of accurately determining the temperature of the air.

4. Investigate a formula for the steady flow of heat through a long bar heated steadily at one end. If θ be the temperature at a distance x from the hot end, show that $\frac{d^2\theta}{dx^2}=\mu^2\theta$ where μ is a constant for the rod.

Hence show that, if in Ingenhauz's experiment wax be melted off to distances l_1, l_2, l_3 of the various rods, then

$$\frac{k_1}{l_1^2}=\frac{k_2}{l_2^2}=\frac{k_3}{l_3^2}=$$

where k is the coefficient of conduction, and all the rods have the same cross section, perimeter, and coefficient of emission

5 How would you experimentally show —

(a) The interference of two rays of radiant heat

(b) That thin plates of tourmaline give out the same rays when hot that they absorb when cold.

(c) The existence of dark lines at the ultra red end of the solar spectrum

6 Explain clearly the term available energy If a system consist of a number of bodies at different pressures and temperatures contained within a vessel from which neither matter nor heat can escape, explain by what process of reduction to thermal and mechanical equilibrium the greatest amount of energy can be converted into work

7 If L be the latent heat of expansion, prove that

$$L=(v_1-v_0)\theta\frac{dp}{d\theta}$$

Calculate the latent heat of steam from the following data

Volume of 1 gram of steam at 100° C and 760 mm = 1651c cms,

" " " " " water " " " " " = 1 "

Tension of aqueous vapour at 100° 1 is 762 73mm

Density of $Hg=13\ 6$, $J=4\ 175\times10^7$

(Numerical reductions need not be made, but the result should be left in a form suitable for logarithmic computation)

8. Prove by any method the first thermodynamic relation,

$$\frac{dv}{d\vartheta}\,(p \text{ const.}) = \frac{d\phi}{dp}\,(\theta \text{ const.})$$

and interpret the result.

9. Find the relation between the volume and pressure when a gas is allowed to expand adiabatically, and describe any experimental method of determining the ratio of the specific heats.

10. Deduce Dulong and Petit's law from the Kinetic theory of gases.

In a monatomic gas the energy of a molecule is entirely translational, find the ratio of the specific heats. Mention any well known monatomic gases.

THIRD PAPER.

(*Electricity and Magnetism.*)

J. MURRAY, ESQ., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

(N.B.—*No more than eight questions need be attempted.*)

1. Find an expression for the energy of an Electric distribution in terms of the charges and potentials of the various conductors in the field. Show that this energy may be considered as residing in the dielectric medium and explain how it is distributed.

2. Find the induced electric distribution when a small charged body is placed near (*a*) an infinite plane, (*b*) a sphere, both sphere and plane being connected with the earth.

3. Distinguish between the magnetic susceptibility and the magnetic permeability of a substance. Describe experiments which shew that the value of the latter under given conditions depends, in general, on *previous* values of the magnetizing field, as well as on its value at the given instant. Especially consider the case of soft iron.

4. Find the energy of a magnetic shell, in a magnetic field. Deduce an expression for the mechanical force tending to move

the shell in any specified manner How would you verify that the magnetic action of any electric circuit is identical with that of any magnetic shell, of a particular strength, bounded by the electric circuit?

5 Define the E. M. F acting round an electric circuit. Shew that the E. M. F acting round a circuit containing a galvanic battery can be calculated from thermo-chemical data, particularly considering the case of Clark's standard cell

6 State Ampere's law for finding the magnetic action of an element of a current on a magnetic pole Thence calculate the galvanometer constant of a tangent galvanometer whose coil has a rectangular section.

7 Shew how the currents in each of a connected system of conductors of known resistances containing known E. M. F's may be calculated. Determine the current in the galvanometer when the battery is placed in one of the proportional arms of a Wheatstone's Bridge

8 Describe the ballistic galvanometer Shew (with mathematical details) how to use it to determine the time integral of a transient current.

9 (*a*) Describe Kelvin's Ampere balance.

(*b*) Explain Carey Foster's method of calibrating the wire in a slide-wire bridge.

10. Shew generally how the coefficient of self induction of a coil may be calculated if its dimensions are known. What is a *Henry?* Describe a method of comparing the coefficients of self induction of two coils

11 Define (*a*) the activity, (*b*) the mean current of an alternating dynamo. Prove that the *true* mean current is very approximately nine-tenths of the current indicated by a dynamometer included in the circuit. Shew that this relation holds whether the self induction of the circuit is negligeable or not

12. Give some account of Hertz's experiments on the properties of Electric Waves.

PRACTICAL.

First Paper.

J. Murray, Esq., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Determine experimentally the relation between the period of oscillation of the given simple pendulum and its length. Plot your results.

2. (*a*) Determine the sensibility curve of the given balance.

(*b*) Find the radius of the given wire.

3. Find the rate of loss of weight with fall in temperature of the given vessel of water.

Second Paper.

(*N.B.—Two* experiments to be selected.)

1. Given the wave length of sodium light to be 5890 tenth metres, find the wave lengths of all the lines visible in the given apparatus.

2. Compare the frequencies of the given forks.

3. Find in C. G. S. units the strengths of the given magnetic fields.

Third Paper.

1. Find how the resistance of the given wire varies with the temperature.

2. Assuming the electro-chemical equivalent of copper, find H.

(At least two determinations should be made.)

CHEMISTRY.

First Paper.

A. Pedler, Esq., M.A... .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Discuss the various methods which have been and are at present used in determining the molecular weights of compounds and the atomic weights of elementary bodies. Indicate the degree of reliance which can be placed on each method.

2 How would you apply the general methods described in the answer to the previous question to the determination of the molecular weights of Sulphur trioxide, Sulphur dioxide, Phosphoric chloride and Potassic chloride, and of the atomic weights of Nitrogen, Iodine, Mercury and Silicon?

3 Describe briefly the manner in which the theory of quantivalence or atomicity was developed, and indicate its principal features and uses What are its limitations?

4 What do you understand by the term chemical affinity? Indicate the nature of the attempts which have been made to measure it, showing how our views have gradually changed with reference to this subject

5 Discuss briefly the nature of the following phenomena Allotropy, Isomerism, Isomorphism, Substitution, Combination by addition, Exothermic reactions and Endothermic reactions

6 State clearly our present views with reference to the nature of solutions, and indicate the workers to whom our knowledge is due.

7 Explain clearly what is meant by "electrolytic dissociation," and support the theory by as many facts as you can. What are the principal characteristics and laws of electrolytic dissociation, and contrast it with ordinary dissociation?

8 Write a concise account of the discovery of Chlorine, of its principal methods of manufacture on a large scale, and of its uses

9 Give the methods of preparation of all the oxides and oxyacids of Chlorine, Iodine, Nitrogen, Boron and Selenium. Indicate any special facts with reference to each process described.

SECOND PAPER

A PEDLER, ESQ, M A. *Examiner*

1 Explain the methods of preparing Silicic acid in its several forms Discuss the general formulæ of the Silicates, mentioning several specific instances of each class, and indicate the acids from which they are derived

2. Describe the compounds of the halogens with Nitrogen, stating exactly how each is prepared. Give the properties of the bodies described, and their composition so far as you are able.

3. Discuss the oxides and oxyacids of Arsenic, giving their formulæ and the reasons on which the formulæ are based, and also their physical and chemical properties. Describe the methods used for their preparation and the tests by which they can be detected.

4. Describe how you would prepare the following compounds on a small scale :—Ferrous sulphate, Stannic chloride, Aluminic chloride, Silver nitrate, Magnesic carbonate, Cuprous chloride, Barium dioxide, Lead dioxide, Auric oxide, and Boric nitride.

5. Describe the glass manufacture and the composition of the different kinds of glass made. Describe also the manipulation employed in glass working.

6. State how each of the oxides of Manganese is prepared, and give its properties and uses. Give the tests for the various classes of Manganese salts. Give the reactions between a solution of potassic permanganate made acid with sulphuric acid, and each of the following substances : (*a*) Sulphurous acid, (*b*) Ferrous sulphate, (*c*) Oxalic acid, (*d*) Potassic nitrite, (*e*) Ethyl alcohol and (*f*) Aldehyde.

7. Describe the metallurgy of Zinc by at least two processes, and give its properties and uses. Also describe the principal salts of the metal, their composition and properties.

8. Describe the metallurgy of Silver by three methods. Explain fully the usual methods of silvering and plating. How would you detect and estimate Silver ?

9. Describe how Potassium chromate and bichromate are made on a large scale, and give their properties and uses. Discuss the composition of the various Chromates, Chlorochromates and similar compounds.

10 How is Platinum found in nature, and how is the pure metal prepared? What are its principal compounds and their properties? Discuss the composition of the various classes of Ammoniacal platinum compounds.

THIRD PAPER.

BABU A C SANYAL, M A. *Examiner*

(N B.—*Ten questions are to be attempted One from Section A, one from Section B, and eight from Section C*)

A.

1 Trace the development of the theory of compound radicals from the time of its introduction into Organic Chemistry

2 Give a brief history of the part played in the history of Chemistry by Van Helmont, Berzelius, Stahl and Dalton.

B

3 A mixture of silver acetate and butyrate afforded on analysis 63·73 per cent. of silver Calculate the proportion of the salts in the mixture. (Ag = 108)

4 0·98 gram of a thoroughly dried organic base of the following percentage composition —

Carbon	71·59
Hydrogen	6·68
Nitrogen	4·91
Oxygen	16·84
Total	100·00

was ignited with soda lime and the evolved gas passed through dilute hydrochloric acid. The acid solution was then precipitated by platinic chloride in excess, and the precipitate thoroughly washed, dried and ignited. The residue thus obtained weighed 0·195 gram. Determine the molecular weight and formula of the base, and identify it. (Pt. = 195)

C.

5. Point out the chemical relations of ethylene and glycol. By what means can the former be transformed into glycol?

6. Point out the relations of glycolic and lactic acids, and specify the reactions in which they are commonly formed.

7. By what methods can ethylamine be prepared and distinguished from ammonia?

8. Describe the effect produced upon carbon compounds by the following reagents, and the mode of operating in each case: (*a*) chromic acid, (*b*) hydrocyanic acid, (*c*) alkaline hydroxides, and (*d*) phenyl-hydrazine.

9. Describe and explain some examples of reactions by which closed chains of carbon may be produced from open chain compounds and *vice versâ*.

10. What proofs can be given that glycerine is a triatomic radical, and that its constitutional formula is $C_3H_5(OH)_3$?

11. Explain the general methods by which anhydrides of alcohols can be obtained.

12. Give an account of the general characters and chief reactions of ethereal salts and contrast them with those of metallic salts.

13. How are zinc compounds of the alcohol radicals prepared? Give examples of their uses in Organic Synthesis.

14. How is anthraquinone generally prepared? Show by its reactions that it is a double ketone.

15. Describe exactly the manner in which you would carry out the several operations involved in the preparation of aniline from benzene, and of ethyl aldehyde from alcohol. Give a sketch of the apparatus.

PHILOSOPHY

First Paper.

P K. Roy, Esq, M A. . .. *Examiner.*

1 Explain and criticise —

"The assumption that the mind is a real being which can be acted upon by the brain, and which can act on the body through the brain, is the only one compatible with all the facts of experience" Ladd

2. Explain and examine Berkeley's theory of Perception. What, according to him, is the distinction (1) between Sensation end Perception, and (2) between Perception and Imagination?

3 Explain and criticise Reid's theory of original and natural suggestion.

4 Explain and examine Hume's theory of power, force, energy and necessary connexion

5 Explain and examine —

"We must hold then that there is a consciousness for which the relations of fact, that form the object of our gradually ettained knowledge, already and eternally exist, and that the growing knowledge of the individual is a progress towards this consciousness." Green

6 Give en account of the psychological theory of Plato and Aristotle

7 What is meant by Substance? Trace the history of the idea of substance from Locke to the present day

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Second Paper.

P K Roy, Esq, M A. . *Examiner*

1 What is the relation of Reason to Experience? Discuss the question, with special reference to the theory of Kant

2. Explain and criticise the different theories of Space.

3. Explain and examine :—

"It is we therefore who carry into the phenomena which we call Nature, order and regularity, nay we should never find them in Nature, if we ourselves or the nature of our mind had not originally placed them there." Kant.

4. Explain Kant's proof of the possibility of a Causality through freedom, in harmony with the universal law of natural necessity.

5. Explain what Plato means by Ideas, and compare his Idea of the Good with Kant's Ideal of Pure Reason.

6. Give a critical account of Liebnitz's system of Philosophy and compare it with Des Cartes's system.

7. Explain and examine Green's theory of the relation between man and nature.

THIRD PAPER.

A. VENIS, ESQ., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Define Logic. In what sense does Sigwart hold logic to be a Formal Science.

2. Exhibit the essential elements in any simple but complete judgment considered as a conscious process. Make clear the meaning of 'Objective Validity of Judgment.' Unfold the ground or principle that justifies the judgment—The sun shines.

3. Discuss the real import of the universal and the particular judgment with which the Aristotelian and the traditional logic were concerned. Why, and how, does Sigwart correct the ordinary view in regard to this point?

4. Carefully review Mill's criticism of the Aristotelian Syllogism and Sigwart's counter-criticism.

5 Shew the aim, scope and postulates of Methodology as a part of Logical Science

6 Sigwart distinguishes between Induction as a psychological fact and Induction as a logical method. State his reasons for so doing. Explain fully his statement that "The Induction of Bacon is in no way opposed to the Organon of Aristotle"

7 Lay out the main points in Mill's theory of Induction, and carefully examine the objections that have been urged against it

8 Determine the use and the limits of (1) analogical proof and (2) the method of difference

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FOURTH PAPER.

A VENIS, ESQ, M A. . *Examiner*

1 Aristotle says —'We are not inquiring merely in order to know what Virtue is but in order to become good men'

Examine his statement as a description of the nature and the function of Moral Philosophy

2. Examine closely the notion of Moral Obligation as it may appear in the systems of Plato and Aristotle, and as it is treated under modern theories of Evolution and Perfection.

3 State, and explain each part of, Aristotle's definition of Virtue, and also the arguments by which he proves that Virtue is essential to Well Being

4 Briefly contrast Plato's treatment of the Virtues (in the 'Republic') with Aristotle's (in the 'Ethics') How do these thinkers criticise a theory of pleasure? Is their criticism valid against modern hedonistic systems

5 Discuss the Kantian and the Utilitarian maxims of conduct Examine Green's reasoning against the latter

6. State as clearly as you can what you understand by Moral Progress. Illustrate your points by a careful comparison of the Greek ideal, as presented by Plato and Aristotle, with that of modern times.

7. Perfectionism moves in a circle, thus:—

The goodness of man lies in devotion to the ideal of humanity; and the ideal of humanity consists in the goodness of man.

Fully discuss the question whether this really is an illogical circle.

8. State Plato's views (as in the 'Republic') in regard to the origin of law and the functions of Statesmen. Discuss the Platonic analogy between the individual and the State. How were his political views influenced by this analogy?

9. What do you understand by Friendship (as in Books VIII and IX of the 'Ethics'): and what part does it take in the moral system of Aristotle?

FIFTH PAPER.

A. VENIS, ESQ., M.A. .. .. .. *Examiner.*

Explain and criticise *one* of the following:—

1. The different theories of the External World.
2. The different theories of the nature of Axioms.
3. The different theories of the nature of Conscience.

FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1898

MATHEMATICS

First Paper.

(Solid Geometry and Elementary Differential Equations)

T C Lewis, Esq, M A *Examiner*

1 Find the cosine of the angle between the lines

$$\frac{x}{l_1} = \frac{y}{m_1} = \frac{z}{n_1} \text{ and } \frac{x}{l_2} = \frac{y}{m_2} = \frac{z}{n_2}$$

Find the equations to the line through a given point which is equally inclined to three given lines.

2 Find the length of the perpendicular from the point (f, g, h) on the plane $lx+my+nz-p=0$

Find the equations to the two planes through the points (f_1, g_1, h_1), (f_2, g_2, h_2), which are at a given distance p from the point (a, b, c).

3 Determine the circular sections of the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1.$$

If b be the mean axis, the length of the diameter conjugate to the circular sections is $2\left(a^2+c^2-b^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, and that of the diameter perpendicular to them is $2\left(\frac{1}{a^2}+\frac{1}{c^2}-\frac{1}{b^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

4 Define the polar plane of a point relatively to a quadric, and find its equation

Show that the locus of the feet of the perpendiculars drawn from the points on a fixed diameter of a central quadric to their respective polar planes is an equilateral hyperbola.

5. Find the axes and area of any plane central section of an ellipsoid.

6. What is a right conoid?

Find the general functional and differential equations of a conoidal surface.

Show that the only conoid of the second degree is a hyperbolic paraboloid.

7. Integrate the equations

(*i*) $(1+2x+3y)dx=(2+3x+4y)\,dy.$

(*ii*) $(y^2+2xy)\,dx+(x^2+2xy)dy=0.$

(*iii*) $\text{Sin}\, x dy+y dx=\sqrt{1+\text{Sec}^2 \frac{x}{2}}\,dx.$

8. Show how to find the orthogonal trajectories of a system of plane curves depending on one parameter.

Find the orthogonal trajectories of a series of rectangular hyperbolas which have one diameter given in position and magnitude.

9. If $F(z)$ be a rational integral function of the nth degree, and $a_1, a_2, a_3 \ldots\ldots a_n$ be the roots of the equation $F(z)=0$, show how to integrate the equation

$$F\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right) y=e^{a_1 x}+e^{a_2 x}+\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots+e^{a_n x}$$

Integrate the equations:

(*i*) $$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-6\frac{dy}{dx}+8y=x^4+e^x+e^{2x}$$

(*ii*) $$\frac{d^6y}{dx^6}+y=\text{Sin}\,\frac{3x}{2}\,\text{Sin}\,\frac{x}{2}.$$

10 Investigate a method of solving the equation

$$P\frac{dz}{dx}+Q\frac{dz}{dy}=R,$$

P, Q, R being functions of x, y and z

Solve the equations —

(i) $f^{-}(y)\left(1+\frac{dz}{dx}\right)=1+\frac{dz}{dy}$

(ii) $(y+z-x)\frac{dz}{dx}+(z+x-y)\frac{dz}{dy}=x+y-z$

SECOND PAPER.

(Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics)

W N BOUTFLOWER, Esq., B.A. . .. *Examiner.*

1 A particle describes a curve with variable velocity, investigate an expression for the acceleration in a direction making a fixed angle θ with the normal at any point of the path.

Prove that if this acceleration is constant, the curve is an equiangular spiral.

2. Explain fully what is meant by a conservative system of forces, and show that if a rigid body be acted on by such a system, the change in its kinetic energy as it passes from one position to another is independent of the path described.

3 One end of a string is attached to a fixed point on a smooth horizontal table and the other end to a particle of mass m on the table. If the string be extended beyond its natural length, and then let go, find the subsequent motion of the particle.

4 A particle describes an orbit under the action of a central force varying inversely as the nth power of the distance of its position at any time from the centre of force, obtain the differential equation to its path and show that this equation is always integrable when the velocity at any point is that acquired in moving from an infinite distance under the action of the force

5. Obtain an expression for the force to the origin under which the hyperbola $r \cos 2\theta = 2\sqrt{2}\, a \cos\theta$ can be described.

6. A particle slides in a vertical plane down a rough cycloidal arc whose axis is vertical, starting from the cusp and coming to rest at the vertex; prove that the coefficient of friction is given by the equation $\mu^2 e^{\mu\pi} = 1$.

7. Explain D'Alembert's principle in Dynamics in the case of a system of coplanar forces.

Show that when any constraint is introduced into a dynamical system suddenly, kinetic energy is always lost.

8. A plane area receives a motion of translation in its own plane whose components parallel to the axes are a and b; and a rotation θ round the point in the body which at the beginning of the motion coincides with the fixed origin. Determine the co-ordinates of that point about which the area might rotate so as to come into the same position.

9. A uniform rigid sphere of radius a rolling along a horizontal plane strikes a perfectly rough vertical obstacle of height c which is less than a. Find the least velocity the sphere must have if it is to roll over the obstacle without rebound.

10. A uniform beam rests with one end on a smooth horizontal table, and the other end is attached to a fixed point by means of a string of length l; prove that if the beam be slightly displaced from a position of equilibrium, the time of a small oscillation will be $2\pi\sqrt{\frac{2l}{g}}$.

THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1898.

FIRST PAPER.

(Theory of Potential with applications to Electricity and Magnetism.)

T. C. LEWIS, ESQ., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. A, B, C, D, E are points in a straight line such that AB. AE = AC. AD $= a^2$.

Attracting masses μ and $\frac{\mu a}{AD}$ are placed at D and C respectively, and there is a distribution of repelling matter along BC and DE of uniform linear densities $\frac{\mu}{AD, BC}$ and $\frac{\mu}{DE}$ respectively Prove that the force at any point on the surface of the sphere of radius a and centre A is tangential to the surface, the force due to any particle varying inversely as the square of the distance

2 Find the attraction of a solid sphere formed of concentric homogeneous shells on a particle inside it and distant r from the centre

Assuming that the attraction of a point inside the earth and at a distance r from its centre is given by the formula $-\frac{4\pi}{n^2}\frac{d\rho}{dr}$, where ρ is the density there, and n a constant, show that ρ is proportional to $\frac{\sin nr}{r}$

3 If ∇ denote $\left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2}+\frac{d^2}{dy^2}+\frac{d^2}{dz^2}\right)$, prove that if $V=f$ is a solution of $\nabla V = 0$, so also is $V = z\frac{df}{dy} - y\frac{df}{dz}$

Prove that the solution of $\nabla \nabla V = 0$ is

$$V = \Sigma\left(A + Br^2 + \frac{C + Dr^2}{r^{2n+1}}\right)Q_n,$$

where Q_n is a spherical solid harmonic of degree n.

4 Find an expression for the potential of a solid of revolution at an external point

5 Define Electric Potential, Electromotive force, and Surface density and prove that if R be the resultant force, and σ the surface density at any point of a conductor, $R=4\pi\sigma$

The equipotential surfaces due to a certain distribution of electricity are the family of cylinders given by the equation

$V = \frac{a^2 \cos 2\theta}{r^2} + \frac{b^2 \sin 2\theta}{r^2}$, the generating lines being parallel to the axis of z: If electricity be distributed over one of these surfaces so as to produce the same effect at all external points as the actual distribution, the surface density will be equal to $\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\sqrt{a^4+b^4}}{r^3}$.

6. What is an electric image?

Prove that the image of a concentric ring surrounding a spherical conductor is another ring within the sphere.

7. Two concentric spheres A and B (radii a and b, $a < b$) are placed at a great distance from two other concentric spheres C and D (radii c and d, $c < d$). A charge E is given to sphere A and C is put to earth. The spheres B and D are then put in electrical connexion. Prove that the potential of D is independent of a, and find what charge must be given to D in order that its potential may be unchanged by the connexion.

8. Find an expression for the potential of one small magnet on another in the form

$$\frac{mm'}{r^3} (\cos \epsilon - 3 \cos \theta \cos \theta')$$

where ϵ is the angle between the directions of the two magnets and θ and θ' are the angles between these directions and the line joining the centres of the magnets.

9. State Lenz's Law for the induction of electric currents.

If a circular wire were insulated and placed above any parallel of latitude of the earth, and then made to contract so as to take up a position immediately over a higher parallel of latitude, in which direction would an electromotive force appear in the circuit.

If the circuit were to contract so as to have always the form of a small circle touching in the same point the parallel of latitude on which it originally lay, and so that its pole moves from the pole of the earth with a constant velocity, prove that when the radius is ρ, and the latitude of the pole λ, the electromotive force is proportional to $(2\sin\lambda\cos\rho+\cos\lambda\sin\rho)\sin\rho$

SECOND PAPER.

(Fourier's Series and Spherical Harmonics.)

A. W. WARD, ESQ., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

(1) Prove that for all values of x from o up to l,

$$\phi(x)=\frac{1}{l}\int_0^l\phi(v)\,dv$$

$$+\frac{2}{l}\Sigma_1^\infty\cos\frac{n\pi x}{l}\int_0^l\cos\frac{n\pi v}{l}\,\phi(v)dv$$

Find an expression which from $x=o$ to $x=l$ shall be equal to kl, from $x=l$ to $x=2l$ shall be equal to $k\,(3l-2x)$, and from $x=2l$ to $x=3l$ shall be equal to $-kl$

Prove that —

$$\sec\frac{x}{r}=1+\frac{2}{\pi}\Sigma_1^\infty\left[\sin\frac{2n+1}{2}\,\frac{x}{r}\left\{\int_0^{\pi}\frac{\sin\overline{2n+1}\,\theta}{\cos 2\theta}d\theta-\frac{2}{2n+1}\right\}\right]$$

2 If $f_1(x,y,z)=\alpha$, $f_2(x,y,z)=\beta$ and $f_3(x,y,z)=\gamma$ represent a set of co-orthogonal surfaces, prove that Laplace's equation may be written,

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}\left(\frac{h_1}{h_2h_3}\,\frac{dV}{d\alpha}\right)+\frac{d}{d\beta}\left(\frac{h}{h_3h_1}\,\frac{dV}{d\beta}\right)$$

$$+\frac{d}{d\gamma}\left(\frac{h_3}{h_1h_2}\cdot\frac{dV}{d\gamma}\right)=0$$

where $h_1^2 = \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dx}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dy}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dz}\right)^2$; &c.

Hence deduce Laplace's equation in polar co-ordinates.

3. If $\frac{1}{(1-2\mu h+h^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}=1+P_1h+\ldots+P_nh^n+\ldots\ldots$ prove that P_n satisfies the differential equation,

$$\frac{d}{d\mu}\left\{(1-\mu^2)\quad\frac{dP_n}{d\mu}\right\}+n(n+1)P_n=0,$$

and that P_n is the only rational integral function of μ that does satisfy this equation.

$$\text{Prove that } P_n=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi}\left\{\mu\pm\sqrt{\mu^2-1}.\cos\phi\right\}^n d\phi.$$

4. Prove that :—

1. $P_n = \frac{1}{2^n \lfloor n}\ \frac{d^n}{d\mu^n}\ (\mu^2-1)^n$

2. $P_{2n}-2\mu P_{2n-1}+P_{2n-2}$

$$=\frac{1}{4n-1}\ (P_{2n-2}-P_{2n})$$

3. $\int_{-1}^{+1}(1-\mu^2)\left(\frac{dP_n}{d\mu}\right)^2 d\mu=\frac{2n(n+1)}{2n+1}$

Show that the area of the surface of revolution $v=a+bP_n$ where b is small is approximately $4\pi a^2+2\pi b^2\left(\frac{n^2+n+2}{2n+1}\right)$

5. A small magnetic needle NS free to turn about a vertical axis through its centre O, is deflected by a fixed magnet $N'S'$ (centre P) placed in the East and West line through O. If

$NS = 2l$, $N'S' = 2a$, $PO = z$, $\angle N'ON = \theta$ and $M \, 2a$ = magnetic moment of $N'S'$, show that in the position of equilibrium,

$$\frac{H}{M} \cot \theta = \left\{ \frac{1}{(z+a)^3} - \frac{1}{(z-a)^3} \right\} \frac{dP_1}{d\mu}$$

$$+ l^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{(z+a)^4} - \frac{1}{(z-a)^4} \right\} \frac{dP_1}{d\mu} + \&c.$$

where $\mu = \cos \theta$, and H is the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field.

Hence deduce the usual approximate formula and show that it is most nearly true when the *angle of deflection* is

$$\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

6 Show that the principal moments of inertia in the solid whose bounding surface is

$$r = a (1 + \epsilon P_n)$$

where ϵ is small, are equal, unless $n = 2$. Find their values in the latter case

7 If S_m S_n denote *two complete surface harmonics of* which the degrees m, n, are neither equal to one another nor such that $m + n = -1$, show that

$$\iint S_m S_n \, d\omega = 0,$$

$d\omega$ being an element of a spherical surface described from O as centre radius unity, and the integration is extended all over the surface.

Prove that if a function of μ and ϕ can be developed in a series of surface harmonics, such development is possible in only one way

Expand

$Ax^2+By^2+Cz^2+2Dyz+2Ezx+2Fxy$ in surface harmonics.

8. Show that the sum of the principal curvatures at any point of the nearly spherical surface $r=a+\beta Qn$, where Qn is a spherical solid harmonic of order n, and β a small quantity, is

$$\frac{2}{a}+\frac{(n-1)(n+2)}{a^2}\beta Qn.$$

9. Find the value of $\int_{-1}^{+1}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\left(T_n^\sigma \cos\sigma\phi\right)^2 d\mu\, d\phi$

where $T_n^\sigma = (1-\mu^2)^{\frac{\sigma}{2}} \frac{d\sigma\ Pn\ (\mu)}{d\mu\sigma}$

THIRD PAPER.

(*Essay.*)

A. W. WARD, ESQ., M.A. .. .. *Examiner.*

(*Not more than two questions should be attempted.*)

1. In the ellipsoid of revolution $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{a^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$

(c greater than a), the density of any section at right angles to the axis of revolution is uniform and equal to δ, where δ is a function of z only. If V be the potential at any point on the axis of z, distant R from the centre, R being greater than c, show that

$$\frac{V}{4\pi}=\frac{1}{R}.\ Q_1+\dots\dots+\frac{1}{R^{2n-1}}\ Q_n+\&c.$$

where

$$Q_n = \frac{a^{2n+1}}{4n-1} \int_0^1 \frac{\lambda\left(P_{2n-2} - P_{2n}\right) d\mu}{(1-\lambda\mu^2)^{\frac{2n+3}{2}}}$$

λ being equal to $\dfrac{c^2 - a^2}{c^2}$

Hence show that if $\xi = D_m\, Z^{2m}$ where D_m is constant, then

$$Q_n = \frac{D_m\ a^{2m+2n+1}}{(2n-1)\ (2n+1)} \times \frac{2^m}{(2n+3)\ \ldots\ (2m+2n+1)}$$

$$\times \frac{d^m}{d\lambda^m} \left\{ \frac{\lambda^{n-1}}{(1-\lambda)^{\frac{2n-1}{2}}} \right\}$$

2 Write a dissertation on Ellipsoidal Harmonics and their application.

3. Write a dissertation on the expansion of arbitrary functions in trigonometrical series, discussing the following points —

The possibility of expansion in either sines or cosines

The validity of obtaining a differential coefficient term by term.

The validity of a similar integration.

Illustrate your answer by diagrams.

4 Write a dissertation on the variation of gravity at the surface of the earth, on the supposition that the equation of the earth's surface is given by

$$r = a\ \left\{1+e\left(\tfrac{1}{3}-\cos^2\theta\right)\right\}$$

where e is small and θ the colatitude.

4

Prove that

$$g=G\left\{1-\left(\frac{5}{2}m-e\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}-\cos 2\,\theta\right)\right\}$$

where G is a constant, and $m=\frac{\omega^2 a}{G}$, ω being the earth's angular velocity.

Prove also that if r be the distance of the centre of the moon from that of the earth, θ the moon's North Polar Distance P and Q the moon's acceleration along and perpendicular to the radius sector r, E the mass of the earth

$$P=\frac{E}{r^2}+3\left(e-\frac{m}{2}\right)\frac{Ea^2}{r^4}\left(\frac{1}{3}-\cos^2\theta\right)$$

$$Q=2\left(e-\frac{m}{2}\right)\frac{Ea^2}{r^4}\sin\theta\cos\theta.$$

LL.B EXAMINATION, 1897

JURISPRUDENCE, &c.

G P Boys, Esq, Bar.-at Law .. *Examiner.*

1 (*a*) Distinguish between $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{a moral right}\\ \text{a legal right}\end{array}\right\}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{natural person}\\ \text{artificial person}\end{array}\right.$

(*b*) What do you understand by '*Antecedent rights in personam*'? How do they arise?

2. (*a*) What criticisms does Holland make upon Bentham's use of the term '*Jurisprudence*'?

(*b*) Criticise the distinction drawn by Austin between '*particular jurisprudence*' and '*general jurisprudence*'

3. (*a*) "Considerable doubt has of late been thrown upon the doctrine that, apart from the existence of a state and of a sovereign power within it, there can be no law, because all laws are rules enforced by such a power" Explain this passage further

(*b*) Describe the nature of *International Law* Where does Holland place it in his classification of the different kinds of law?

4 What are the elements of possession?

"There is no doubt that the classical Roman jurists recognised two degrees of control over an object."

What are the two degrees referred to and how far does the view of the Roman jurists coincide with the modern English theory?

5 What are the constituent elements of a contract according to Savigny? Criticise his analysis.

6. Sketch the circumstances leading to the acquisition of sovereignty by the English.

7. Criticise the *Regulating Act* and the subsequent Charter, showing why the Supreme Court as thereby established was a failure, and how far that failure was due to the action of the Company.

8. What bodies of Statute law were in force in 1832?

9. In regard to the High Courts Act, 1861, Professor Cowell says, "As far as the policy of fusing two rival systems of judicial administration was concerned, no great advance was thereby made."

Amplify and explain this passage.

10. Trace the history of revenue jurisdiction, stating the causes of and reasons for the various changes.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LAW OF LIMITATION.

F. E. Elliot, Esq. .. .. .. *Examiner.*

1. Give the substance of the rule as to '*Res judicata.*' Explain the expressions, 'directly and substantially in issue'—'heard and finally decided' 'parties claiming' [under others].

2. Under what circumstances will a *foreign judgment* be no bar to a suit in British India?

3. What are the duties of a Plaintiff with regard to *documents* relied on by him in evidence? What is the consequence of failure to fulfil such duties?

4. State the rules of procedure with respect to *Interrogatories.*

5. What is the prescribed procedure in regard of *Adjournments?*

6 Describe the nature of a suit of *Interpleader*, and state what particulars, in addition to those generally necessary, must be given in the plaint in such a Fee suit.

7 The provisions of the Code with reference to the withdrawal and adjustments of suits are declared not to be applicable to proceedings or applications in any suit subsequent to the decree, with one exception What is that exception?

8 To what kind of property is the power of a Civil Court to order partition limited? Would such powers extend to ordering a wall to be built separating portions of property of which partition had been decreed? Give your reasons.

9 Under what circumstances may (*a*) a suit, (*b*) an appeal be admitted after the expiration of the period of limitation prescribed therefor?

10 What is the rule to determine whether or not time will run against the rest of several joint creditors one or more of whom are minors, or insane?

11 State the general rule as to computation of the period of limitation in the case where a person by or against whom, if he were living, a right to sue would have accrued, dies before such right accrues. What classes of suits are excepted from the operation of that rule?

12 Can execution of a decree against property acquired by an insolvent subsequently to his discharge be granted, though barred by the Limitation Act, under any, and if so what provision of the Civil Procedure Code? Give reasons for your opinion

THE PENAL CODE AND THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

C DILLON, ESQ, BAR. AT LAW *Examiner*

1 Define the offence of exciting disaffection to the Government of British India. Is there anything peculiar in the provisions of S. 124A, I. P C, as to the punishment which may be awarded for this offence?

A addresses a riotous assembly, and says in the course of his speech: "Down with all soldiers and doctors belonging to plague search parties; but do nothing to subvert the Government." What offence has *A* committed? Give reasons.

2. Define the offence of giving false evidence. Is it necessary that the evidence alleged to be false, should be material to the issue?

3. Differentiate between a preparation, and an attempt, to commit an offence.

A means to commit a burglary in *B's* house. He has a false key made to facilitate his entrance to the house. Has *A* attempted to commit burglary?

4. State the rule, as to the exemption of accused persons, from liability, for acts done while of unsound mind. What is the procedure to be adopted by a Magistrate, who believes an accused person to be of unsound mind?

5. Define '*wrongful gain*,' '*wrongful loss*,' '*gaining wrongfully*,' '*losing wrongfully*,' '*dishonestly*.'

6. What is an '*offence*'?

A bill of exchange is stolen in London, and remitted by the thief to a friend in Bombay, who cashes it. Has any offence been committed by the friend?

7. State the law as to the causing of death by negligence. *A*, a soldier, goes into the verandah of his barrack with a loaded rifle, and fires at some of his comrades who are at dusk some distance away. He aims at no one in particular, but kills *Z*, one of the soldiers. What offence has *A* committed?

8. *A* elopes with a young lady of fifteen from school. Has *A* committed any offence? Draw a charge against *A* mentioning the offence which he has committed.

HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAW.

KARAMAT HUSAIN, ESQ., BAR. AT LAW .. *Examiner*

1 What is the authority for the proposition that under the Hindu system of law a clear proof of usage will outweigh the written texts of the law?

2. What is the law in Bengal, the N W Provinces, Bombay and Madras as to the legality of transfers by a co-parcener of his undivided share in the ancestral property?

3 What are the causes which justify a Hindu wife's desertion?

4 What are the degrees of relationship within which marriage is unlawful under the *Mitakshara* law?

5 Is a Hindu executor entitled to pay a barred debt?

6. Specify the higher and the lower limit to which the widow of a co parcener in a *Mitakshara* family is entitled stating the points to be taken into consideration in awarding maintenance.

7 Define *akd* عقد, —*fasid* فاسد, —*batil* باطل, —*fuzuli* فضولي, *ikrah* اكراه, —*lian* لعان, —*rookba* رقبي, —*Oomra* عمري, —*khulit* خليط, *mushaa* مشاع, and *marazulmaut* مرض الموت

8 If a *Shia* husband takes a *Hanafi* wife, which of the two systems of the Muhammadan law is to govern questions about dower, conjugal rights, divorce, custody of children and inheritance?

9 What is the effect of *marazulmaut* مرض الموت on the disposing powers, testamentary and non-testamentary, of a *Hanafi* and of a *Shia*?

10 A Hanafi sells a house to a Hindu and a Shia claims pre-emption, which law is to govern the case?

11 Who can give a minor female in marriage under the *Hanafi* Law?

12 When can an unborn person inherit under the *Hanafi* Law?

EQUITY WITH REFERENCE TO TRUSTS, MORTGAGE, AND SPECIFIC RELIEF.

DURGA CHARAN BANERJEE, ESQ., B.A., *Vakil* .. *Examiner.*

1. Explain the terms '*Beneficiary*,' '*Resulting Trust*.' '*Constructive Trust*,' and '*Chose in Action*.' Illustrate the difference between '*Express Trust*' and '*Implied Trust*.'

2. Discuss the maxim "when there is equal equity the Law must prevail."

3. (*a*) What are the essential ingredients for constituting a valid trust?

   (*b*) How far is a trustee liable for breach of trust committed by his co-trustees?

4. Explain clearly the distinction between *mortgage* and *charge*. What do you understand by the terms '*Tacking*,' *Consolidation of Mortgages*,' '*Foreclosure*' and '*Redemption*'? How has the Transfer of Property Act affected the doctrine of '*Tacking*' and '*Consolidation of Mortgages*'?

5. Can a person who has attached the mortgaged property in execution of a simple money decree against the mortgagor redeem the mortgage? Give reasons for your answer.

6. (*a*) Discuss the right of one of several joint mortgagors to redeem his share of the mortgaged property.

   (*b*) Can a usufructuary mortgagee in any case sue for sale?

7. (*a*) What is the procedure for sale of mortgaged property in execution of a money decree obtained by the mortgagee?

   (*b*) *A*, the manager of a joint Hindu family consisting of himself, his two sons *B* and *C*, and brother *D*, mortgages the family property to *M*, on 1st January, 1890, he again mortgages the same property to *N* on 1st January, 1891, and to *P* on 1st January, 1892. All these mortgages are simple and payable on 1st October, 1893. What are the remedies of *N* for recovery of his money due under the mortgage, dated 1st January, 1891? What would be the frame of his suit and who would be necessary parties to it?

8. Can an agreement to refer to arbitration be set up as a bar in a suit by one party to the agreement against his opponent, the other party to the agreement, if so, when?

9. What is meant by a *declaratory decree*? Can a declaratory decree be claimed as a matter of right in every case in which the claimant is entitled to the declaration?

10. What is the difference between *temporary* and *permanent injunctions*?

Can a beneficiary sue for an injunction to restrain the Trustee from committing a threatened breach of trust? Give reasons.

RENT AND REVENUE.

H. N. WRIGHT, ESQ., C.S. .. .. *Examiner*

(N.B.—*In marking answers, brevity and conciseness of style will be considered.*)

1. Give the definition of the following terms:—
   - (1) '*rent*' under Act XXII of 1886.
   - (2) 'Survey number' Act XVI of 1880.
   - (3) '*subsettlement*' under Act XVII of 1876.
   - (4) '*annual value*' (in the case of permanently assessed mahals) under Act XIX of 1873.

2. What persons are entitled to claim 'perfect partition' under Act XIX of 1873? In what ways may a partition be made? Under what circumstances may a partition be disallowed on the ground of incompactness?

3. What is the power of (1) an Asst. Settlement Officer, (2) a Tahsildar, in regard to referring matters to arbitration under Act XIX of 1873? Under what circumstances may an award be (*a*) remitted to the arbitrators, (*b*) set aside?

4. What power is given to the Board of Revenue in the N.-W. P. to review its orders and decrees? What is the procedure adopted when there is a difference of opinion between the members of the Board (*a*) in regard to any order or decree coming before them on appeal, (*b*) as to an order to be made in the course of their non-judicial business?

5. Can a tenant's crops be distrained under any circumstances for the recovery of a sum in excess of the rent payable in the preceding year? Can a subtenant's crop be distrained for a tenant's rent? Act XII of 1881.

6. What remedy has a tenant under Act XII of 1881 if his landlord—

(1) exacts more than the rent specified in his lease,

(2) withholds a receipt for rent paid,

(3) extorts rent by duress?

7. What were the main alterations introduced into the existing Rent Law of Oudh by Act XXII of 1886?

8. What rent is payable in Oudh by a tenant admitted to the occupation of a holding of which the rent immediately before his admission has been paid in kind? To what provisions is this rule subject?

9. Under what circumstances may the transfer of a share under Act XVII of 1876 for arrears of revenue become absolute?

10 What power is given by Act XVIII of 1881 to make progressive assessments of land revenue? Are there any such provisions in the N.-W P and Oudh, and if so, what are they?

11 How may a landlord enforce his lien in the Central Provinces on the produce of a holding when such produce is under attachment by order of a Court.

12 In what cases does an ex proprietor become an occupancy tenant of his *sir* land under the Rent Law of the Central Provinces.

13 What is an *istimrari* estate? What are the provisions as regards the alienation of such estates?

CONTRACTS, &c.

W K. Porter, Esq., Bar. at Law *Examiner*

1 Explain—illustrating your meaning by examples—the following terms —

(1) *Measure of damages*

(2) *Vendor's lien*

(3) *Donatio Mortis Causa*

(4) *Devastation*

(5) *Contribution* (in relation to contracts)

2 Give a brief sketch of the duties of an agent as regards his principal Can an agent ever personally enforce or be bound by a contract entered into on behalf of his principal, and if so, under what circumstances?

3 Give some account of the principal restrictions imposed by the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, upon the power of disposition of an owner of immoveable property?

4 What are the statutory rights and liabilities of a lessee of immoveable property?

5. (*a*) *A* sells his house in Calcutta and leaves the day after executing the sale for America. How does he obtain registration of the sale-deed?

(*b*) *A*, a Zamindar in the N.-W. P., sells two of his villages, but, before the sale-deed is registered, is arrested on a charge of complicity in a riot and remains in jail for two years. How is registration of the sale-deed effected?

(*c*) *A* executes and registers a mortgage of his property in favour of *B*. Subsequently to its execution *C*, the holder of a prior unregistered mortgage-deed over the same property, obtains a decree on his unregistered mortgage-deed and brings the property to sale in execution thereof. *D* purchases at the sale. *B* then sues to have the sale to *D* set aside. To what decree is *B* entitled and why?

6. Under what circumstances may registration of a document be refused? And, if registration is refused, what remedies are open to the person who presented the document for registration?

7. What is the difference between a *special*, a *general* and a *demonstrative* legacy? Which would you prefer, as legatee, to have, and why?

8. What will happen upon the death of the testator in the following cases?

(*a*) The testator bequeathes "Rs.1,000 to each of the three children of *A*." At the date of the will *A* has four children.

(*b*) *A* bequeathes to *B* "his marsh lands lying in *L*, and in the occupation of *X*, comprising 1,000 bighas of land." The testator had marsh lands lying in *L*, some of which were in the occupation of *X* and some not in the occupation of *X*. The measurement is wholly inapplicable to the marsh lands of either class, or to the whole taken together.

(c) *A* by his will bequeathed to *B* all his household furniture, plate, linen, china, books, pictures and all other goods of whatever kind, and afterwards bequeathed to *B* a specified part of his property

(d) *A* at the commencement of his will gives his house to *A*, and at the close of it directs that it shall be sold and the proceeds invested for the benefit of *B*

(e) *A* bequeathes his house and compound at Alipur to *B* and his issue

9 To what extent is the principle of self redress recognized in the law of torts?

10 State in general terms what is the liability in tort of—

(a) A master for the acts of his servant.

(b) A principal for the acts of his agent.

(c) One of several joint tort feasors for the acts of the others.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PLEADING

A E. Ryves, Esq., Bar. at Law .. *Examiner*

(N B.—*Give the reasons for all your answers except in questions 9 and 10 No marks will be given for answers merely amounting to 'yes' and 'no'*)

1 Under what circumstances, for what purposes and with what restrictions (if any), can a witness be asked questions on a previous statement made by him, by the party calling him or by the opposite party?

Is it material whether the proceedings in which the witness is giving evidence, are of a civil or criminal nature

2. What do you mean by "hearsay evidence"? Is such evidence always inadmissible?

3. *A* sues *B* on a bond the genuineness of which *B* denies. *A* in the witness-box is asked in cross-examination by *B's* counsel whether he (*A*) offered a bribe to *X* a public servant wholly unconnected with the present case.

(*a*) Is the question a proper one?

(*b*) Assuming that it is, is *A* bound to answer it?

(*c*) If *A* says "no," can either *A* or *B* call *X* to admit or deny the incident?

4. *A* hearing the noise of a scuffle ran up to the spot and found *X* wounded surrounded by a number of men. *X* told *A* in the hearing of *Z* that *Z* had beaten him. *Z* remained silent.

Z was put on his trial on a charge of attempting to murder *X*, and *A* was called as a witness for the Crown. How many of the above facts is *A* entitled to depose to? Is it material whether *X* is examined as a witness?

5. What is meant by '*a legal presumption*'?

What presumption, if any, attaches or may attach to a document purporting to be forty years old which is tendered in evidence in a Court of Justice and which *primâ facie* is relevant to the inquiry?

6. Can evidence be given to show that a transaction which is evidenced by a document which on the face of it appears to be a sale-deed, was in fact not a sale but a mortgage?

7. *A* sues *B* to recover the balance due on a bond. The bond is not stamped as required by law. On its back are indorsements in *B's* handwriting of payments on account of principal and interest. *B* denies the date altogether. Can *A* prove the bond or the indorsements for *any* purpose; and in this case is he entitled to give other evidence of the date?

8. What is meant by "*onus* of proof"?

The point at issue between *A* and *B* is whether *X* is alive or dead. *A* says he is dead, *B* says he is alive. It is admitted he was alive 25 years ago, on whom does the *onus* lie to prove that he is dead?

9. *A* and *B* are husband and wife. Are they competent and compellable witnesses for or against each other?

Has any alteration in the law in this particular been made in India?

10. Draw up a plaint in a suit by *A* against *B* for the specific performance of a contract to convey a house. Then draw up a written statement on *B's* behalf, and fix the issues which you consider arise out of the pleadings.

XIII.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1889.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.*

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din	Muir Central College. Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

A. C. Mukarji	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Afzal Husain	Ditto.
Bans Gopal	Ditto.
Bhagwan Das	Teacher.
Bhikhan Lal	Bareilly College.
Chandra Shikar Mallik	Queen's College, Benares.
Dwarka Prasad	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Gordon, F. Dukoff	Ditto.
10 Gurucharn Das	Ditto.
Gurudayal Rai	Teacher.
Hira Lal Singh	Queen's College, Benares.
Jagadindra Chandra Sen	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Masud Ali	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Muhammad Matin	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Muhammad Rafi	Bareilly College.
Nagendra Nath Mukopadhya	Teacher.
Owadh Behari Lal	Muir Central College. Allahabad.
Pirbhu Dayal	Ditto.
20 Prabodh Chandra Banerji	Ditto.
Prem Behari	Ditto.
Qasim Beg Chagtoi	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Ram Nath Bhargava	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sarat Chandra Ghose	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Suraj Nath, Pandit	Ditto.
Sayed Mustafa	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Abdul Ali	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Angelo, Isaac	Canning College, Lucknow.
Arun Chandra Rai	M. A.-O. College, Ailgarh.

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* In 1889 no Master of Arts Examination was held.

30	Ashutosh Bandhopadhya	Queen's College, Benares
	Atul Chandra Chakravarti	Teacher
	Bhola Datt Pande	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Bipin Behari Banerji	Queen's College, Benares
	Kanhaiya Lal Srivastava	Canning College, Lucknow
	Muhammad Abdul Rafe Khan,	Ditto.
	Rajkrishna Bhattacharji	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Ram Sarup	M A O College, Aligarh.
	Ratan Lal Chak, Pandit	Canning College Lucknow
	Sarat Chandra Gangopadhya,	Muir Central College, Allahabad
40	Siddha Gopal Singh	Queen's College, Benares.
	Tulsi Dayal Varma	Muir Central College, Allahabad

B COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order

First Division

Lala Phul Chand Rai	Canning College, Lucknow

Second Division.

Abdul Aziz Beg	Bareilly College
Amrit Lal Sil	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Ashutosh Ghose	Queen's College, Benares.
Sheoraj Pal Mathur	Canning College, Lucknow
Shikar Nath Bandhopadhya,	Bareilly College

Third Division

Newal Kishore Lal	Queen's College, Benares.
Saroda Charan Chakravarti	Ditto

Honours in Physical Science.

Amrit Lal Sil	Muir Central College, Allahabad

BACHELOR OF LAWS

In Order of Merit

First Class.

Nil

Second Class

Kanhaiya Lal Dey M A	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Ram Mohan De, B.A	Queen's College, Benares.

Sheo Charn Lal, B.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hari Mohan Banerje, B.A.	Agra College.
Gokul Prashad, M.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ram Chandra Chaudhri, M.A.,	Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD CLASS.

Sri Ram, B.A.	Canning College, Lucknow.
Rae Prithwi Nath, B.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1890.

MASTER OF ARTS.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST DIVISION.

1.	Brij Nandan Prasad	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

1.	Bishan Lal Sarma	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2.	Gulab Chand Dhadda	Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

1.	Bhuban Mohan Bandopadhya,	Teacher.
2.	Suresh Chandra Roy	Ditto.
3.	Amrit Lakshman Dighe	Private Candidate.
4.	Liladhar Joshi	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
5.	Asha Ram	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

1.	Sarat Chandra Sinha	Canning College, Lucknow.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

1.	Amrit Lal Sil	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF ARTS

A. COURSE

In Alphabetical Order

FIRST DIVISION.

Foy, George Edward	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Ganga Nath Jha	Queen's College, Benares.
Satis Chandra Bandopadhya	Agra College

SECOND DIVISION

Ambi Lal	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Bhagwan Prasad	Queen's College, Benares.
Phura Mal	Agra College
Bose, A. L.	Ditto.
Chail Behari Lal Mathur	Ditto.
Emile C. H. Ashley	Canning College, Lucknow
Enayat Ullah	M. A. O. College, Aligarh
Janki Prasad	Bareilly College.
Jeremy, A. H.	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Kalipado Moitra	Ditto.
Lal Behari Neguma	Canning College, Lucknow
Mirza Muhammad Askari	Ditto
Murali Dhar Nagar	Queen's College, Benares.
Radha Krishna Das	Agra College.
Rakhal Chandra Pramanik	Canning College, Lucknow

THIRD DIVISION

Bhawani Prasad Varma	Canning College, Lucknow
Devi Prasad	Queen's College, Benares
Harish Ch. Chattopadhya	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hazari Lal Misra	Canning College, Lucknow
Jagannath Sirhindi	Bareilly College.
Kali Charan Mittra	Queen's College, Benares.
Kripa Shankara	Agra College
Man Mohan Goshal	Canning College, Lucknow
Prabhu Lal Bhargava	Agra College
Radha Mohan	Ditto.
Ram Dayal Misra	Canning College, Lucknow
Sambhu Nath Tandan	Agra College.
Singh, S. Nihal	Teacher
Suresh Chandra Sen	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Upendra N. Mukhapadhya	Agra College

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Atindra Prakash Mallik ...	Agra College.
Avadh Behari Lal ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Gordon, Ernest D. ...	Ditto.
Jagan Nath Prasad ...	Queen's College, Benares.
Jit Prasad, Bajal ...	Agra College.
Kanti Chandra Pramanik ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Krishna Sewak Lal ...	Queen's College, Benares.
Mul Chand Gubhil ...	Agra College.
Suraj Prakash	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bhim Prasad Srivastava ...	Bareilly College.
Shankar Lal	Agra College.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Satish Chandra Bandopadhya, Agra College.

HONOURS IN PHILOSOPHY.

Ganga Nath Jha ...	Queen's College, Benares.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Suraj Prakash	Teacher.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Braja Nandan Prashad, M.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND CLASS.

Narain Das, B.A. ...	Agra College

THIRD CLASS

Suraj Nath, Pandit, B.A	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Upendra Nath Basu, M.A	Queen's College, Benares.
Md. Maqbul Alam, B.A.	Ditto
Phola Datt Pande, B.A	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Vijai Shankar Rai	Canning College, Lucknow
Srotriya Krishna Swarup, B.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Prem Behari, B.A	Ditto.
Jogendra Nath Ghosh, B.A.	Ditto.
Asha Ram, B.A	Ditto.
Ram Sarup, B.A.	Ditto.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1891.

MASTER OF ARTS.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

In Order of Merit

FIRST DIVISION

Satis Chandra Bandopadhaya	Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION

Surendra Nath Deb	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Ambica Prasad Dikshit	Teacher

THIRD DIVISION

Prabodh Chandra Banerji	Teacher
F. Dukoff Gordon	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Mohan Lal Sandal	Agra College.
Upendra Nath Sen	Teacher
Isaac Angelo	Canning College, Lucknow

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION

Oudh Behari Lal	Muir Central College, Allahabad
C. H. Linton	Professor

PHYSICAL SCIENCE

FIRST DIVISION

Pandit Suraj Prakash	Muir Central College, Allahabad

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

First Division.

Surendra Nath Sen	Canning College, Lucknow.

Second Division.

Badri Prasada	Agra College.
Bassanta Kumar Mukarji	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Brahmanada Sinha	Canning College, Lucknow.
Brij Mohan Lal	Ditto.
Chheda Singh Varma (Thakur)	Agra College.
D'Abreu, Sophia	Teacher.
Devi Das	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Dhanpat Rai Srivastava	Ditto.
Ganga Prasad	Agra College.
Gosain Dass Datt	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Govind Prasad	Bareilly College.
Gursáran Das	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Har Dayal	Canning College, Lucknow.
Har Narain Das	Ditto.
Har Prasad	Agra College.
Hari Kesab Sanyal	Teacher.
Hari Narain	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Hoti Prasad	Agra College.
Iftikhar Husain	Queen's College, Benares.
Ikbal Krishna Dar	Agra College.
Ishwari Prasad	Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagan Nath Prasad Dikshit	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Jagdish Narain Sivapuri, Pt.	Agra College.
Jugal Kishore Srivastava	Canning College, Lucknow.
Kalias Nath Kunzru	Agra College.
Kalipada Sircar	Queen's College, Benares.
Kashi Dayal Tripathi	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kashi Krishna Narayan	Canning College, Lucknow.
Lakshmi Chand Dave	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Madhoban Das	Agra College.
Mahadeva Prasad	Queen's College, Benares.
Muhammad Khan Sambul	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Mangli Prasad Srivastava	Canning College, Lucknow.
Mithan Lal Bhargava	Agra College.
Mukh Ram	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Narsinha Sahai	Queen's College, Benares.
Piarey Lal	Agra College.
Salig Ram	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sangam Lal Kapur	Agra College.
Sanjiban Gangopadhayay	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Shaikh Bahadur Ali	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Siva Sahai	Canning College, Lucknow.

Siraj Ahmad	M A O College, Aligarh
Syed Alay Husan	Agra College
Syed Baqar Husain	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Syed Hidayat Ali	Ditto.
Syed M I Anwar ul-Hasan	Canning College, Lucknow
Veny Madhava Lal	Queen's College, Benares

THIRD DIVISION

Abdur Rahman	M A O College, Aligarh
Abdus Sami	Canning College, Lucknow
Ajudhya Prasad	Agra College.
Ashutosh Datt*	Bareilly College
Babu Ram Agarwal	Ditto
Chandu Lal Bhargava	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Charu Chandra Mittra	Agra College
Chhail Behari Lal	Ditto
D Raghubar Prasad	Teacher
Gopal Das Mukerji	Agra College
Hamirsingh Sahiliwala	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hasan Muhammad	M A O College, Aligarh
Jadu Nath Mittra	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Jagannath Sarin	Agra College.
Jagdamba Prasad	L M College, Benares
Jwala Prasad Kamtar	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kanai Lal De	Maharaja's College, Jeypur
Lal Behari	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Lalita Prasad	Queen's College, Benares.
Mani Ram	Ditto
Mirza Hamid Hasan	Agra College
Muhammad Daud Abbasi	M A O College, Aligarh
Prasanno Kumar Bagchi	Queen's College, Benares.
Radha Raman	Agra College
Raghubir Saran	Ditto
Ram Prasad	Ditto
Ram Swarup	Ditto
Sarju Prasad	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Shafi Ahmad Khan	Canning College, Lucknow
Shankar Singh	Agra College
Sayed Ali Sajjad	Canning College, Lucknow
Visheswar Nath Sukla	Queen's College, Benares

B COURSE

In Alphabetical Order

FIRST DIVISION

Nil

SECOND DIVISION

Avinash Chandra Bandopadhya	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Baidya Nath Dass	Queen's College, Benares.

Bipin Chandra Chattopadhya ...	Canning College, Lucknow
Muhammad Fashi Ud-din ...	Ditto.
Nritya Gopal Sircar ...	Agra College.
Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra ...	Canning College, Lucknow.

THIRD DIVISION.

Dhanesh Prasad	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Guru Charan	Agra College.
Indra Sahai	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Nand Lal Chandra	Queen's College, Benares.
Ram Das	Ditto.
Ramdulare Lal	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Sahib Dayal	Queen's College, Benares.
Sushil Chandra Banerji ...	Agra College.
Usuf Ali Mirza	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Badri Dutt Joshi	Bareilly College.

SECOND CLASS.

Ganpat Rao Lothi, B.A. ...	Agra College.
Promoth Kumar Bose ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Bans Gopal, B.A.	Ditto.
Madan Mohan Malviya, B.A. ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Ishaq, B.A. ...	Ditto.
Madan Mohan Lal, B.A. ...	Ditto.
Shankar Prasad	Ditto.
Muhammad Abdul Ghani ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Hoti Prasad, B.A.	Agra College.
Krishna Sewak Lal, B.A. ...	Ditto.
Jivan Ch. Mukhopadhya, M.A. ...	Jabalpur College.
Rajendra Nath Banerji, B.A. ...	Queen's College, Benares.
Gurcharan Dass, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hon'ble Justice D. Straight, Barrister-at-Law	Judge, High Court of Judicature, N.-W. P.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1892.

MASTER OF ARTS

In Order of Merit

IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

FIRST DIVISION

Nil

SECOND DIVISION

Alfred Sheridan Jeremy	Teacher
Janki Prasad	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Purna Nand Sen	Teacher
Ashu Tosh Harra	Ditto
Ram Newas Prohit	Ditto.
Kirpa Shankar	Agra College
Harish Chandra Chattopadhya	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
5 Amba Lal	Private Candidate

THIRD DIVISION

Murli Dhar Nagar	Teacher
Prabhu Dayal	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Kanti Chandra Pramanik	Teacher
Frederick George Housden	Ditto.
Banarsi Das	Private Candidate
5 Prabhu Lal Bhargawa	Agra College

IN SANSKRIT

SECOND DIVISION.

Ganga Nath Jha	Queen's College, Benares

THIRD DIVISION

Keshav Gopal Tamahan	Teacher

IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE

SECOND DIVISION

Jeoti Prasad Bajal (Chemistry)	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Arabinda Prab Mallick (Physics)	Agra College
Avadh Behari Lal (Chemistry)	Muir Central College, Allahabad

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

	Aditya Prasad	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Ghana Nand Joshi	Bareilly College.
	Hari Bans Sahai	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Madhab Rao Kher	Ditto.
	Murli Dhar Agnihotri	Bareilly College.
6	Nisar Ali	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

	Abdul Hamid	Bareilly College.
	Abdul Latif Khan	Ditto.
	Ahmad Husain Siddiqui	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Anand Kumar Chaudhri	London Mission College, Benares.
	Anand Swarup	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Anthony, Stanley E.	Agra College.
	Baijnath Misra	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Bishamber Nath Tondon	Agra College.
	Braj Gopal Nandi	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10	Bukhtawar Lal	Agra College.
	Charan Chandra Rai	Canning College.
	Damodar Rao	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Dhanpat Rai	Agra College.
	Dinshah Dosabhai Katrak	Canning College. Lucknow.
	Dularey Lal	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Dwarka Nath	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Ellis, George James	Ditto.
	Ganesh Lal	Agra College.
	Ghazanfar Ali	Teacher.
20	Ghose, Joseph J.	Agra College.
	Hafiz Dil Ahmed	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Iqbal Narayan Bakshi	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Jagan Nath Das	Queen's College, Benares.
	Jagan Nath Prasad	Ditto.
	Jagan Nath Prasad Misra	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Janki Prasad Varma	Bareilly College.
	Jwala Prasad Varma	Ditto.
	Joti Parshad	Agra College.
	Jwala Prasad	Ditto.
30	Kandhji Sahai Varma	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Kesho Rai Tondon	Agra College.
	Krishna Chandra Banerji	Teacher.
	Knshal Pal Sinha	Agra College.
	Lakshman Vyankantesh Parnaik	Ditto.
	Madan Gopal Lal Bhatnagar,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

	Madho Lal	Muir Central College, Allahabad
	Madho Sinha	Maharaja's College, Jeypur
	Mahadev Sinha	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Maharaj Narayan Chakbast	Canning College, Lucknow
40	Maharaj Narayan Hangal It.,	Ditto
	Mangal Prasad Misra	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Muhammad Ibrahim	Canning College, Lucknow
	Muhammad Raza	Ditto
	Moin ud din Ahmad	Muir Central College, Allahabad
	Muhammad Amanul Haq	Ditto
	Muhammad Habib ul lah Khan	M A O College, Aligarh
	Muhammad Latif	Muir Central College, Allahabad
	Muhammad Yakub Ali	M A O College, Aligarh
	Nazir Ahmad	Ditto
50	Nizam ud-din Ahmad	Muir Central College, Allahabad
	Nur Bakhsh	M A O College Aligarh
	Onkar Singh Kunwar	Agra College
	Raghu Nath Sahai	Canning College
	Ram Narayan Hakchar	Agra College.
	Ram Narayan Kakkar	Ditto
	Randhir Sinha	Maharaja's College, Jeypur
	S Raza Ali, B M	M A O College, Aligarh
	Sajjad Husain	Teacher
	Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya,	Queen's College Benares
60	Sayyid Zain ul Abdin	Muir Central College Allahabad
	Sham Narayan Baiya	Canning College Lucknow
	Shambhu Narayan	Muir Central College, Allahabad
	Shambhu Nath Sukla	Queen's College, Benares
	Shankar Dayal	Canning College, Lucknow
	Sheo Lal	Agra College
	Shiv Baran Sinha	Muir Central College, Allahabad
	Sita Ram	Canning College.
	Sayyid Abdul Hasan	Agra College
	Tarak Nath Ganguli	Muir Central College, Allahabad
	Tika Ram Gupta	Agra College
	Udey Ram	Ditto.
	Vindhyeswari Prasad Sinha,	Queen's College, Benares
73	Visweswar Prasad	London Mission College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION

	Ali Naki	Muir Central College Allahabad
	Avadh Behari Lal, I	Agra College
	Bahadur Lal	Queen's College Benares
	Bhagwati Prasad Katara	Agra College
	Bisveswar Nath Misra	Maharaja's College, Jeypur
	Dhani Ram I	Teacher
	Ganga Charan Nigam	Canning College Lucknow
	Harihar Sahai Verma	Bareilly College
	Jai Gopal	Ditto.
10	Kanhaiya Lal	Agra College

	Kalka Prasad	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Lachmi Narayan Verma	Bareilly College.
	Ladli Prasad	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Lila Nand Joshi	Ditto
	Mahmud Ali	M. A.-O College, Aligarh.
	Muhammad Abdul Hadi Khan,	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Narayan Das	Bareilly College.
	Sant Bakhsh	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Sarat Chandra Banerji	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
20	Shiva Raj Bali	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Shiva Shankar Lal, I.	Ditto.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

	Hari Prasad Vidyant	Canning College, Lucknow.
2	Raghubir Prasad Verma	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

	Abinash Chandra Mukarji	Agra College.
	Ajgar Singh Thakur	Ditto.
	Balmokund	Ditto.
	Bimal Chandra Ghose	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Bishun Lal	Agra College.
	Bishun Swarup	Ditto.
	Brij Basi Lal Verma	Queen's College, Benares.
	Joogul Kishore Singh	Agra College.
	Lakshmi Nath Sukul	Canning College, Lucknow.
10	Mata Prasad	Queen's College, Benares.
	Nathu Ram	Bareilly College.
	Shafi, S. M.	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
13	Shyam Lal	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

	Hari Das Mukarji	Queen's College, Benares.
	Hem Chandra Chatterji	Ditto.
9	Kailas Chandra Mallik	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Madhab Rao Kher	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Raghubir Prasad Verma	Ditto.

HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

Raghubir Prasad Verma	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN ARABIC

Muhammad Aman-ul-Haq	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN

Moin-ud-din Ahmad ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE

Raghubir Prasad Verma ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS

In Order of Merit

FIRST CLASS

Gyanendra N. Chakravarti, B.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kedar Nath Ghosh, B.A.	Queen's College, Benares.
Gulzari Lal, B.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad

SECOND CLASS

Narsingh Sahai, B.A.	Queen's College, Benares
Jatindra Nath Chaudhuri ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Gainden Lal, B.A.	Ditto
Aditya Prasad, B.A.	Ditto
Mithan Lal Bhargava, B.A.	Agra College
Sangam Lal Kapur, B.A.	Ditto
Bhani Ram, B.A.	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Upendra N. Sen, M.A., B.L.	Canning College, Lucknow
Sayid Hadayat Ali, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad
10 Muhammad Rahmat-ullah,	Ditto.
Abhoy Lalo Bose, B.A.	Canning College, Lucknow
Shikhar Nath Banerji, B.A.	Bareilly College
Jagannath Prasad Saksena.	Canning College, Lucknow
Jashamber N. Tondon, B.A.	Agra College
Ata-ur-Rahman Khan, M.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hira Lal Singh, B.A. ...	Queen's College, Benares.
Sital Prasad Ghosh, M.A.	[illegible] College
Lila Dhar Joshi, M.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Arun Chandra Roy	M. A. O. College, Aligarh
20 Lokman Das	Agra College
Baij Nath Sinha	Queen's College, Benares.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Edward White, Esq., C.S.	Director of Public Instruction N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1893.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

	Roll No.		
	9	Surendra Nath Sen	Canning College. Lucknow.
	24	Lakshmi Chand Dave	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

	10	Ganga Prasad	Agra College.
	4	Shorat Chakerbatti	Private Candidate.
	6	Sanjiban Gangopadhay	Ditto.
	28	Davendra Nath Sen	Ditto.
	27	Siraj Ahmad	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	7	Shiva Sahai	Teacher.
	13	Sangam Lal Kapur	Agra College.
10	23	Gosain Das Datta	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

3	Kanhya Lal Guru	Private Candidate.

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

1	Mahadeva Prasad	Private Candidate.

ARABIC.

SECOND DIVISION.

21	Mohd. Aman-ul-Haqq	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

14	Shanker Lal	Assistant Professor.

PHYSICS

SECOND DIVISION.

	Roll No.		
	15	Gokaran Nath Misra, B.	Canning College, Lucknow
	19	Durjan Lall	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	18	Dhanesh Prasad	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

	17	Abinash Ch. Banda-padhya ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad

CHEMISTRY

FIRST DIVISION.

	21	Raghubar Prasad Verma,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

20	15	Guru Charan	Agra College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order

FIRST DIVISION.

	Roll No.		
	160	Charu Chandra Biswas,	Muir Central College, Allahabad
	162	Jwala Prasad ...	Ditto.
	28	Kutbuh Muhammad	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh
	53	Muhammad Abaid Syed,	Queen's College, Benares.
5	56	Narayan Prasad Asthana	Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

	27	Abdul Kadir	M. A. O. College, Aligarh
	143	Abdul Wahab	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	20	Abdus Salam	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	144	Abul M. Md. Ataur Rahman ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad
	23	Abul Hasan	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	43	Babu Lal	Canning College, Lucknow
	26	Badri Narain Misra	Ditto.

	Roll No.		
	192	Baij Nath	Bareilly College.
	146	Baldeo Prasad	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10	171	Balgobind Sukul	Ditto.
	19	Bal Mokand	St. John's College, Agra.
	70	Balram Upasani	Queen's College, Benares.
	39	Bankey Bihari Lal	Agra College.
	172	Bene Madhab Ghose	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	178	Bhagwat Prasad	Ditto.
	179	Binoy Bhushan Ghose	Ditto.
	40	Beni Prasad	Agra College.
	101	Bhagwat Sahai	Canning College, Lucknow.
	41	Bishambhar Nath	Agra College.
20	149	Bishesar Nath Bhargava	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	105	Bisheshwar Dayal Tewari	Canning College, Lucknow.
	21	Dalpat Rai Vidyarthi	St. John's College, Agra.
	150	Debi Prasad	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	20	Devanath Sahay	St. John's College, Agra.
	10	Din Dayal	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	194	Ganga Sahai Shinghal,	Bareilly College.
	33	Ghulam-us Suqlaim	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	151	Gokal Chand	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	137	Gopi Nath Sen	Canning College, Lucknow.
30	44	Gulzari Lal Chaube	Agra College.
	24	Hamid Ali Khan	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	118	Harihar Nath Muttoo, Pt.	Canning College, Lucknow.
	13	Jagan Nath	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	153	Jagdish Prasad	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	47	Jankey P. Chatturvedi,	Agra College.
	43	Kazi Saiyed Hamid Ali,	Ditto.
	156	Kedar Nath	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	184	Khirode Gopal Banerjee,	Ditto.
	157	Kunj Behari	Ditto.
40	48	Luchman Sarup	Agra College.
	49	Lukshmi Chand	Ditto.
	195	Mahabeer Prasad	Bareilly College.
	14	Makhan Lall Bhargava,	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	78	Manmohan Datt	Queen's College, Benares.
	185	Manmohan Sanyal	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	52	Manohar Das Chaubay,	Agra College.
	109	Mohan Lal Tewari	Canning College, Lucknow.
	110	Moti Lal Chattopadhay,	Ditto.
	80	Mohd. Abdussami Kazimi	Queen's College, Benares.
50	81	Mirza Asad-ul-lah Beg	Ditto.
	53	Mukand Lal	Agra College.
	54	Munna Lal Misra	Ditto.
	111	Murli Dhar	Canning College, Lucknow.
	15	Nand Kishore	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.

	Roll No.		
	156	Nibaran Chandra Gupta,	Muir Central College, Allahabad
	116	Nitya Nand Chaube	Canning College Lucknow
	167	Partap Singh	Muir Central College Allahabad.
	123	Permeshwari Dayal	Canning College, Lucknow
	63	Piaray Lal ...	Agra College.
60	85	Prasiddha Narayan Singh	Queen's College, Benares.
	86	Priya Nath Datta ...	Ditto
	34	Pyare Lal Katara	M A O College, Aligarh
	88	Radhey Charan	Queen's College Benares.
	163	Radhey Lal	Muir Central College, Allahabad
	59	Raghubar Dayal Maheshri,	Agra College.
	136	Raj Bahadur Srivastava,	Canning College Lucknow
	60	Rajani Kumar Mukarji,	Agra College
	22	Ram Charan ...	St. John's College Agra.
	137	Ram Gopal	Canning College, Lucknow
70	91	Saprey Somnath Sitaram,	Queen's College, Benares.
	62	Shiam Sundar Lal	Agra College.
	130	Shiva Dulare Sukul	Canning College, Lucknow
	197	Suraj Narayan Mulla Pt.,	Bareilly College.
	133	Surendra C Rai Chaudhri ...	Canning College, Lucknow
	140	S M Ibn Ibrahim	Muir Central College, Allahabad
	33	Sayyid Wazir Hasan	M A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	18	Tirumashi B Ramcharya	Maharaja's College, Jeypur
78	201	Umrao Singh	Bareilly College.

THIRD DIVISION

	Roll No.		
	133	Abdul Gafur	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	98	Bankey Behari Lall	Canning College, Lucknow
	93	Bansi Dhar ...	Ditto.
	72	Gaur Mohan De	Queen's College, Benares.
	11	Gopal C Mukhopadhayay .	Maharaja's College Jeypur
	106	Gur Dayal Tewari	Canning College, Lucknow
	64	Hem Chandra	Agra College.
	107	Indra Mani Chaturvedi,	Canning College, Lucknow
	154	Jugal Kishore Khunna,	Muir Central College, Allahabad
10	74	Jogesh Chandra Chaterjee	Queen's College, Benares.
	183	Kali B Bhattacharya	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	160	Matadin Lal Varma ...	*Ditto.*
	25	Mazharul Haq	M A O College Aligarh.
	79	Mohendra Nath Lahiri,	Queen's College, Benares.
	112	M Anwar ul Hasan	Canning College, Lucknow
	113	Muhammad Habib Ulla	Ditto
	114	Muhammad Nur ul Hasan	Ditto
	115	Mohammad Nur	*Ditto.*
	164	Mul Chand	Muir Central College, Allahabad
20	190	Nishi Nath Chatterji	Ditto.

	Roll No.		
	57	Pahlad Das Tondon ...	Agra College.
	16	Panna Lal ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.,
	168	Prayag Das ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	124	Prayag Dutt ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	89	Rafi-ud-din Ahmad ...	Queen's College, Benares.
	125	Raghunath Prasad ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	1	Ram Dayal Srivastava,	Teacher.
	199	Ram Sarupa Varma ...	Bareilly College.
	128	Ram Snehi Seth ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
30	92	Sarada Sahay ...	Queen's College, Benares.
	200	Sayam Sundar Lal ...	Bareilly College.
32	135	Upendra Nath Mukerji,	Canning College, Lucknow,

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

	30	Abdul Karim Khan ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	33	Bose, Edgar ...	Ditto.
3	19	Ram Chandra ...	Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

	2	Ajit Prasad ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	31	Akshaya Kumar Datta,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	23	Anadi Kumar Mukerjee,	Queen's College, Benares.
	24	Babu Nandan Lal ...	Ditto.
	40	Bejoy Kumar Datta ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	3	Brindra Ban ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	32	Debendra Nath Pal ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	34	Har Narain ...	Ditto.
	14	Jagat Narain ...	Agra College.
10	28	Lakshmi Chand ...	Queen's College, Benares.
	17	Lekh Raj Singh ...	Agra College.
	4	Mohan Lal... ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	42	Rashik Lal Mittra ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	21	Sham Lal Gargya ...	Agra College.
15	44	Syed Abu Talib ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

THIRD DIVISION.

36	Kshetra Mohan Banerji,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
41	Lalit Mohan Mukerji,	Ditto.
5	Murari Lal Bhargava,	Canning College, Lucknow.
6	Rampat Ram ...	Ditto.
20	Ram Sarup ...	Agra College.
11	Sada Siva Misra ...	Canning College, Lucknow.

	Roll No		
	9	Sukheswar Bandopadhya	Canning College, Lucknow
8	10	Syed Zahur Ahmad	Ditto.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

In Order of Merit

	54	Munna Lal Misra	Agra College
	56	Narayan Pd. Asthana,	Ditto.
	19	Ram Chandra (B Course)	Ditto.
	10	Deen Dayal	Maharaja's College, Jeypur
	29	Khusi Muhammad	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh
6	182	Jwala Prasad	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN

	29	Khushi Muhammad	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh
2	80	Mohd. Kamil Abdus-sami	Queen's College, Benares.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

1	30	Abdul Karim Khan	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS

In Order of Merit

FIRST CLASS

1	37	Harbans Sahai, B.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad
2	23	Roop Narain	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
3	19	Tikaram Goplal, B.A.	Agra College.
4	29	Anand Swarup, B.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad
5	71	Salig Ram, B.A.	Canning College, Lucknow
6	20	Keshoo B. Vyavahare, B.A.	St. John's College, Agra.
7	27	Kanhaiya Lal	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8	5	Har Prasad Bhargava	Agra College.

SECOND CLASS

1	68	Maharajnarain Hangall, B.A.	Canning College, Lucknow
2	30	Aukhoy C. Bose, B.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad
3	72	Shankar Dayal, B.A.	Canning College, Lucknow
4	35	Girdhari Lal, B.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
5	7	Joti Prasad, B.A.	Agra College.
6	48	Prabhu Dayal, M.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad
7	66	Ishawari P. Kshatri, B.A.	Canning College, Lucknow
8	57	Baidya Nath Das	Queen's College, Benares.
9	43	Salig Ram Dube, B.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

	Roll No.		
10	31	Bhagwan Das Bhargava,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
11	4	Gopal Das Mukerji, B.A.,	Agra College.
12	23	Badr-ul-Hasan ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
13	59	Habib-ul-lah Kadirbhai, M., B.A.	Government College, Jabalpur.
14	8	Lakshmi Chand, B.A....	Agra College.
15	21	Mathura Pd. Vaishnava,	St. John's College, Agra.
16	18	Sushil Ch. Banerji, B.A.,	Agra College.
17	14	Raghobir Saran, B.A....	Ditto.
18	39	Jagannath Pd. Dikshit, B.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
19	70	Rasamay Sinha ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	73	Shiva Sahai, M.A. ...	Ditto.
21	36	Hargopal, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
22	11	Mirza Hamid Hosen, B.A. ...	Agra College.
23	15	Saiyid Abdul Hosen, B.A.	Ditto.
24	41	Jogendra N. Mukerji, B.A.	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
25	61	S. Bhashkar Rao Naidu,	Government College, Jabalpur.
26	13	Piaray Lal, B.A. ...	Agra College.
27	10	Madhoban Das, B.A. ...	Ditto.
28	43	Ladli Prasad, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hon'ble Sir John Edge, B.A., LL.B., *Kt.*, Q.C. ...	Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, N.-W. P.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1894.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

	Roll No.		
	22	Ghana Nand Joshi ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2	11	Munna Lal Misra ...	Agra College.

Second Division

	Roll No.		
	14	Charu Chandra Roy ...	Canning College, Lucknow
	12	Narayan Prasad Asthana,	Agra College.
	19	Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya ...	Queen's College, Benares.
	4	Anthony, Stanley E.	Teacher
	21	Prem Jugal	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
6	13	Udey Ram	Agra College.
	5	Ram Chandra ...	Teacher
8	10	Kesho Lal Tandon	Agra College.

Third Division

	Roll No.		
	8	Jot Prasad ...	Agra College.
	23	Harbans Sahai ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	1	Devendra Nath Sen ...	Teacher
	15	Ananda Keswar Chaudhri	Queen's College, Benares.
	9	Jwala Prasad	Agra College.
	21	Ramdulare Lal Chaturvedi	Muir Central College, Allahabad
7	3	Kanai Lal De ...	Teacher

MATHEMATICS

First Division.

27	Hari Prasad Vajpeyi ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad

Third Division

	28	Jugal Kishore Singh ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2	29	Bimal Chandra Ghose,	Do.

CHEMISTRY

First Division

31	Mata Prasad ...	Queen's College, Benares.

Third Division

30	Shyam Lal	Muir Central College, Allahabad

PHYSICS

Second Division

32	Abdul Karim Khan ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Roll No.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

34	Sajjad Husain ...	Teacher.

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

26	Nizam-ud-din Ahmad...	Professor.

SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

37	Parsuram Narayan Patankar	Professor.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

	Roll No.			Passed in Division.
	1	Bahadur Ali ...	Teacher ...	II
	2	Mahabir Prasad (1) ...	Ditto ...	II
	5	Upendra N. Bhattacharya	Ditto ...	III
	6	Pt. Chabbi Nath Misra,	Ditto ...	II
	7	Mahadeo Prasad ...	Christian College, Lucknow,	II
	8	Nathaniel Jordon ...	Ditto ...	II
	9	Pt. Ram Chandra Dar,	Ditto ...	II
	10	Bansidhar Sharma ...	St. John's College, Agra ...	I
	12	Mahendra Nath Gangoli	Ditto ...	II
10	13	Khogindro Nath Banerji,	Ditto ...	III
	15	Durga Prasad ...	Ditto ...	II
	16	Anthony, David Bachmann	Agra College ...	II
	17	Barendra Nath Dutt ...	Ditto ...	I
	18	Behari Lal Bhargava,	Ditto ...	II
	29	Bhola Nath Seth ...	Ditto ...	II
	20	Brij Behari Lal ...	Ditto ...	II
	21	Burway, Mukand Wamanrao ...	Ditto ...	II
	22	Chhotey Lal ...	Ditto ...	II
	24	Debi Prasad Mathur ...	Ditto ...	II
20	25	Dhanprakash Agarwal,	Ditto ...	II

	Roll No.			Passed in Division
	26	Ghasi Ram	Agra College	I
	28	Gaya Nath	Ditto	I
	29	Hari Har Lal	Ditto	I
	30	Harishankar Chaturvedi	Ditto	II
	31	Jagannath Raoji Tulla,	Ditto	II
	32	Jotindra Mohan Bose,	Ditto	II
	33	Kharagjit Misra	Ditto	II
	34	Lakshmi Sahai	Ditto	III
	36	Mukta Prasad Varma,	Ditto	II
30	38	Nand Kishore	Ditto	II
	39	Narayan Das	Ditto	I
	40	Pandit Nabha Lal Dube	Ditto	II
	41	Raghubar Dayal Gupta,	Ditto	III
	44	Ram Chandra Saksena,	Ditto	II
	45	Ramkrishna, L. Shrikhande	Ditto	II
	46	Bodh Saran Gupta	Ditto	II
	47	Raghubir Saran Bhargava	Ditto	II
	49	T M Satakopacharya,	Ditto	II
	50	Shiva Shankar Lal Bhargava	Ditto	II
40	52	Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pt.,	Ditto	I
	54	Idris Ahmad	Maharaja's College, Jeypur	I
	56	Kanhaiya Lal	Ditto	II
	57	Phool Lal Sri Mali	Ditto	II
	58	Radha Mohan Mathur,	Ditto	II
	100	Shiam Sundar Lal	Ditto	II
	62	Shiva Prasad	Govt. College, Jabalpur	III
	63	Raja Ram Upadyay	Muir C. College, Allahabad	III
	65	Partap Narayan	Ditto	II
	66	Saiyad Ahmad Hosan,	Ditto	II
	68	Abdul Rahman Khan,	Ditto	III
	69	Abdul Ghafur	Ditto	I
	70	Abid Ali	Ditto	II
	74	Bhagwati Prasad Bhatnagar	Ditto	II
	76	Brij Pal Saran	Ditto	I
	78	Jamil Hasan	Ditto	II
	79	Jivan Lal	Ditto	II
	81	Lakshman Prasad	Ditto	III
	82	Madan Mohan Lal	Ditto	III
	83	Mohammad Ali Ausat,	Ditto	II
	84	Muhammad Zaher	Ditto	II
50	85	Mohammad Wasi	Ditto	III
	87	Nawal Behari Misra	Ditto	III
	89	Raj Bahadur Varma	Ditto	II
	93	Ugra Narayan Rai	Ditto	II

	Roll No.			Passed in Division.
	93	Adhar Chandra Mitra	Muir C. College, Allahabad	II
	94	Jugal Kishore Varma	Ditto	II
	96	Mangal Charan	Ditto	II
	97	Mangal Prasada Bhargava	Ditto	III
	98	Sarada Prasad	Ditto	II
	99	Thakur Das	Ditto	II
70	102	Beni Madhava	Ditto	III
	103	Phakir Chand Ghosh	Ditto	III
	107	Balbhadra Prasada Shukul	Canning College, Lucknow	II
	109	Baldeo Singh Chauhan,	Ditto	II
	110	Balgobind Prasad	Ditto	II
	112	Bhudhar Chandra Ghosh	Ditto	II
	116	Brijmohan Dayal	Ditto	III
	117	Cyril Theodore Dutt	Ditto	II
	121	Jai Bahadur Lal	Ditto	II
	122	Manohar Lal Zutshi	Ditto	II
80	123	Mirza Sami-ul-lah Beg,	Ditto	II
	125	Muhammad Abdullah Khan	Ditto	III
	129	Pt. Iqbal Krishna M. Gruttoo	Ditto	II
	132	Prabhat Chandra Gupta,	Ditto	II
	133	Prakash Chandra Gangoly	Ditto	III
	135	Ram Bakhsh Srivastava,	Ditto	II
	136	Ram Din	Ditto	III
	138	Shaida Ali	Ditto	III
	140	Shiam Sundar	Ditto	III
	141	Saiyad Mumtaz Hasan,	Ditto	II
90	143	Shiva Shanker Nigam,	Ditto	III
	144	Behari Lal	Bareilly College	II
	145	Budh Behari Lal	Ditto	II
	146	Debi Sahai	Ditto	III
	147	Gokal Prasad	Ditto	II
	148	Kamta Prasad Srivastava	Ditto	I
	150	Muhammad Abdul Hafiz	Ditto	II
	153	Sri Hari Krishna	Ditto	II
	154	Abdul Wahid Khan	Queen's College, Benares	II
	155	Saiyad Abid Husain	Ditto	III
100	156	Akbar Ali	Ditto	II
	157	Anmol Sinha	Ditto	II
	158	Badrinarayan	Ditto	III
	160	Indranarayan Sinha	Ditto	II
	161	Jangbahadur Lal	Ditto	II
	162	Kameshwar Nath	Ditto	II

	Roll No.			Passed in Division.
	163	Kedar Nath Seth	Queen's College, Benares	II
	164	Muhammad Nazir Husain	Ditto	II
	165	Sukhdeva Pathak	Ditto	III
	169	Wali Dad Khan	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	III
110	170	Daud Bhai	Ditto	II
	171	Qamar Ali	Ditto	I
	173	Ali Ahmad Khan	Ditto	III
	174	Khan Sher Shah	Ditto	II
	175	Kutb-ud-din Ahmad	Ditto	II
	176	Muhammad Hasan Khan	Ditto	III
	177	Mansur Ahmad	Ditto	II
	178	Muhammad Abdullah,	Ditto	II
	179	Muhammad Fazl i Haq,	Ditto	II
	180	Munir Husain	Ditto	II
120	181	Raghubir Singh	Ditto	II
	182	Saiyad Abdul Basit	Ditto	II
	184	Saiyad Ahmad Ali	Ditto	I
	185	Saiyad Ali Ahmad	Ditto	III
	186	Abu Hamid Itrat Husain	Ditto	II
	187	Islam Ahmad	Ditto	III
	188	Shaukat Ali	Ditto	II
128	189	Zain-ud-din	Ditto	II

B COURSE.

	2	Hub Lal Varma	Agra College	II
	3	Kalyan Chand	Ditto	II
	4	Lakshman Prasad	Ditto	III
	5	Madan Gopal	Ditto	II
	6	Mahadeo Sinha	Ditto	II
	8	Natesh Appaji Dravid,	Ditto	II
	9	Piare Lal Tandan	Ditto	I
	10	Satchidanand	Ditto	II
	11	Shiva Prasad	Ditto	II
10	12	Shiam Sundar Varma,	Ditto	II
	13	Kanhaiya Lal	Ditto	II
	14	Surendra C. Mukhopadhyaya	Maharaja's College, Jeypur	II
	15	Shankar Lal	Bareilly College	II
	16	Chunni Lal Dube	Govt. College, Jabalpur	II
	20	Kanhaya Lal, Kayasth,	Ditto	II
	21	Kunj Behari Lal Misra	Ditto	II
	26	Beni Madhava Mukhopadhyaya	Muir C. College, Allahabad	II
	27	Bhagwati Shankar Varmon	Ditto	III

	Roll No.			Passed in Division.
	28	Chote Lal Bhargava ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad ...	II
20	31	Lal Gopal Mukerji ...	Ditto ...	I
	32	Parmeshwar Dayal ...	Ditto ...	II
	33	Profullo Nath Bose ...	Ditto ...	II
	36	Satkori Mukhopadhya,	Ditto ...	II
	39	Awadh Behari Lal ...	Canning College, Lucknow ...	II
	41	Bansidhar ...	Ditto ...	III
	43	Surendro Nath Bhaduri	Ditto ...	III
	45	Shankar Prasad ...	Ditto ...	III
	46	Shiva Vir Prasad ...	Ditto ...	II
	47	Sidh Prasad ...	Ditto ...	II
30	48	Aghor Nath Mukerji ...	Queen's College, Benares ...	II
	51	Garib Das ...	Ditto ...	III
	52	Jagabandhu Phani ...	Ditto ...	III
	53	Kali Prasad ...	Ditto ...	III
	57	Siva Prasad Sinha ...	Ditto ...	II

A. COURSE.

In Order of Merit.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

76	Brij Pal Saran ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
52	Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pt.,	Agra College.
10	Bansidhar Sharma ...	St. John's College, Agra.

HONOURS IN PHILOSOPHY.

26	Ghasi Ram ...	Agra College.
76	Brij Pal Saran ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN ARABIC.

170	Daud Bhai ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

B. COURSE.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

8	Natesh Appaji Dravid,	Agra College.

HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

31	Lal Gopal Mukerji ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2	Hub Lal Varma ...	Agra College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS

In Order of Merit

FIRST CLASS

Roll No		
9	Hari Har Lal, B A	Agra College.
90	Lakshmi Narain, B.A	Government College, Jabalpur
84	Mahabir Prasad, B A	Bareilly College.
112	Mirza Sami Ullah Beg	Canning College, Lucknow
111	Muhammad Raza	Ditto.
11	Jaggannath Sarin, B.A ...	Agra College.

SECOND CLASS

Roll No		
24	Satish Chandra Bandyopadhya, B A	Agra College.
16	Mohan Lal Sandal, B.A	Ditto.
6	Dhanprakash Agarwal, B A	Ditto
102	Mohan Lal, B A.	Canning College, Lucknow
13	Jotindra Mohan Bose, B.A.,	Agra College.
86	Narain Das, B A	Bareilly College
91	Purushottam Lal, B.A. ...	Government College, Jabalpur.
74	Jagdamba Prasad, B.A.	Queen's College, Benares.
81	Baij Nath ...	Bareilly College.
113	Syed Zahur Ahmed ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
92	Ajit Prasad Jindal ...	Ditto
41	Nasir Ahmad	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
79	Rama Das, B.A.	Queen's College, Benares
101	Khirode Gopal Banerjee	Canning College, Lucknow
76	Prosanna Kumar Bagchi ...	Queen's College, Benares.
40	Muhammad Khan Sumbal,	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
49	Jogendra Nath Chaudhri	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
107	Ramsanchi Seth	Canning College, Lucknow
62	Pestonji Bejonji Talati, B A,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
36	Abdul Ali, B A. ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
38	Ghulam Fari, B A	Ditto.
23	Shanker Singh, B A	Agra College.
27	Pt. Kailasnath Kunzru, B.A.,	Ditto
82	Bhairo Prasad Srivastava, B A.	Bareilly College.
100	Ikbal Narain Bakhsh	Canning College, Lucknow
53	Lakshmi Chand Dave, M.A.,	Muir Central College, Allahabad
68	Ramohalli Gundu Rau, B A.,	Ditto
19	Narayan Prasad Asthana, M.A.	Agra College.
15	Lakshman Vyankatesh Parnaik, B.A	Ditto
5	Brij Behari Lal, B A.	Ditto
95	Ballabh Das Bhargava	Canning College, Lucknow

7	Girdhari Lal ...	... Agra College.
17	Mukand Lal ...	... Ditto.
52	Kedar Nath, B.A.	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
54	Madan Gopal Bhatnagar...	Ditto.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1895.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order.	Name of Candidate.	College from which passed.
12	1	Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit	... Agra College.
31	2	Lilawati Singh ...	... Private Candidate.
22	3	Hem Chandra Sarkar	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
10	4	Rajani Kumar Mukerji	... Agra College.
6	5	Janki Prasada Chaturvedi	... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order.	Name of Candidate.	College from which passed.
13	1	Ajit Prasad Jindal	... Canning C., Lucknow.
9	2	Natesa Appaji Dravid	... Agra College.
21	3	Charu Chandra Biswas	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
17		Ramapat Ram ...	... Canning C., Lucknow.
8	5	Manohar Das Chaube	... Agra College.
3	6	Jagan Nath ...	... St. John's C., Agra.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order.	Name of Candidate.	College from which passed.
30	1	Brahmananda Sinha	... Teacher.
15	2	Mohan Lal ...	... Canning C., Lucknow.
27	3	Jiban Krishna Bandyopadhyay,	Private Candidate.
25	4	Nibaran Chandra Gupta	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
28	5	Brajendra Nath De	... Private Candidate.
11		Ramcharya Tirumushi Bhashyam ...	... Agra College.
19	7	Baij Nath ...	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
23	8	Makhan Lal Bhargava	... Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order.	Name of Candidate.	College from which passed.
1	1	Rajendro Nath Sen	... Teacher.

ARABIC

FIRST DIVISION

Roll No.	Order	Name of Candidate	College from which passed
34	1	Syied Mahomed Ibn Ibrahim ..	Muir C. C., Allahabad

PERSIAN

FIRST DIVISION

32	1	Mohammad Khalil, Saiyd ...	Queen's C., Benares

THIRD DIVISION

33	1	Joseph J. Ghose ..	St. John's C., Agra

MATHEMATICS

THIRD DIVISION

35	1	Bijay Kumar Dutt	Muir C. C., Allahabad.

PHYSICS

THIRD DIVISION

36	1	Debendra Nath Pal ..	Muir C. C., Allahabad

CHEMISTRY

THIRD DIVISION

37	1	Jogendra Nath Mukerjee	Muir C. C., Allahabad
38	2	Kshetra Mohan Banerji	Ditto

BACHELOR OF ARTS

A. COURSE

	Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Name of College.	Passed in Division
	1	Mahabir Prasad ..	Teacher	III
	7	Alay Naby, Syed	St. John's C., Agra	II
	8	Anant Ram Bhargava	Ditto	II
	9	Durga Sahai ..	Ditto ..	II
	10	Gobind Pershad Gupta ..	Ditto	II
	11	Gulab Shunkar Dikshit	Ditto	II
	12	Hori Lal ...	Ditto ..	I
	13	Ishq Hasan	Ditto	III
	14	Jaggan Nath Prasada	Ditto ..	III
10	15	Mungesh Keshao Mungre	Ditto	III

	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
	16	Mukta Persada	St. John's C., Agra	II
	17	Nitya Nand, Pandit	Ditto	II
	18	Ram Gopal	Ditto	II
	20	Raymon, W. B.	Ditto	II
	21	Sheo Pershad	Ditto	II
	22	Ali Mohammad, Syed	Agra College	I
	23	Ashu Tosh Bose	Ditto	III
	25	Budh Sain	Ditto	II
	26	Dattatraya Appaji Adhkar	Ditto	II
20	28	Gauri Shankar Bhargava	Ditto	II
	29	Girdhari Lal	Ditto	III
	30	Gopal Sarup Mathur	Ditto	II
	31	Gopi Behari Sahai Kunwar	Ditto	II
	33	Jamshed Rustomji	Ditto	II
	34	Jhumak Lal Suksena	Ditto	I
	35	Kailas P: Kitchloo	Ditto	II
	36	Kannoo Mal	Ditto	II
	37	Kishori Lal Bhargava	Ditto	II
	38	Lakshmi Narain Mathur	Ditto	II
30	39	Madho Ganesh Mungre	Ditto	II
	40	Maharaj Swarupa Bhatnagar,	Ditto	II
	41	Mahmud Hassan Khan	Ditto	II
	42	Mohan Lal	Ditto	II
	43	Muhammad Ali Jafri	Ditto	II
	44	Narayan Swarupe Bhatnagar,	Ditto	III
	45	Onar Singh	Ditto	II
	46	Pyare Lal Chaube	Ditto	II
	47	Raghubir Dyal Mathur	Ditto	II
	48	Raghubir Prasad Khare	Ditto	II
40	49	Ram Narain	Ditto	II
	50	Shums-ud-din Khan, Mohamed	Ditto	II
	51	Shiam Saroop Sarin	Ditto	II
	52	Sohrabji Dadabhoy Contractor,	Ditto	III
	53	Sujan Singh, Koonwar	Ditto	III
	54	Umrao Singh	Ditto	II
	55	Abdul Haq	M.A.-O. C., Aligarh	II
	56	Abdullah	Ditto	II
	57	Abdus Samad	Ditto	III
	59	Debi Prasad	Ditto	III
50	60	Durlabh Sahai	Ditto	II
	61	Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan,	Ditto	II
	62	Hamid-ud-din	Ditto	II
	63	Hira Lal	Ditto	II
	65	Muhammad Shakur Baksh Kadri	Ditto	II
	66	Muhammad Shaukat Ali Rizvi,	Ditto	II
	67	Mohammad Wilayat-ullah	Ditto	II
	68	Nabi Bakhsh	Ditto	II

	Roll No	Name of Candidate	Name of College.	Passed in Division
	69	Niaz Mohammad Khan	M A. O C, Aligarh	II
	70	Nur Ahmad	Ditto	II
60	73	Saiyid Fazlul Hasan	Ditto	II
	74	Saiyid Mahfuz Ali	Ditto	II
	75	Syed Mohammad Ali Shah	Ditto	II
	77	Wali Dad Khan	Ditto	II
	78	Zafar Ali Khan	Ditto	I
	80	Sarat Chandra Chaudhri	Muir C C, Allahabad	II
	83	Raj Chand	Ditto	II
	84	Saiyid Muhammad Sulaiman	Ditto	II
	85	Abdul Haq	Ditto	II
	86	Agha Haidar	Ditto	I
70	87	Badri Nath	Ditto	II
	89	Baleshwar Prasad	Ditto	II
	90	Bhagwan Das, Agarwala	Ditto	III
	91	Bishuanatha Prashad Varma,	Ditto	II
	94	Jwala Nath	Ditto	III
	96	Narsinha Prasad	Ditto	I
	97	Prag Narain	Ditto	II
	98	Ram Narain	Ditto	III
	100	Shakir Husain	Ditto	III
	101	Shiva Prasad	Ditto	III
80	103	Vikramajit Singha	Ditto	II
	104	Vinaik Prasad Varma	Ditto	II
	106	Balbhadra Sinha	Ditto	II
	108	Charu Chandra Ghosh	Ditto	III
	110	Krishna Behari Bajpai	Ditto	II
	113	Girwar Dhur	Ditto	II
	114	James Joseph Caleb	Ditto	III
	116	Paltoo Prasada	Ditto	II
	117	Pandit Jha Lajja Shanker	Ditto	II
	118	Purna Chandra, Bhattacharya,	Ditto	III
90	119	Sharat Kumar Banerji	Ditto	II
	120	Surendro Nath Chatterji	Ditto	III
	123	Balbhadra Sahai	Queen's C, Benares	II
	125	Bhagwan Prasad	Ditto	II
	125	Jamuna Prasad Srivastava	Ditto	III
	132	Roghunath Prasad	Ditto	II
	133	Rasiklal Bhattacharya	Ditto	II
	134	Rupnarayan	Ditto	III
	138	Umapatti Datta Sharma	Ditto	III
	139	Vaidyanath Das	Ditto	III
100	140	Abdul Aziz	Bareilly College	II
	142	Anund Saroop (I)	Ditto	III
	143	Anand Sarup (II) Mathur	Ditto	III
	145	Thakur Bakhtawar Singh	Ditto	II
	146	Debi Prashad Mathur	Ditto	II
	148	Gobind Prasad	Ditto	III
	150	Hem Chandra	Ditto	II
	153	Lalta Prasad	Ditto	II

	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
	155	Makund Lal	Bareilly College	II
	156	Man Mohan Mukerjee	Ditto	II
110	158	Oudh Behari Lal	Ditto	I
	159	Radhe Rawan Lal	Ditto	II
	160	Baj Bahadur Sanghi	Ditto	III
	161	Ram Bharose	Ditto	III
	162	Ram Charan Radha Ballabhi	Ditto	III
	163	Devendra Nath Roy	Laskhar C., Gwalior	III
	164	Gokul Prasad	Ditto	III
	165	Krishna Rao	Ditto	II
	166	Krishnaji Mahadeva Sehoni,	Ditto	III
	168	Ram Narayan Raut	Ditto	II
120	171	Bhagwandas Hurjeewandas Parekh	Maharaja's C., Jeypur,	II
	172	Din Dayal	Ditto	III
	175	Jotindra Narayan Mullick	Ditto	III
	176	Mool Chand Kala	Ditto	II
	177	Pyare Lal Kasliwal	Ditto	III
	180	Bhagwati Dayal	(Reid)Ch. C., Lucknow	II
	182	Prameshuri Dayal	Ditto	II
	183	Shamsher Bahadur	Ditto	III
	184	Abdul Aziz	Canning C., Lucknow	III
	186	Akshaya Kumar Basu	Ditto	II
130	187	Bankey Lal	Ditto	III
	188	Beni Prasad	Ditto	III
	189	Beshambar Nath Dube	Ditto	II
	190	Bisheswar Dayal Srivastava	Ditto	II
	192	Bishwanath Sahai	Ditto	II
	194	Brij Lal	Ditto	I
	196	Choodhary Mohammad Azim,	Ditto	II
	197	Daulat Singh Srivastavya	Ditto	II
	199	Girja Saran Lal	Ditto	I
	200	Gopal Lal Manucha	Ditto	II
140	201	Gyan Mohan Banerji	Ditto	III
	202	Hari Das	Ditto	II
	204	Janki Parshad	Ditto	III
	205	Kali Charan	Ditto	II
	207	Lakshmi Narayan, Kayasth	Ditto	I
	208	Lakshmi Narayan, Vaishya	Ditto	III
	209	Madho Prasad Srivastava	Ditto	II
	210	Mirza Habib Hosain	Ditto	III
	211	Muhammad Farzand Ali	Ditto	III
	212	Muhammad Khalil	Ditto	II
150	213	Muhammad Rafi-ul-lah Khan,	Ditto	II
	214	Mangal Prasad	Ditto	II
	215	Narayan Lal	Ditto	II
	217	Pandit Dharma Nath	Ditto	II
	218	Pandit Manohar Nath Sapru,	Ditto	II
	219	Rafi-ud-din Ahmad	Ditto	II
	220	Raj Kumar	Ditto	III

	Roll No	Name of Candidate	Name of College	Passed in Division
	221	Ram Avtar	Canning C., Lucknow	II
	223	Satgur Sahai Nigam	Ditto	III
	224	Shankar Dayal	Ditto	II
160	225	Sheikh Muhammad Husain,	Ditto	II
	226	Sheikh Muhammad Ismail	Ditto	II
	227	Shyam Behari Misra	Ditto	I
	229	Suraj Sahay Misra	Ditto	II
	230	Syaid Muhammad Kashil Husain Jaferi	Ditto	III
	231	Syed Niaz Husain Abidee	Ditto	II
	232	Syed Nur ul Husain Bilgrami,	Ditto	III
	233	Syed Zamin Husain	Ditto	III
	234	Taashuq Mirza	Ditto	II
	235	Tirbeni Sahai Srivastava	Ditto	II

B COURSE

	Roll No	Name of Candidate	Name of College	Passed in Division
	3	Raj Behari Lal	St John's C., Agra	II
	5	Benarsi Das, Jain	Agra College	II
	7	Gulab Rai	Ditto	II
	9	Madan Mohan	Ditto	II
	10	Makhan Lal	Ditto	II
	11	Mathura Datt Joshi	Ditto	II
	12	Nanda Lal Bhattacharya	Ditto	II
	15	Mon Mohan Roy	Govt College, Ajmere,	II
	16	Bashir Ahmad	M. A. O. C., Aligarh	III
10	17	Zia-ud-din Ahmad	Ditto	I
	18	Anirudha Lal	Queen's C., Benares	III
	19	Ayodhya Das	Ditto	II
	25	Jagannath Prasad Srivastava,	Ditto	III
	26	Jamuna Das	Ditto	II
	27	Kalpnath Sinha	Ditto	II
	30	Pravash Chandra Chatterji	Ditto	II
	32	Sripati Ghosh	Ditto	II
	36	Bishambhar Nath Nigam	Muir C C., Allahabad	II
	37	Ganesh Prasada Varma	Ditto	I
20	39	Kauleshwar Nath Roy	Ditto	III
	40	Lalit Mohan Banerji	Ditto	II
	41	*Muhammad Rajab Khan*	*Ditto*	*III*
	43	Norston Mal	Ditto	I
	44	Raghunath Prasad Gupta	Ditto	I
	45	Rajeswar Prasad	*Ditto*	*II*
	54	Badri Narayan Sarma	Maharaja's C., Jeypur	II
	55	Ramchandra Mukhopadhya,	Ditto	I
	60	Debi Charan Bandyopadhya,	Govt C., Jabalpur	III
	63	Gokul Prasad	Ditto	II
30	64	Lakshman Ramchandra, Purohit	Ditto	III
	66	Sadashiva Madhava Parande,	Ditto	II
	69	Shankar Vithal Ketermikar	Lashkar C., Gwalior	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
70	Aprakash Chandra Bose	Canning C., Lucknow,	II
71	Gadadhar Prashad Trepathi	Ditto	III
75	Lokanath Tewari	Ditto	III
76	Govind Sadashiva Apte	Madhava C., Ujjain	II
77	Govind Vinayak Ambardekar,	Ditto	III

A. COURSE.

In Order of Merit.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
67	1	Muhammad Walayat Ullah	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
34	2	Jahumak Lal Suksena	Agra College.
12	3	Hori Lal	St. John's College, Agra.
227	4	Shyam Bihari Misra	Canning College, Lucknow.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

12	1	Hori Lal	St. John's College, Agra.
10	2	Govind Prasad Gupta	Ditto.

B. COURSE.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

5	1	Banarsi Das Jaini	Agra College.

HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

37	1	Ganesh Prashad Verma	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
43	2	Noraton Mal	Ditto.

HONOURS IN ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS.

17	1	Zia-ud-din Ahmad	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

158	1	Ganga Sahai	Meerut College.
129	2	Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra,	Canning College, Lucknow.
100	3	Kameshwar Nath, B.A.	Queen's College, Benares.

SECOND CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
17	1	Mohan Lal	Agra College
102		Mahadeva Prasad, M A.	Queen's College, Benares.
30	3	Sudershan Dayal	Agra College
6	4	Behari Lal Bhargava, B A.,	Ditto.
155		Surendra Nath Sen, M.A.	Canning C., Lucknow
117	6	Kunj Behari Lal Misra, B.A.,	Govt College, Jabalpur
61		Jwala Prasad, B.A.	M C College, Allahabad.
133	8	Lakshmi Narayan, B.A.	Canning C., Lucknow.
23	9	Ram Chandra, M.A	Agra College
81	10	Ghulam-us-Saqlain, B.A	M.A. O College, Aligarh.
21	11	Piaray Lal, B A.	Agra College
65	12	Lal Gopal Mukerjee, B.A	M C. College, Allahabad
25	13	Ram Chandra Saksena, B.A.,	Agra College.
113	14	Ram Pakhsh, B.A.	Canning C., Lucknow
142	15	Awadh Behari Lal	Ditto.
120	16	Trimbak Tatiaji Korke	Govt. College, Jabalpur
83	17	Pyare Lal Katara, B.A.	M.A.-O College, Aligarh
80	18	*S M Shad*	*M C. College, Allahabad*
113		Pt. Suraj Narain Mujju, B.A.,	Bareilly College
2	20	A Shams-ud-din Khan, B A,	Agra College.
75	21	Partap Singh, B A.	M C. College, Allahabad.
1	22	Avadh Behari Lal, B A.	Agra College.
66	23	Man Mohan Sanyal, B.A.	M C College, Allahabad.
111	24	Jai Gopal, B.A	Bareilly College
35	25	Shiva Prasad, B A.	Agra College
7	26	Bhola Nath Seth, B.A.	Ditto.
43		*Govind Prasad Gupta*	*St. John's College, Agra.*
37	28	Pt Tej Bahadur Sapru, M A.,	Agra College.
13	29	Kesho Rai Tandan, M A.	Ditto
86	30	Syyed Wazir Hassan	M.A -O College, Aligarh
5	31	Bishambhar Nath, B A	Agra College
110	32	Gokal Prasad, B.A.	Bareilly College
140	33	Paghunath Sahai	Canning C , Lucknow
31	34	Satchitanand, B.A.	Agra College.
125	35	Bhagwat Sahai	Canning C , Lucknow
135		*Mohan Lal Tewari, B A*	Ditto
123	37	Banke Vihary Lal Sinha, B A.,	Ditto
133		Muhammad Anwarul Hasan, B.A.	Ditto
154	39	Sheo Shanker Lal, B A	Ditto.
50	40	Akshaya Kumar Dutta, B A,	M C. College, Allahabad.
62	41	Jiwan Krishna Bandyopadhya, B A	Ditto
156	42	Basant Lal, B A	Meerut College
24	43	*Radha Kishen Das*, B A	Agra College.
82	44	Tulshi Dayal Varma B.A.	M C. College, Allahabad

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1896.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
23	1	Jhumak Lal Suksena ...	Agra College.
21	2	Ghasi Ram	Ditto.
18	3	Bansidhar Sharma ...	St. John's College, Agra.
12	4	Shyam Bihari Misra ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
20	5	Hori Lal	St. John's College, Agra.
9	6	Cyril Theodore Dutt ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
25	7	Ramkrishen Lakshman Shrikhandi	Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
16	1	Syyad Ahmed Ali ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
15	2	Qamar Ali	Ditto.
3	3	Raj Bahadur Varma ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
22	4	Hari Har Lal	Agra College.
17	5	Zain Uddin	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
24	6	Kharagjit Misra ...	Agra College.
5	7	Sarada Prasad	M. C. College, Allahabad.
1	8	Bani Madhab Ghosh ...	Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

Nil.

PERSIAN.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
37	1	Madan Mohan Lal ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
38	2	Avadh Behari Lal ...	Teacher.

SANSKRIT.

Nil.

MATHEMATICS

SECOND DIVISION

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College
23	1	Ganesh Prasad Varma	M. C. College, Allahabad

PHYSICS

THIRD DIVISION

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College
31	1	Pimal Chandra Ghosh	Professor
32	2	Puaray Lal Tandon	Agra College.

CHEMISTRY

THIRD DIVISION

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College
29	1	Akshaya Kumar Dutt	M. C. College Allahabad
30	2	Lakshman Prasad	Agra College

BACHELOR OF ARTS

A. COURSE

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Minnie Abel (Miss)	Lucknow, Woman's College,	II
2	Baldeo Sinha, Rajput	Agra College	III
3	Basant Lal Bhargava	Ditto	II
6	Debi Dayal Pathak	Ditto	III
8	Faramurz Rustomjee	Ditto	II
11	Har Prasad	Ditto	II
12	Jugal Kishor Sukuna	Ditto	II
13	Jwala Sahai	Ditto	III
14	Kanahya Lal Jha	Ditto	III
15	Krishna Lal Misra	Ditto	II
17	Maheshwar Prasad Mathur,	Ditto	II
19	Murli Dhar Shriwastav	Ditto	III
22	Prabhu Dayal	Ditto	III
24	Raghu Nath Das	Ditto	III
26	Ram Saran Dass	Ditto	II
28	Shumbhu Nath Dube	Ditto	II
29	Balkrishna Bhagwant (Kaskhediker)	Ditto	II
30	Narayan Yashavant Kadam	Ditto	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
31	Ramkrishna Vishnu (Pandit)	Agra College	II
33	Vishnu Ramchandra (Pandit)	Ditto	I
34	Balkrishna Vishvanath Deo,	Madhava College, Ujjain	II
37	Keshao Balvant Dongrey,	Ditto	III
38	Prabhakar Vishnu (Vakil)	Ditto	II
40	Gangaballabh Sarma	Maharaja's College, Jeypur	III
42	Suraj Narayan	Ditto	II
49	Girdhari Lal	Bareilly College	II
55	Ram Dyal Pathak	Ditto	II
56	Ram Raghobir	Ditto	II
59	Ghose, J. M.	St. John's College, Agra	II
62	Bhugwan Deen Dube	Meerut College	II
64	Jwala Prasada	Ditto	II
65	Lachman Prasada	Ditto	III
66	Lakshman Swarup Baidar,	Ditto	II
67	Piaray Lal	Ditto	II
68	Pyare Lal Sharma	Ditto	II
70	Ram Saran Das	Ditto	III
71	*Rickhab Das, Jaini*	*Ditto*	*III*
73	Ganpat Jankiram Dube	Lashkar College, Gwalior	II
74	Govind Chintaman Vatve,	Ditto	III
75	Kailas Narain Haksar	Ditto	II
77	Lochan Pershad Kulshrist,	Ditto	II
78	Raghunandan Lal	Ditto	III
79	Shyam Lal	Ditto	II
83	Balarama Das	Queen's College, Benares	II
86	Ishaq Beg	Ditto	II
87	Jangbahadur Sinha	Ditto	III
88	Jitendranath Basu	Ditto	III
90	Md. Nazir	Ditto	II
93	Pannalal Sinha	Ditto	II
94	Sitarama	Ditto	II
95	Sivamurti Lal	Ditto	III
99	Vindhyeswari Rai	Ditto	II
101	Edward T. Bobb	(Reid) Ch. College, Lucknow,	II
103	Lal Man Bhattacharji	Ditto	III
106	Ashu Tosh Chakravarti	Canning College, Lucknow	II
109	Batishwar Dayal Agnihotri,	Ditto	III
112	Bishun Dutta Sukul	Ditto	II
113	Chandra Maul Misra	Ditto	III
116	Hardeva Prasad Srivastava	Ditto	II
117	Hari Das Bhattacharya	Ditto	II
124	Lakshman Prasad S.	Ditto	III
126	Manohar Nath Thus	Ditto	III
128	Mohammad Arabi	Ditto	II
129	Sh. Md. Matin-Uz-Zaman Khan	Ditto	III
133	Muhammad Shafi Khan	Ditto	II

Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Name of College	Passed in Division
135	Mangi Lal Srivastava	Canning College, Lucknow	II
136	Nageshwar Prasad Srivastava	Ditto	III
137	Nanak Chand Kapur	Ditto	III
139	Pateshwari Prasad Singh	Ditto	III
140	Raghubar Dayal Shukla	Ditto	III
144	Shiam Bahadur Srivastava,	Ditto	III
150	Abdulla	M. A.-O College, Aligarh	III
152	Fazl Ilahi	Ditto	II
154	Ilahi Bakhsh	Ditto	II
155	Jani Maya Shankar	Ditto	II
156	Jaswant Rae Varma	Ditto	III
157	Kasim Khan	Ditto	III
158	Khwaja Mahmud Husain	Ditto	II
163	Mohomed Abdus Sattar	Ditto	II
163	Mohomed Salamul Haqq	Ditto	II
164	Mumtaz Husain	Ditto	II
165	Mohomed Ghous Khan	Ditto	II
166	Mohomed Naim Khan	Ditto	II
167	Mohomed Hidayat Husain,	Ditto	II
173	Obeidullah	Ditto	II
174	Syed Nazir Uddin	Ditto	II
176	Shabab-ud Din	Ditto	II
178	Abdul Halim	M C College, Allahabad	II
180	Fateh Bahadur	Ditto	II
187	Ram Sarup	Ditto	III
191	Chaturvedi Ram Narayan Mishra	Ditto	III
193	Nripendra Nath Datta	Ditto	III
195	Rama Nath Sircar	Ditto	III
196	Satyendra Nath Mukerji	Ditto	II
198	Amar Nath Chakravarty	Ditto	II
199	Harihar Charan	Ditto	II
200	Lalit Mohan Roy Chowdhury	Ditto	II
202	Nehal Chandra	Ditto	II
203	Nitya Nand Panday	Ditto	II
204	Raj Kishore Sahay Varma,	Ditto	II
209	Mohammad Shafiuz-Zaman,	Teacher	II
211	Richard Charles Busher	Ditto	II
213	Jessie Johanna Blov (Miss)	Female candidate	I

B COURSE

1	Baij Nath Bhargava	Agra College	II
3	Bhagwan Dass Satya	Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
4	Bhagwati Prasada Varma,	Agra College	II
5	Kali Nath Bajal	Ditto	III
8	Panna Lal	Ditto	II
9	Prag Narain	Ditto	II
11	Suraj Bal Dikshat	Ditto	III
12	Chhannu Lal	Queen's College, Benares	III
14	Durga Prasad	Ditto	III
17	Krishnanand Panre	Ditto	III
20	Satkari Mukerji	Ditto	III
22	Syam Behari Lal	Ditto	III
24	Vaishnava Das	Ditto	II
29	Bapu Balwant Pimpalgaonkar	Madhava College, Ujjain	III
31	Pandit Brijmohan Nath Zutshi	Ditto	III
33	Gyan Das	St. John's College, Agra	II
34	Ponniah, J. A.	Ditto	II
36	Debi Sahai	Bareilly College	III
38	Madho Prasad	Ditto	III
42	Bhargao Nilkanth Jategaokar	Govt. College, Jabalpur	III
43	Debendra Nath Banerji,	Ditto	II
45	Nobin Kumar Mukerji,	Ditto	II
46	Ram Chandra Rao Amardikar	Ditto	II
47	Ram Chandra Venayak Dharmardhikari	Ditto	II
48	Waman Ganesh Ganpulay	Ditto	III
50	Daya Shankar Saksena,	Canning College, Lucknow	II
52	Kunj Behari Lal Tewari,	Ditto	III
53	Kunwar Chain Singh	Ditto	II
55	Manik Chand Rai	Ditto	III
57	Sisira Kumar Mittra	Ditto	III
58	Sita Rama Varma	Ditto	II
59	Abul Hasan	M. C. College, Allahabad	II
60	Binoy Kumar Mukerji,	Ditto	II
61	Florence Felecia Davidson (Miss)	Ditto	III
64	Gopal Das Sharma	Ditto	III
66	Jwala Parsada	Ditto	I
68	Purna Chandra Dutta	Ditto	III
70	Rameshwar Roy	Ditto	III
71	Satish Chandra Deva	Ditto	III
76	Bunyad Ali	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	III
77	Raja Ullah	Ditto	III
79	Gulam Rasul	Ditto	III
83	Durga Prasad Pande	Teacher	III

BACHELOR OF LAWS

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
3	Bankey Behari Lal, B.A.,	Agra College	II
12	Janki Prasad Chaturvedi, B.A.	Ditto	II
13	Jwala Prasad	Ditto	II
15	Kharagjit Misra, B.A.	Ditto	I
17	Lakshmi Narayan Mathur, B.A.	Ditto	II
20	Panna Lal	Ditto	II
21	Prag Narain, B.A.	Ditto	II
22	Pt. Ram Narain Hakchar,	Ditto	II
30	Shiam Sarup Sarin	Ditto	II
31	Shyam Sundar Varma, B.A.,	Ditto	II
37	Umrao Singh	Ditto	II
33	Bansidhar Sharma	St. John's College, Agra	II
42	Ishwar Das	Ditto	II
46	Narayan Vishnoo Phadke,	Ditto	II
49	Ram Charan, B.A.	Ditto	II
54	Bhagwat Prasad, B.A.	M. C. College, Allahabad	II
55	Bijay Kumar Dutt	Ditto	II
60	Charu Chandra Biswas	Ditto	II
65	Kauleshwar Nath Roy, B.A.,	Ditto	II
67	Mahadeva Sinha, B.A.	Ditto	II
73	Mohammad Ali Ausat, B.A.,	Ditto	II
84	Rajeshwar Prasad, B.A.	Ditto	II
86	Raghunath Prasad Gupta,	Ditto	II
94	Syed Mustafa, B.A.	Ditto	II
95	Vikramajit Singh	Ditto	II
98	Abdul Qadir	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	II
100	Devi Das, B.A.	Ditto	II
101	Durlabh Sahai	Ditto	II
102	Har Prasad	Ditto	II
106	Nur Ahmed	Ditto	II
118	Lalta Prasad Johari, B.A.,	Bareilly College	II
119	Munna Lal	Ditto	II
129	Harish Chandra Chatterji,	Queen's College, Benares	II
152	Rajendra Nath Dey	Govt. College, Jabalpur	II
159	Nalin Kumar Mukerji	Ditto	II
161	Shiva Prasad	Ditto	II
166	Babu Lal	Canning College, Lucknow,	II
169	Bhagwati Dayal, B.A.	Ditto	
170	Bhudhar Chundra Ghosh, B.A.	Ditto	II
184	Jogesh Chundra Ghose	Ditto	II
185	Jotendra Mohan Chatterji, B.A.	Ditto	I
196	Pt. Gur Dayal Tewari, B.A.,	Ditto	II
202	Sarat Chandra Sinha	Ditto	II
203	Sheikh Md. Ismail, B.A.	Ditto	II

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1897.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
4	1	Narsinha Prasad	M. C. College, Allahabad.
16	2	Raymon, William B.	St. John's College, Agra.
1	3	Agha Haidar	M. C. College, Allahabad.
9	4	Budh Sain	Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
5	1	Prag Narain	M. C. College, Allahabad.
10	2	Kannu Mal	Agra College.
11	3	Pyare Lal Chaturvedi	Ditto.
13	4	Banarsi Das Jaini	Teacher.
3	5	Kailash Prasad Kitchloo	M. C. College, Allahabad.
8	6	Ugrah Narain Roy	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
18	1	Raj Behari Lal	St. John's College, Agra.

CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
19	1	Lalit Mohan Banerji	M. C. College, Allahabad.

PHYSICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
23	1	Ram Prasad Balmakund Dube,	M. C. College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
21	1	Siva Vir Prasad	Canning C., Lucknow.

Roll No	Order of merit	Name of Candidate.	Name of College
		HISTORY.	
		THIRD DIVISION	
24	1	Saiyad Muhammad Ali Jafar	Agra College
		PERSIAN	
		THIRD DIVISION	
25	1	Raj Chand	M C College, Allahabad

SECOND D Sc EXAMINATION

1	1	Ganesh Prasad	M. C. College, Allahabad.

B.A EXAMINATION

A COURSE

Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Name of College	Passed in Division
1	Mohammad Usman	Muir C College, Allahabad	II
2	Saiyad Jalal ud-din Haidar,	Ditto	II
3	Benoy Bhusan Dey	Ditto	III
4	Braj Narain Gupta	Ditto	III
6	Iqbal Narain Gupta	Ditto	II
7	Iswar Saran	Ditto	II
8	Maheshwar Prasada	Ditto	I
9	Sarut Chandra Bhattacharya	Ditto	I
10	Sat Kari Mittra	Ditto	III
11	Satya Prasonno Datta	Ditto	III
12	Surendra Nath Ganguli	Ditto	II
13	Bipin Behary Ghosal	Ditto	II
15	Gokurn Nath Tholal	Ditto	II
18	Jwala Prasad	Ditto	II
21	Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khan	Ditto	II
22	Muhammad Wali Jan	Ditto	II
26	Ram Prasad	Ditto	III
30	Shyama Prasada Verma	Ditto	II
31	Sayed Mohomed Raza Muswi	Ditto	II
34	Charu Chandra Chatterjee,	Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
35	Damodar Das	Muir C. College, Allahabad	III
36	Gopi Nath Ojha	Ditto	II
37	Purna Chandra Chattopadhaya	Ditto	III
41	Basu Deva Sahai Bhargava,	Agra College	III
45	Chhel Behari Lal	Ditto	III
46	Chiranji Lal Varma	Ditto	II
47	Devi Shankar Nagar	Ditto	II
49	Dwarka Prasad Pattaria	Ditto	II
52	Gobind Prasad Kaushiki	Ditto	II
53	Gopi Nath Mathur	Ditto	III
56	Janki Prasad Hard	Ditto	II
60	Kirti Chand	Ditto	II
61	Madho Ram Dave	Ditto	III
64	Narotam Das Chaube	Ditto	III
66	Pyari Lal Agarwal	Ditto	III
68	Saroop Nath Kunzru	Ditto	III
69	Sheo Baksh Sharma	Ditto	II
70	Sayed Jafar Husainie	Ditto	II
72	Bhawani Sahai Mathur	St. John's College, Agra	II
74	Nathanael J. Bose	Ditto	II
75	Chhotalal Karunashanker, Chhaya	Ditto	III
76	Girwar Singh	Ditto	II
77	Gopi Lal Mathur	Ditto	II
78	Hafiz Abdul Majid Khan	Ditto	II
83	Parmatha Nath Bandyopadhya	Ditto	III
88	Vahidyar Khan	Ditto	II
91	Ali Hasan Khan	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	III
97	Chaudhri Gholam Nabi	Ditto	III
98	Ghulam Nabi Jullundri	Ditto	III
101	Ishwar Sahai Mathur	Ditto	II
102	Mohammad Amin Fakih	Ditto	II
103	Mahmud Hassan T.	Ditto	II
107	Mohammad Said	Ditto	II
109	Mohammad Husain	Ditto	II
114	Sohan Lal	Ditto	II
117	Shuja-ud-din Khan	Ditto	III
121	Kanuga Chhagan Lal	Govt. College, Ajmere	II
124	Bal Krishen Dass	Bareilly College	III
125	Bhugwan Dass	Ditto	III
126	Braham Narayan	Ditto	III
128	Gobind Sarup	Ditto	III
130	Jai Narain	Ditto	III
133	Kulyan Rai	Ditto	III
135	Maharaj Narain	Bareilly College	II
137	Quazi Rashid Ahmad	Ditto	II
138	Raghonandan Prasad	Ditto	II

Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Name of College	Passed in Division.
143	Tara Datt Gairola	Bareilly College	II
144	Anadinath Rai	Queen's College, Benares	III
145	Atul Behari Gupta	Ditto	III
146	Baladeva Das	Ditto	III
147	Bhagwan Das Gupta	Ditto	III
148	Bhawani Datta Joshi	Ditto	II
149	Khaja Ghulam Mahmud	Ditto	II
150	Jnanendranath Chatterji,	Ditto	II
152	Harnandan Joshi	Ditto	II
154	Kasirama	Ditto	II
156	Mahadeva Prasad	Ditto	III
159	Narotam Das	Ditto	III
160	Nikhilranjan Mukhopadhya	Ditto	II
161	Rama Prasad	Ditto	II
162	Ramesadatta Pande	Ditto	III
164	Sudhorama Dikshit	Ditto	II
165	Sirish Chandra Dey	Ditto	III
166	Syama Charan	Ditto	II
167	Syamsundar Dass	Ditto	II
168	Tara Prasad	Ditto	III
170	Vitthal Das	Ditto	III
172	Abinash Chandra Mittra	Canning College, Lucknow	III
174	Ali Mullah	Ditto	III
175	Babu Ram	Ditto	II
177	Bankey Behari Lal	Ditto	II
178	Kunwar Behari Lal	Ditto	II
179	Bhawani Sahai	Ditto	III
180	Bindeshwari Prasad Awasthi	Ditto	II
181	Pandit Brojendra Nath Bharga	Ditto	III
182	Dilsukh Rai Srivastava	Ditto	III
183	Durga Charan Srivastava,	Ditto	II
185	Ganga Charan Narain	Ditto	III
186	Ghansyam Dass Singha	Ditto	II
187	Gokaran Nath Ugra, Pandit	Ditto	III
190	Harbilas Bhargava	Ditto	II
191	Hira Lal Chatterjee	Ditto	II
192	Janardan Prasad Tewari	Ditto	II
195	Jay Gopal Ashthana	Ditto	II
197	Jugal Kishore	Ditto	III
198	Kalidhar Bajpai	Ditto	III
200	Keshri Narain Chand	Ditto	III
202	Krishna Prasad	Ditto	II
203	Lakshmi Narain Shukla	Ditto	II
206	Mahesh Prasad Srivastav,	Ditto	II
207	Muhammad Maqbul Husain	Ditto	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
208	Muhammad Ahad Ali	Canning College, Lucknow	III
211	Nanak Prasad Srivastav	Ditto	II
220	Shiam Sunder Sharma	Ditto	II
222	Sitla Sahai Srivastav	Ditto	II
223	Surjoo Parshad Bhatnagar.	Ditto	II
224	Sayed Mufawaz Hosain	Ditto	II
225	Louie. F. Old (Miss)	Woman's College, Lucknow	II
229	Hari Krishna Telang	Lashkar College, Gwalior	II
230	Kunj Behari Lal	Ditto	III
231	Murlidhar Chaturvedi	Ditto	III
235	Hardhyan Singh	Maharaja's College, Jeypur	II
236	Mohammad Farhat Khan.	Ditto	II
237	Mohammad Zain-ul-Eba	Ditto	II
246	Sri Ram Dikshit	Meerut College	III
247	Balkrishna Awadhut Kher,	Madhava College, Ujjain	II.
248	Balvant Shrikrishna, Phatak	Ditto	II
249	Ganesh Bhicaji Kelkar	Ditto	II
252	Shrikrishna Vithal Athalye.	Ditto	II
254	Vishnu Laxman Deva	Ditto	III
257	Narayan Prasad Bhargav	Teacher	III

B. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
261	Gur Prasad	Muir C. College, Allahabad	III
264	Nogendra Nath Chatterjee;	Ditto	III
265	Radha Charan	Ditto	II
266	Rup Narain	Ditto	I.
268	Avadhbehari Lal	Queen's College, Benares	III
269	Digambar Biswas	Ditto	III
276	Prabhat Chandra Bose	Govt. College, Jabalpur	III
277	Ratan Singh, Thakur	Ditto	II
278	S. Wali Mohammad	Ditto	II
281	Narain Laxman Ghanekar,	Lashkar College, Gwalior	III

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
260	Fazal Ahmad	Muir Central College	II
261	Gur Prasad	Ditto	II
265	Radha Charan	Ditto	II
283	Kirpa Shankar Varma	Agra College	III
284	Pushkar Lal	Ditto	II
285	Kripa Rama	Canning College, Lucknow	II
286	Rama Krishna Tandan	Ditto	II

(SUPPLEMENTARY) B.A. EXAMINATION

B. COURSE

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
287	Ajodhya Prasad	Muir Central College	III
289	Gauri Shankar Tewari	Ditto	III
290	Lal Behari Singh	Ditto	III
291	Nawal Kishore	Ditto	III
292	Pran Krisno Roy	Ditto	II
295	Sirish Chandra Chattopadhyaya	Ditto	III
297	Ramprtap Agarwala	Maharaja's College, Jeypur	III
299	Ambika Prasad	Govt. College, Jabalpur	II
311	Bal Mukand	Bareilly College	II

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

0 Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

31 Saiyid Mohammad Raza Muswi .. Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS

FIRST CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
71	1	Pyare Lal Chaturvedi, M.A.	Agra College.

SECOND CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
10	1	Parmessur Prasad	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
9	2	Bishambharnath Nigam, B.A.	Ditto.
38	3	Nibaran Chundra Gupta,	Ditto
31	4	Mohammad Zaheer	Ditto.
181	5	Bhagwandin Dube, B.A.,	Meerut College
182	6	Chandi Mal	Ditto.
73	7	Ram Sarupa, B.A.	Agra College.
205		Aghornath Mukerji, B.A.,	Queen's College, Benares
83	9	Kushal Pal Singh, M.A.,	Agra College.
113	10	Mohammad Farzand Ali, B.A.	Canning College, Lucknow
112	11	Mirza Mohammad Faseeh,	Ditto.
30	12	Mathura Datt Pande	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
147		Oudh Behari Lal, B.A.,	Bareilly College.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
55	14	Bhagwan Das Sirvya, B.A.	Agra College.
196	15	Jagan Nath, M.A.	St. John's College, Agra.
99	16	Bishva Nath Sahai	Canning College. Lucknow.
14	17	Fateh Bahadur	Muir Central College. Allahabad.
44		Radha Charan	Ditto.
223	19	*Raghunath Prasad, B.A.,*	*Queen's College, Benares.*
83	20	Makhan Lal, B.A.	Agra College.
84	21	Maheshwar Prasad. B.A ,	Ditto.
130	22	Rampat Ram, M.A.	Canning College, Lucknow.
119	23	Prabhat Chandra Gupta,	Ditto.
20	24	Jag Rup Sahay	Muir Central College. Allahabad.
167	25	Sheikh Bahadur Ali	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
177	26	Prakash Chandra Ghosh, B.A.	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
164	27	Syed Abdul Haq, B.A.	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
207	28	Anand Kumar Chaudhry, M.A.	Queen's College, Benares.
134	29	Shankar Dayal	Canning College, Lucknow.
135	30	Sheikh Md. Husein, B.A.,	Ditto.
151		Abdullah	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
6	32	Beni Madhab Ghosh	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
96		Bisheshwar Dyal Srivastava, B.A.	Canning College, Lucknow.
32	34	Pt. Mohan Lal Nehru	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
46	35	Ramdulare Lal Chaturvedi	Ditto.
24	36	Kalka Prasad, B.A.	Ditto.
128	37	Ram Baksh Singh	Canning College, Lucknow.
144		Raj Kumar	Bareilly College.
166		Shahab-ud-din	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
13	40	Dwarka Nath	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
172		Debendra Nath Banerji,	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
185		Rajendra Nath Sen. M.A.	Meerut College.
165	43	Sheikh Ata Ullah, B.A.,	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
115	44	Md. Noorul Hasan, B.A.,	Canning College, Lucknow.
178	45	Ramchandra Rao Amardekar, B.A.	Govt. College, Jabalpur.

XIV

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898.

M A EXAMINATION

In Order of Merit

ENGLISH LITERATURE

SECOND DIVISION

Roll No	Order of merit	Name of Candidate	Name of College.
16	1	Richard Charles Busher	Teacher
31	2	Bhagwandin Dube	M C College, Allahabad

THIRD DIVISION

11	1	Nathaniel Jordan	Canning C., Lucknow
35	2	Pyare Lal Sharma	Private Candidate.
4	3	Shambhu Nath Dube	Agra College.
10	4	Chandra Maul Misra	Canning C., Lucknow
1	5	Basant Lal Bhargava	Agra College
8	6	Ram Narain	M. C. College, Allahabad
7	7	Nehal Chand	Ditto

MATHEMATICS

SECOND DIVISION

21	1	Zia ud-din Ahmad	M A -O College, Aligarh

THIRD DIVISION

19	1	Gyan Dass	St. John's College, Agra.

PHYSICS

SECOND DIVISION

23	1	Binoy Koomar Mukerjee	M C College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION

24	1	Aprakash Chandra Bose	Canning C., Lucknow

HISTORY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
25	1	Faramurz Rustamjee ...	Agra College.

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
28	1	Mohamad Arabi ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
29	2	Syed Muhammad Raza Musvi,	M. C. College, Allahabad,
26	3	Chel Behari Lal Mathur ...	Teacher.

SANSKRIT.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
32	1	Krishna Lal Misra ...	Agra College.
31	2	Rashik Lal Bhattacharya ...	Queen's College, Benares.
30	3	Indra Narain Sinha ...	Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
33	1	Balram Das ...	Queen's College, Benares,

THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
1	Ganesh Prasad ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Amba Ram Nathuram Raval	Agra College	... II
4	Barey Lal Shrivastav ...	Ditto	... III
5	Beni Prasada Misra ...	Ditto	... II
6	Benoy Vehari Mukhopadhyaya	Ditto	... III
9	Bishwambhar Nath (Chaube)	Ditto	... II
11	Cowashaw Dorabji Luhar ...	Ditto	... III
12	Dhanraj Singh Chaudhry ...	Ditto	... II
14	Gauri Shanker Tewari ...	Ditto	... II
15	Hanuman Prasada Verma ...	Ditto	... III

Roll No	Name of Candidate	Name of College	Passed in Division.
18	Herbert M C Harris	Agra College	II
19	Hazari Lall Shrivastava	Ditto	III
22	Kalka Prasada	Ditto	III
24	Kaus Rustomji	Ditto	III
29	Mohammed Salih (Syed)	Ditto	III
30	Nawal Kishore	Ditto	II
32	Raj Bahadur Bhargava	Ditto	II
33	Raj Komar	Ditto	III
34	Ramagyan Sinha	Ditto	III
35	Ram Narayan Trivedi	Ditto	I
36	Salig Ram Pathak (Chaube),	Ditto	II
37	Saran Shankar	Ditto	III
38	Shankar Bhagwant Dighe	Ditto	III
40	Shiv Dutt Bhargava	Ditto	II
43	Shriniwas Rao Nayudu (C),	Ditto	III
44	Vaishampayen Vasudeo, Moreshwar	Ditto	II
45	Brij Mohan Chandola	Allahabad, M C. College	III
46	Chandra Datt Pande	Ditto	II
47	Immanuel Caleb	Ditto	II
48	Khettra Chandra Banerjee,	Ditto	II
50	Bhal Chandra Chintaman, Patwardhan	Ditto	II
51	Bheem Narsinha, Rana Bahadur	Ditto	III
52	Braj Nath Vyass	Ditto	III
53	Ganpat Lakshman Subhedar,	Ditto	III
54	Jotindra Nath Chaudhary	Ditto	II
60	Jagan Nath Prasad	Ditto	III
65	Ramji Das	Ditto	III
66	Ram Sarup Johari	Ditto	III
67	Raza Ali Khan	Ditto	III
68	Sheikh Mohammad Ishak	Ditto	III
72	Sayed Asghar Hasan	Ditto	II
73	Sayed Razi ud-din	Ditto	II
74	Abdullah	Aligarh, M A O College	II
75	Abdul Ali	Ditto	III
78	Ahmad Bakhsh	Ditto	II
79	Ali Akbar Khan	Ditto	II
80	Ali Muhammad Khan	Ditto	II
81	Amir ud-din Ahmad	Ditto	II
82	Anand Behari Lal Mathur,	Ditto	II
84	Bankey Behari	Ditto	II
85	Fida Ali Khan	Ditto	II
88	Hyder Ali Gulam Husain	Ditto	III
89	Lakshmi Narain	Ditto	II
91	Mahmood Shah Khan	Ditto	II
93	Misbahul Othman	Ditto	III
94	Mohammad Abbas	Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
95	Mohammad Ali*	Aligarh, M. A.-O. College	I
96	Mohammad Abdus Salam	Ditto	II
99	Mohammad Baqir	Ditto	III
101	Ram Prasad Varma	Ditto	III
108	Sultan Mahmood Khan	Ditto	II
109	Zia Ullah Khan	Ditto	II
110	Abdul Wahid Khan	Lucknow, Canning College	II
111	Abhay Charan Mukerjee*	Ditto	I
115	Balmakund Srivastava	Ditto	III
118	Ganput Sahai	Ditto	II
119	Girjadat Bajpai	Ditto	II
122	Jitindra Nath Roy	Ditto	III
123	Jung Bahadur	Ditto	II
124	Kazim Husain	Ditto	II
127	Mahabir Sinha	Ditto	III
132	Nand Kishore	Ditto	II
133	Nawab Ali	Ditto	II
136	Pandit Prem Krishen Taimni	Ditto	II
139	Raj Bir Prasad	Ditto	II
141	Raj Narain Srivastav	Ditto	II
143	Sadiq Ali Khan	Ditto	III
144	Saroda Pado Mukerji	Ditto	III
146	Shivanath Mnbai	Ditto	III
150	Basant Kumar Chatterji	Benares, Queen's College	III
153	Hiralal Banerji	Ditto	II
156	Kaminikumar Bhattacharya,	Ditto	III
157	Krishna Sankur Tiwari	Ditto	III
159	Mohammad Ashraf-ul-lah,	Ditto	II
160	Nagendranath Chattopadhyaya	Ditto	III
161	Narendranath Rai	Ditto	II
166	David, Charles E.	Agra, St. John's College	II
167	Ganesh. Lal Mathur	Ditto	II
174	Suresh Chandra Roy	Ditto	II
176	Thomas, Robert W.	Ditto	III
180	Govind Sahai Varma	Bareilly College	II
186	Sepahi Lal	Ditto	II
188	Syed Ali Hamid	Ditto	III
189	Brijendra Swarup	Cawnpur, Christ. Ch. College,	III
190	Brij Narain Saxena	Ditto	II
191	Debi Prasad Shukla	Ditto	II
192	Girdhar Das Bhargava	Ditto	II
194	Nanhe Mal	Ditto	III
195	Prusunno Kumar Sircar	Ditto	III
197	Syed Fazlur Rahman	Ditto	II
199	Bisheshur Nath Kak	Meerut College	II
201	Govind Prasada	Ditto	III

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* *N.B.*—Those candidates whose names are marked with an asterisk are awarded Government scholarships.

Roll No	Name of Candidate	Name of College	Passed in Division
203	Indu Bhushan Bose* ...	Meerut College ...	I
204	Jhuman Lal	Ditto	II
207	Badri Nath Mathur	Ajmere Govt College ...	II
208	Kothari Bhai Lal Vandravandas ...	Ditto ...	III
210	Gauri Shankar Ganesh Lal Verma	Ditto ...	II
211	Harak Chand Dhariwal	Ditto ...	II
212	Harakha Lal Karuna Shanker Chhaya	Ditto ...	III
215	Prabhas Chandra Banerji,	Ditto ...	II
216	Raj Narain	Ditto ...	II
221	Satish Chandra Ghosh ...	Lucknow (Reid) Ch. College,	III
225	Ajodhya Prasad ...	Jeypur, Maharaja's College	II
226	Bholanath	Ditto	II
227	Lakshminarayan	Ditto	II
229	Rup Narain Mathur ...	Ditto	III
230	Balkrishn Ramchandra Bokil	Gwalior, Lashkar College	III
231	Durga Sahai	Ditto	III
232	Radhika Prasad Varma	Ditto ...	II
233	Raghunath Das	Ditto	III
237	Hari Chintaman Joge	Ujjain, Madhava College ...	III
238	Janardan Narain Limaye	Ditto	III
243	Jagmohan Lal	Teacher ...	III
247	Hazari Lal	Ditto	III

B COURSE

248	Champa Ram Misra	Agra College ...	II
251	Pramatha Nath Chakravarti ...	Ditto	III
254	Raj Narain Verma	Ditto	II
258	Bhakt Narain	Allahabad M C College	II
259	Brij Lal * ...	Ditto ...	I
263	Surendra Krishna Bose	Ditto	II
265	Atul Chandra Chatterji ...	Ditto	II
266	Durga Prasad	Ditto	II
269	Jagdish Prasad Chaturvedi * ...	Ditto ...	I
271	Nadirshaw Hormatshaw Gandhi	Ditto	I
272	Raj Narain Brahmwar	Ditto	II
279	Sd. Mohammad Baqar Husain	Benares, Queen's College	II
287	Mathura Prasad Srivastava,	Lucknow, Canning College	III

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*N.B.—Those candidates whose names are marked with an asterisk are awarded Government scholarships.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
289	Rama Bharosay Lal Agnihotri	Lucknow, Canning College	III
291	Trijugi Narayan	Ditto	II
297	Mangi Lal Dosi	Ajmere, Government College,	II
301	Har Prasad Bhargava	Jabalpur, Govt. College	II
302	Triloki Nath Gour	Ditto	II

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

1	Manik Chand Rae	Lucknow, Canning College	II
3	Rudra Narain Srivastava	Ditto	II
4	Ram Prasad Dube	Allahabad, M. C. College	I

B.A. EXAMINATION.

B. COURSE.

HONOURS IN CHEMISTRY.

271	Nadirshaw Hormazshaw Gandhi	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

HONOURS IN CHEMISTRY.

4	Ram Prasad Dube	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST DIVISION.

B. COURSE.

Roll No.	Order.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
387	1	Jagat Parshad	*Agra College.*
391	2	Panna Lal	Ditto.
575	3	Shukdeo Behari Misra	Canning College, Lucknow.
590	4	Jessie Agnes McReddie	Woman's College, Lucknow.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division
5	Dharma Narain	Agra College	III
6	Ghansam Das	Ditto	III
10	Jag Mohan Narain Mushram	Ditto	II

Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division
11	Joti Sarup Mathur	Agra College	III
14	Krishna Das Roy	Ditto	III
16	Lakshman Chintaman Gole,	Ditto	III
24	Radha Krishna Chaubey,	Ditto	III
27	Raghunath Sahai	Ditto	III
30	Saran Behari Lal Mathur,	Ditto	III
35	Shiam Lal Bhargava	Ditto	III
37	Thakur Prasad Bhargava,	Ditto	III
39	Yamini Kanta Dhar	Ditto	III
53	Gouri Prasad Varma	Agra, St. Peter's College	III
55	Ram Saran	Ditto	III
63	Ram Charan Singh	Gwalior, Lashkar College	III
64	Syed Hakim Ahmad	Ditto	III
65	Vaman Ramkrishna Situt,	Ditto	III
67	Aprakashchandra Sen Gupta	Jeypur, Maharaja's College	III
69	Bhuramal Oswal	Ditto	III
70	Ganesh Narian Samoni	Ditto	III
75	Suraj Narain Mathur	Ditto	III
77	Anil Kant Mookerji	Ajmere, Government College,	III
84	Kanhaiya Lal Verma	Ditto	III
85	Madan Sinha Khatya	Ditto	III
89	Venayak Govind Bapat	Ditto	III
93	Abdul Hamid Khan (Md.)	Aligarh M. A.-O. College	III
103	Ibrahim Hossain	Ditto	III
107	Jawala Prasad*	Ditto	II
108	Syed Janab Ahmad	Ditto	III
110	Muhammad Ismadar Raza Abuzar	Ditto	III
114	Maheshri Prasad	Ditto	III
122	Muhammad Sultan	Ditto	III
129	Riaz Ud-din Ahmad	Ditto	III
130	Syed Hamid Hossain	Ditto	II
131	Siraj Ud-din	Ditto	II
132	Shamsul Hasan	Ditto	III
134	Syed Taj Muhammad	Ditto	III
135	Walayat Shah	Ditto	III
138	Ali Hasan	Allahabad, Muir C. College,	III
139	Ali Muhammad	Ditto	III
147	John Moultrie David	Ditto	III
152	Nand Kishore Amist	Ditto	III
157	Roop Kishan Aga	Ditto	III
160	Syed Tajammul Hussain	Ditto	III
177	Hari Das Ghosh	Allahabad, K. Pathshala	III
182	Satish Chandra Ghosh	Ditto	III
184	Shambhu Prasada	Ditto	III
185	Sital Prasada Varma	Ditto	III

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* N.B.—Those candidates whose names are marked with an asterisk are awarded Government Scholarships

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
187	Elsie Leila Milner	Allahabad, Girls' H. School	II
193	Battoo Lal	Bareilly College	III
195	Birj Mohan Lal	Ditto	III
198	Ezekiel Janvier	Ditto	III
208	Mathura Prasad Trevedi	Ditto	III
209	Mohani Mohan Lal	Ditto	II
211	Narotam Dass	Ditto	III
214	Radhe Lal	Ditto	III
215	Radhe Kishen Lal	Ditto	III
222	Sri Ram	Ditto	III
228	Dhirakshana Sinha	Benares, Queen's College	III
232	Kamalakar Dube*	Ditto	II
234	Khiti Mohan Sen Gupta	Ditto	III
237	Manoranjan Sur	Ditto	III
241	Nolini Kant Mukerji	Ditto	III
242	Rambali Rai	Ditto	III
244	Shah Munir Alam	Ditto	III
253	Mata Prasad Saksena	Cawnpur, Ch. Church College,	II
255	Syed Mohammad Asghar Hussain	Ditto	III
256	Mohammad Abdul Haq	Ditto	III
257	Mooney Chatterjee	Ditto	III
258	Ramchandra Gangadhar Natu	Ditto	III
263	Syed Ikbal Bahadur	Ditto	III
266	Mahadeo Sinha	Fyzabad College	II
267	Shiam Narain	Ditto	III
271	Narayan Balvant Munshi,	Ujjain, Madhava College	III
272	Shankar Appaji Gavane	Ditto	III
278	Gokulchand Karanja Singhai	Jabalpur, Govt. College	III
279	Gopal Lakshman Sheorey,	Ditto	III
284	Makund Madho Golwalkar,	Ditto	III
294	Beni Krishan Varma	Lucknow, Canning College,	III
295	Bijay Bahadur Srivastava,	Ditto	III
299	Gouri Datt Vajpai	Ditto	III
300	Hari Krishen Dhaon	Ditto	III
320	Abu Abdullah Mohammad Zaka-ul-lah Khan	Ditto	III
322	Ram Prasad Saksena	Ditto	III
326	Kali Shankar	Ditto	III
328	Raghunath Prasad	Ditto	III
332	Uma Shankar Misra	Ditto	III
333	Ganga Narain	Ditto	III
341	Kalika Pershad	Lucknow, (Reid) Ch. College,	III
350	Lucy Mary Peggo	Lucknow, Woman's College,	III
351	Bal Mukand Bhatnagar	Meerut College	III

**N.B.*—Those candidates whose names are marked with an asterisk are awarded Government Scholarships.

Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division
352	Benarsi Das	Meerut College	III
353	Bhagwant Kishore	Ditto	III
357	Jai Singh Rai	Ditto	III
358	Kedar Nath	Ditto	II
359	Lakshmi Narayan	Ditto	III
361	Mewa Ram	Ditto	III
365	Janki Parshad Agarwal	Schoolmaster	III
375	Tilu Govind Vinayak	Ditto	III
376	Kamta Parshad Tikariha,	Ditto	III
381	Melville Page Bedford	Mussoorie Philander Smith Institute	III

B COURSE

Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division
383	Bhagwant Parshad Srivastava*	Agra College	II
384	Chuttan Lal Chopra	Ditto	III
385	Hari Nath Chaube	Ditto	III
387	Jagat Parshad*	Ditto	I
389	Joti Parshad*	Ditto	II
390	Lakhan Singh	Ditto	III
391	Panna Lal*	Ditto	I
394	Subodh Chandra Kar	Ditto	III
395	Mohendro Nath Chatterjea,	Agra, St. John's College	III
396	Emmanuel F. Ghose,	Ditto	III
397	Prio Nath Ghose,	Ditto	II
398	Lachman Singh	Ditto	III
400	Mukerji, Ambuj Nath	Ditto	III
403	Ram Chandra	Ditto	III
405	Russell, Philo	Ditto	III
408	Triveni Sahai Saksena	Ditto	III
409	Bansi Lal Mathur	Agra, St. Peter's College	III
410	Ganpat Rao Kashinath, Pendharker	Gwalior, Lashkar College	III
411	Gulab Parshad	Ditto	III
418	Madan Lall Razdan	Jodhpur, Jaswant College	II
423	Bolaki Dass	Allahabad, M. C. College	III
425	Dharam Kishore Lal	Ditto	II
427	Krishna Nath Bagchi	Ditto	III
428	Manmath Nath	Ditto	III
432	Purnendu Kumar Majumdar	Ditto	III
434	Rajiva Nayan Sahay	Ditto	III
451	Chaudhuri Kalika Prasada Roy	Allahabad, K. Pathshala	III

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* N.B.—Those candidates whose names are marked with an asterisk are awarded Government Scholarships

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
454	Ghana Nand Joshi	Allahabad, K. Pathshala	III
462	Nani Gopal Mukerji	Ditto	III
466	Sarjoo Prashad	Ditto	III
471	Prem Lal Sah Thulgharia,	Almora, Ramsay College	III
473	Atul Chandra Mukerji	Bareilly College	III
475	Bhugwan Das*	Ditto	II
476	Brahma Swarup	Ditto	III
477	Chakra Dhar Juyal Sharma,	Ditto	III
478	Hari Ram Dhasmana	Ditto	III
480	Joti Prasad	Ditto	III
482	Raj Behari Lal Mathur	Ditto	III
483	Rajoney Mohan Mukerjee,	Ditto	III
491	Bhim Chandra Chatturji,*	Benares, Queen's College	II
493	Binodbehari Sen Rai	Ditto	II
497	Gaurishankar Prasad	Ditto	III
498	Ghansyam Das	Ditto	II
500	Jaikrishna Prasad	Ditto	III
505	Purna Chandra Moitra	Ditto	III
506	Raghunath Prasad	Ditto	III
507	Raja Ram	Ditto	III
508	Satisa Chandra Dey	Ditto	II
510	Surenda Nath Banerji	Ditto	II
513	Ghasi Ram Patairya*	Cawnpur, Christ C. College,	II
517	Kshetra Nath Biswas	Ditto	III
519	Satis Chandra Banerji	Ditto	III
520	Sarju Narain Tewari	Ditto	III
521	Thakur Prasad Misra	Ditto	III
525	Dattatreya Bhicajee Ranadye	Ujjain, Madhava College	III
533	Gouri Shankar Agnihotri,	Jabalpur, Govt. College	III
535	Kiran Krishna Mittra	Ditto	III
537	Moti Chand Kayesth	Ditto	III
539	Nitya Ranjan Roy	Ditto	II
540	O. V. Lakhshman Bao	Ditto	II
543	Ram Lal	Ditto	II
550	Vishun Bapuji Dhamapurkar	Ditto	III
551	Abdul Ghani	Lucknow, Canning College	III
552	Annpan Das Ghosh	Ditto	II
556	Charu Chandra Bose	Ditto	III
557	Gokul Chand Rai	Ditto	III
558	Kali Camal Sircar	Ditto	II
565	Narindra Kishen Mukerjea,	Ditto	III
566	Nolini Mohan Rai	Ditto	III
568	Pt. Chand Narain Koul	Ditto	II
570	Piara Lal	Ditto	III
572	Purna Chandra Vidyant	Ditto	III

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* *N.B.*—Those candidates whose names are marked with an asterisk are awarded Government Scholarships.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Name of College	Passed in Division
575	Shukdeo Behari Misra*	Lucknow Canning College	I
577	Satish Chandra Ghosh*	Ditto	II
580	Chhang Chhun Heber, Chowfin	Lucknow, (Reid) Ch College,	III
589	Helen Louisa Foy	Lucknow, Woman's College	II
590	Jessie Agnes Mulleddle*	Ditto	I
591	Hildred Constance McPhee,	Ditto	III
593	Brij Bhushan Lal	Meerut College	III
594	Chuttan Lal Kapoor	Ditto	III
597	Lachman Prasada Varma,	Ditto	III
598	Nindar Singh	Ditto	III
599	Radha Saran Cappoor	Ditto	III

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* N B —Those candidates whose names are marked with an asterisk are awarded Government Scholarships

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION

In Order of Merit

Order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of School
1	12	*Thamman Singh	Agra College
	240	*Sharat Chandra Mukerji	Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School, Lucknow
3	146	*Baij Nath Misra	German Mission School, Ghazipur
4	5	*Krishna Dayal Varma,	Agra College.
	81	*Kumuda Prasada	Kayesth Pathshala, Allahabad.
	129	*Chandra Bali Rai	Collegiate School, Benares.
	136	*Rajnandan Lal Sahi	Ditto.
	150	*Shah Rashid Ullah	German Mission School, Ghazipur
	155	*Babu Lal Govila	Zila School Cawnpur
	180	*Rameshuri Prasad	Government Collegiate School, Fyzabad.
	220	*Kumar Krishna, Pandit,	Jubilee High School, Lucknow
12	63	*Ramesh Chandra Banerji	Govt High School, Allahabad.
	120	*Mukut Behary	High School, Bareilly

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* These candidates are awarded Government Scholarships by the Director of Public Instruction

Order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of School.
14	67	Bal Govind	Kayesth Pathshala, Allahabad.
	107	Surrendra Nath Chakravarti	Govt. High School, Aligarh.
	219	Kunj Behari	Jubilee High School, Lucknow.
	234	Obed Patrick	(Reid) Christian Collegiate School, Lucknow.
18	1	Saiyad Ali Jan Rizvi	Agra College.
	6	Natham Singh	Ditto.
	61	Gajadhar Prasad	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
	229	Surrendra Nath Sinha	C. M. High School, Lucknow.
	267	Naval Kishori Bhatnagor	District School, Saharanpur.
23	7	Ram Chander Varma	Agra College.
	30	Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq	St. John's C. School, Agra.
	59	Jhandulal Gupta	Maharaja's Collegiate School, Jeypur.
	116	Hamid-uddin	High School, Bareilly.
	141	Shiva Nath Sircar	Collegiate School, Benares.
	154	Bisheshwar Nath	Zila School, Cawnpur.
	168	Mahadeo Prasad	McDonnell High School, Jhansi.
	183	Shiamji Lal	Govt. Collegiate School, Fyzabad.
	184	Ambica Prasad Chowbe	Govt. H. S., Hoshangabad.
	187	Dowlat Rao Jachak	Ditto.
	224	Sangam Lal	Jubilee High School, Lucknow.
	238	Ramani Mohan Roy	Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School, Lucknow.
	265	Gyan Swaroop Verma Bhatnagor	District School, Saharanpur.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
1	Syed Ali Jan Rizvi	15-0	Muhammadan	Agra College	I
3	Basdeo Sahai	19-6	Brahman	Ditto	II
4	Durga Pershad	13-6	Kayesth	Ditto	II
5	Krishna Dayal Varma	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	I
6	Nathan Singh	14-4	Jat	Ditto	I

Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Age	Caste	Name of School	Number of Division
7	Ram Chandra Varma	15·9	Jat	Agra C[illegible]	I
10	Ratan Ram [illegible]	15·[illegible]	Bania	Ditto	II
17	Dwarka Prasad	15·6	Kayasth	Ditto	I
21	Ambika Prashad Bhatnagar	17·2	Kayastha	St. John's Collegiate School, Agra	II
23	Chiranji Prasad Dame[illegible]	17·1	Brahman	Ditto	III
25	B. N. [illegible]	22·5	Christian	Ditto	II
27	[illegible] Lal Mathur	17·11	Kayasth	Ditto	II
31	[illegible] Khan	15·0	Muhammadan	Ditto	I
34	[illegible] Chandra [illegible]	17·4	Khatri	[illegible], Agra	III
37	[illegible] Singh	17·7	Thakur	[illegible]	II
39	[illegible] Lal	16·0	Vaish	Ditto	II
41	Har Narain	17·8	[illegible]	Ditto	II
43	Mohan Lal	21·0	Vaish	Ditto	II
44	[illegible] Narain	21·4	Kayastha	Ditto	II
46	[illegible] Khan	15·6	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
49	Raj Bahadur	15·0	Brahman	Ditto	II
52	[illegible]	15·6	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
50	[illegible] Ali Akbar	17·5	Ditto	Ditto	II
55	[illegible] Lal [illegible]	17·0	Vaish	[illegible] College [illegible]	II
58	P. [illegible] Lal Varma	20·5	Brahman	Ditto	II
59	[illegible]	15·0	Kayasth	Maharaja's [illegible]	II
62	[illegible] Gupta	15·0	Vaish	Ditto	I
65	[illegible]	2[illegible]·2	Muhammadan	Government [illegible]	II
61	Gajadhar Prasad	17·9	Kalwar	Ditto	I
62	Narayan Prasad	15·3	Kayasth	Ditto	II
63	Lakshmi Chandra [illegible]	16·4	Brahman	Ditto	I
64	[illegible]	15·0	[illegible]	Ditto	II
67	Baij Nath	16·6	Khatri	Kayasth Pathshala, Allahabad	I
70	[illegible] Narayan Lal	18·8	Kayasth	Ditto	II
74	Jwala Prasad	17·6	Ditto	Ditto	II
79	[illegible]	14·5	Ditto	Ditto	II
81	Kamala Prasad	15·11	Ditto	Ditto	I

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
82	Kunj Bihari Lall Varma ...	20-5	Kayesth ...	Kayesth Patshala, Allahabad ...	II
85	Mahesh Prasad ...	18-1	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
86	Prayag Dayal ...	17-2	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
88	Ram Kishore ...	16-3	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	III
92	Bramh Deo Sahai ...	17-6	Ditto ...	A. P. Mission High School,	II
95	Babu Ram ...	20-1	Vaish ...	Govt. District High School, Aligarh ...	II
96	Baldeo Behari Lall...	17-6	Kayesth ...	Ditto ...	III
100	Har Sarup ...	18-4	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	II
101	Hira Lal ...	16-4	Vaish ...	Ditto ...	II
105	Mohan Lal Varma ...	18-2	Kayesth ...	Ditto ...	II
106	Nand Lal Mathur ...	16-1	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
107	Surrendro Nath Chakvarti ...	17-6	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	I
110	Sh. Muhammad Hashim Siddiqi ...	18-0	Muhammadan,	M. A.-O. Collegiate School, Aligarh ...	II
112	Narain Datt Uprety,	20-10	Brahman ...	Ramsay College Almora,	II
113	Baldeo Prashad ...	17-6	Kayesth ...	High School, Bareilly ...	II
114	Babu Ram ...	18-6	Thakur ...	Ditto ...	II
116	Hamid-ud-din ...	16-6	Muhammadan,	Ditto ...	I
117	Muhammad Ala-ud-din ...	17-6	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
118	Mukand Ram I ...	18-6	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	III
120	Mukut Behari ...	18-6	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	I
121	Parmeshwari Sahai...	15-6	Kayesth ...	Ditto ...	II
123	Ram Ghulam ...	15-6	Vaish ...	Ditto ...	II
125	Salik Ram ...	18-5	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
126	Shib Shankar ...	15-6	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
127	Trilok Sinha ...	17-3	Kshatriya ...	Ditto ...	III
128	Bansidhar ...	15-6	Kayesth ...	Collegiate School, Benares ...	II
129	Chandrabali Rai ...	13-10	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	I
131	Kalyan Das ...	16-6	Bania ...	Ditto ...	III
134	Madho Prasad ...	16-10	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	II
136	Rajnandan Lal Sahai,	15-6	Kayesth ...	Ditto ...	I
139	Ramnaresh Panre ...	20-6	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	II
140	Sarju Sinha ...	16-8	Kshatriya ...	Ditto ...	II
141	Shivanath Sircar ...	17-6	Kayesth ...	Ditto ...	I

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
143	Gobind Shankar	18-9	Brahman	London Mission High School, Benares	II
145	Shah Abdul Hakim	17-5	Muhammadan	German Mission School, Ghazipur	III
146	Baij Nath Misra	18-10	Brahman	Ditto	I
147	Kamalbas Lal	18-8	Kayesth	Ditto	II
149	Prabodh Chandra Sen Gupta	15-10	Vaidya	Ditto	II
150	Shah Rashid ullah	16-0	Muhammadan	Ditto	I
153	Atal Behari Lal Mathur	20-9	Kayesth	Zila School, Cawnpur	II
154	Bisheshwar Nath	17-6	Khattri	Ditto	I
155	Babu Lal Govila	19-6	Vaish	Ditto	I
156	Chhotey Lal Gupta	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
157	Nanabhoy	17-6	Parsee	Ditto	II
158	Ram Krishna	20-0	Khattri	Ditto	III
160	Sita Ram	14-11	Vaish	Ditto	III
161	Amrita Rao	17-2	Brahman	MacDonnell High School, Jhansi	II
165	Kali Charan Chatterji	15-5	Ditto	Ditto	II
167	Kalika Prasad Nigam	18-11	Kayesth	Ditto	III
168	Mahadeo Prasad	19-6	Ditto	Ditto	I
169	Pramatha Nath Motra	15-6	Brahman	Ditto	III
170	Davi Prasada	19-10	Kayesth	Govt. Collegiate School, Fyzabad	III
171	Gaya Prasad	19-2	Ditto	Ditto	II
174	Madan Gopal	17-6	Ditto	Ditto	II
178	Rajeswari Prasad	16-1	Ditto	Ditto	II
179	Raj Kishore	19-3	Ditto	Ditto	II
180	Rameshuri Prasad	17-7	Ditto	Ditto	I
181	Satgur Prasad	20-7	Ditto	Ditto	III
183	Shiamji Lal	19-4	Ditto	Ditto	I
184	Ambica Prasad Chowbe	17-1	Sarwaria	Govt. High School, Hoshangabad	I
185	Bala Ram	19-0	Kurmi	Ditto	III
187	Dowlat Rao Jachak	18-7	Kshatriya	Ditto	I
188	Gopal Prasad	17-3	Kayesth	Ditto	II
189	Har Kishen Salgram Bhutt	20-7	Brahman	Ditto	II
191	Shri Narain Dube	18-10	Kherawal	Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
192	Charn Chandra Bose	16-0	Kayesth	Mission High School, Hoshangabad	II
198	Kishon Prasad	15-9	Ditto	Hitcarni Sabha High School, Jabalpur	II
202	Damodar Prasad Pathak	17-11	Brahman	Anjuman Islamia High School, Jabalpur	II
203	Kanhaya Lal	17-6	Mall	Ditto	III
205	Muhammad Abdul Hafiz	16-4	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
207	Baldeo Prashad	18-2	Bania	Church Mission High School, Jabalpur	II
208	Ganga Prashad Pandey	15-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
209	Samuel Moses	17-6	Jew	Ditto	II
211	Gopinath	17-9	Brahman	High School, Raipur	II
212	Lakshman Anant T.,	18-9	Ditto	Ditto	II
217	Chand Narain	14-6	Ditto	Jubilee High School, Lucknow	II
218	Habib-ud-din	16-3	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
219	Kunj Behari	16-6	Khattri	Ditto	I
220	Kumar Krishna, Pandit	15-0	Brahman	Ditto	I
221	Madho Dyal	18-0	Kayesth	Ditto	III
224	Sangam Lal	20-0	Ditto	Ditto	I
226	Basdeo Prasad	18-4	Ditto	C. M. High School, Lucknow	II
227	Jogendra Nath Pal	16-11	Ditto	Ditto	II
229	Surrendra Nath Sinha	16-11	Ditto	Ditto	I
234	Obed Patrick	18-9	Christian	(Reid) Ch. Collegiate School, Lucknow	I
238	Ramani Mohan Roy,	17-3	Kayesth	Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School, Lucknow	I
240	Sharat Chandra Mukerjee	16-1	Christian	Ditto	I
248	Gian Chand	16-5	Vaish	Collegiate School, Meerut	II
249	Har Saran Das Bhargava	17-4	Bhargava	Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School	Passed in Division.
250	Hari Bhushan Mukerjee ...	16-0	Brahman ...	Collegiate School, Meerut,	II
251	Jainti Pershad (Primus) ...	16-6	Vaish	Ditto .	III
253	Joti Pershad	19-1	Ditto	Ditto ...	II
254	Murari Lal Sharma	20-3	Brahman ...	Ditto	III
259	Pyari Lal, Vaish	21 9	Vaish ...	Ditto	III
262	Raghunath Prasada Koolwar	17 6	Ditto	Ditto ...	II
264	Anand Behari	17-6	Kayesth ...	District School, Saharanpur,	III
265	Gyan Swaroop Verma Bhatnagar	20-0	Ditto ...	Ditto	I
266	Hira Nand Suri ...	19-0	Kshatriya ...	Ditto ...	II
267	Naval Kishore Bhatnagar	17-0	Kayesth	Ditto	I
268	Irshad Ali	21 7	Muhammadan,	Church Mission High School, Meerut ...	III

The following Candidates from the Agricultural School, Cawnpur, have passed in (1), Elementary Physics and Chemistry and (2) Agriculture with Surveying only (Under Syndicate Resolution No. 134, dated 6th April, 1895)

Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste	Name of School
269	Abdur Rahman Khan ...	22-6	Muhammadan,	Agricultural School, Cawnpur
270	Amir Hasan .	19 9	Ditto	Ditto
271	Baldeo Prasad Misra	21-6	Brahman	Ditto
273	Ghirao Lal Pande	22-0	Ditto ...	Ditto
274	Hari Ram	21-6	Jat ...	Ditto
275	Jagannath Prasad Sharma,	22-0	Brahman ...	Ditto
277	Muhammad Basheer ...	21-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto
278	Nand Kishore Sharma ...	20-0	Brahman	Ditto
279	Narsing Narain Lal ...	20-0	Kayesth	Ditto
280	Ram Dayal Lal ...	21-0	Ditto ...	Ditto

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

In order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of School.
1	266	*Nasir-ud-din Haidar (Syed)	M. A.-O. Collegiate School. Aligarh.
2	294	*Anadi Nath Mitra	Anglo-Bengali Preparatory School, Allahabad.
3	595	*Bujrangi Lal	Victoria High School, Ghazipur.
	787	*Mahesh Bal Dikshit	High School, Sultanpur.
5	292	*Ram Rai	A. V. H. School, Sikandrabad.
	621	*Muhammad Sibtain (Said),	District School, Jaunpur.
	818	Kusum Kumar Chatterji	High School, Khandwa.
	868	Onkar Prasad Misra	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
	1046	*Jung Bahadur	Jubilee High School, Lucknow.
10	173	Phodake Bhaskar Vishnu,	Maharaja's Collegiate School, Jeypur.
	758	*Bashir Ahmad	Government Collegiate School, Fyzabad.
	801	Purushottam Ganesh Nakhre	Government High School, Hoshangabad.
	1096	*Satyawati Violet Singh,	Woman's College, Lucknow.
	1243	*Florence Carew	Private Candidate.
	1819	*Manmohini Chatterji	Ditto.
16	72	Seray Mall Bapna	Maharana's High School, Oodeypur.
	164	Damodar Prasad Saksena,	Maharaja's Collegiate School, Jeypur.
	327	Iftikhar Hosain	Government High School, Allahabad.
	347	Pershadi Lal Jha	Ditto.
	399	Bankey Behari Lal Varma,	Venkat High School, Sutna.
	405	Badri Datt Pande I	District School, Almora.
	472	Sham Nath Mushran	High School, Bareilly.
	713	Durga Prasad	Government High School, Fatehpur.
	769	Bisheswar Prasad	Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur.
	964	Baldeo Pershad II	C. M. High School, Gorakhpur.

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* These candidates are awarded Government Scholarships by the Director of Public Instruction.

In order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of School
26	22	Bishember Dayal Bhargava,	D. A A. V H School, Ajmere
	213	Manohar Lal	Zila School, Muttra.
	230	Manohar Lal	High School, Ulwar
	300	Nagendra Nath Bose	Anglo-Bengali Preparatory School, Allahabad.
	577	Kashi Nath	London Mission High School, Benares.
	612	Bacchha Lal	District School, Jaunpur
	635	Raghunandan Lal Dar	Christ-Church College, Cawnpur.
	682	Amba Prasad Saksena	District School, Farrukhabad.
	740	Krishna Rao Leghate	High School, Orai
	777	Munni Lal	Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur
	833	Gangadhar Keshava Pendarker	High School, Saugor
	931	Hari Shankar	Government High School, Hardoi.
	991	Jagan Nath Sahai Srivastava	Government High School, Lakhimpur
	1142	Moni Massy	A P M Girls High School, Dehra Dun
40	152	Wahid Husain	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	226	Anand Nath	High School Ulwar
	259	Ali Husain Jafri (Syed)	M A O Collegiate School, Aligarh.
	611	Jagdeva Upadhyaya	Government High School, Ballia.
	657	Ram Shankar Lal	Christ-Church College, Cawnpur
	983	Krishna Sahai Srivastava,	Government High School, Hardoi.
	1062	Saiyid Shaokat Husain	Jubilee High School, Lucknow
	1133	Matlab-ur Rahman	Government High School, Bijnor

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
147	Ram Prasad	18-11	Bania	Hume's High School, Etawah	III
148	Ram Swarup	18-6	Vaish	Ditto	II
151	Uma Shankar	18-2	Kayesth	Ditto	III
152	Wahid Husain	20-6	Muhammadan,	Ditto	I
153	Badri Prasad Rastogi,	18-6	Vaish	Lashkar Collegiate School, Gwalior	II
154	Bishambar Nath Gutch	17-0	Kshatriya	Ditto	III
155	Brijbhusan Dass Lakhoti	17-0	Vaish	Ditto	III
156	Gangadhar Anant Gokhle	17-5	Brahman	Ditto	III
157	Gopal Ram Chandra Joshi	17-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
160	Jwala Shankar Saksena	17-0	Kayesth	Ditto	II
161	Pandurang Ramchandra Manake	16-2	Brahman	Ditto	III
162	Ram Charan Dass Varma	20-0	Kayesth	Ditto	III
163	Shiva Ram Gopal Paradkar	18-5	Brahman	Ditto	III
164	Damodar Prasad Saksena	13-0	Kayesth	Maharaja's Collegiate School, Jeypur	I
165	Gopinath Agarwal	17-0	Vaish	Ditto	II
166	Gopinath Sarma	18-4	Brahman	Ditto	III
167	Gulzari Lal	15-0	Bania	Ditto	II
168	Jotindra Kumar Sirkar	17-3	Vaidya	Ditto	III
169	Kundan Lal Bais	14-0	Vaish	Ditto	III
170	Mannu Lal	14-6	Ditto	Ditto	II
172	Niranjan Lal Bhargava	19-6	Bhargava	Ditto	III
173	Phodake Bhaskar Vishnu	15-3	Brahman	Ditto	I
174	Satya Kumar Banerji,	18-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
175	Susilkumar Sen Gupta,	14-6	Vaidya	Ditto	II
178	Asghar Husen	23-6	Muhammadan,	Mission High School, Mainpuri	III
179	Gya Prasad Mahajan,	20-0	Mahajan	Ditto	III
182	Munna Lal	20-6	Brahman	Ditto	III
184	Ram Sarup Srivastav,	20-6	Kayesth	Ditto	III
186	Shyam Bahadur Kayesth	19-6	Ditto	Ditto	III

Roll No	Name of Candidate	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
70	Muhammad Hussain,	20-9	Muhammadan,	Maharana's H. S., Oodeypur	II
72	Seray Mall Bapna	15-9	Oswal	Ditto	I
73	Ishwarlal Baij Nath Nagar	14-5	Brahman	Central College, Rutlam	III
75	Debi Prasada Chaturvedi	16-0	Ditto	Collegiate School Agra	II
77	Jugdish Pershad	16-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
81	Maharaj Singh	12-0	Jat	Ditto	II
82	Maha Shanker	18-5	Kayesth	Ditto	III
85	Pratap Singh	16-0	Jat	Ditto	II
86	Raghubar Dyal	16-0	Vaish	Ditto	II
87	Ram Charan Avasthi,	15-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
88	Ram Gopal Gupta	17-3	Vaish	Ditto	III
89	Ram Richpal Singh Modgal	17-6	Brahman	Ditto	III
90	Shankar Singh	17-0	Jat	Ditto	III
91	Triloki Nath Bhargava,	16-4	Bhargava	Ditto	II
95	Pran Krishen Bhatnagar	17-5	Kayesth	Ditto	III
104	Kaz Muhammad Ahmad, Mukhtar	15-3	Muhammadan,	St. John's Collegiate School, Agra	III
109	Pandit Raghwachari	20-6	Brahman	Ditto	II
110	Paul Welington	19-7	Christian	Ditto	III
112	Ram Narain	17-2	Kayesth	Ditto	II
123	Lala Dhar Choubey	15-0	Brahman	Victoria High School, Agra,	III
124	Puttu Lal	17-0	Kayesth	Ditto	III
126	Sardar Sinha	16-0	Rajput	Ditto	II
131	Kishori Lal Verma	18-6	Kayesth	Sadar High School Bhurtpur	II
132	Mohammad Abdulah Jafri (Syed)	16-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
133	Shri Gopal	15-4	Vaish	Ditto	III
134	Shyam Sarup	17-0	Kayesth	Darbar High School Lun h	II
135	Abdul Wahab	15-4	Muhammadan	Hume's High School Etawah	II
136	Paleshwar Prasad	15-11	Brahman	Ditto	III
137	Bhikam Sen	16-11	Jain	Ditto	III
140	Kanhya Lal	21-0	Kayesth	Ditto	III
142	Madan Lal	20-0	Bania	Ditto	II
143	Mahesh Prasad	16-6	Kayesth	Ditto	III
144	Mannu Lal	19-4	Kayesth	Ditto	II
146	Manzur Ahmad	25-0	Muhammadan	Ditto	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
147	Ram Prasad	18-11	Bania	Hume's High School, Etawah	III
148	Ram Swarup	18-6	Vaish	Ditto	II
151	Uma Shankar	18-2	Kayesth	Ditto	III
152	Wahid Husain	20-6	Muhammadan	Ditto	I
153	Badri Prasad Rastogi	18-6	Vaish	Lashkar Collegiate School, Gwalior	II
154	Bishambar Nath Gutch	17-0	Kshatriya	Ditto	III
155	Brijbhusan Dass Lakhoti	17-0	Vaish	Ditto	III
156	Gangadhar Anant Gokhle	17-5	Brahman	Ditto	III
157	Gopal Ram Chandra Joshi	17-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
160	Jwala Shankar Saksena	17-0	Kayesth	Ditto	II
161	Pandurang Ramchandra Manake	16-2	Brahman	Ditto	III
162	Ram Charan Dass Varma	20-0	Kayesth	Ditto	III
163	Shiva Ram Gopal Paradkar	18-5	Brahman	Ditto	III
164	Damodar Prasad Saksena	13-0	Kayesth	Maharaja's Collegiate School, Jeypur	I
165	Gopinath Agarwal	17-0	Vaish	Ditto	II
166	Gopinath Sarma	18-4	Brahman	Ditto	III
167	Gulzari Lal	15-0	Bania	Ditto	II
168	Jotindra Kumar Sirkar	17-3	Vaidya	Ditto	III
169	Kundan Lal Bais	14-0	Vaish	Ditto	III
170	Mannu Lal	14-6	Ditto	Ditto	II
172	Niranjan Lal Bhargava	19-6	Bhargava	Ditto	III
173	Phodake Bhaskar Vishnu	15-3	Brahman	Ditto	I
174	Satya Kumar Banerji	18-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
175	Susilkumar Sen Gupta	14-6	Vaidya	Ditto	II
178	Asghar Husen	23-6	Muhammadan	Mission High School, Mainpuri	III
179	Gya Prasad Mahajan	20-0	Mahajan	Ditto	III
182	Munna Lal	20-6	Brahman	Ditto	III
184	Ram Sarup Srivastav	20-6	Kayesth	Ditto	III
186	Shyam Bahadur Kayesth	19-6	Ditto	Ditto	III

Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School	Passed in Division
187	Sohan Lal Jainy	20-6	Jainy	Mission High School, Mainpuri	III
191	Apurva Kumar Banerji	20-6	Brahman	District School, Moradabad	III
192	Baij Nath Sharma	19-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
193	Joti Prasad	19-0	Vaish	Ditto	II
196	Mohamed Amin ullah Khan	16 7	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
197	Mohamed Farrukh Beg	1 9	Ditto	Ditto	II
198	Mohamed Kasim Ali	19-6	Ditto	Ditto	II
203	Tapeshur Nath Kaul,	14-6	Brahman	Ditto	III
205	Deoki Nandan	20-8	Beragi	Zila School Muttra	II
211	Jagan Nath	19-0	Kayesth	Ditto	II
212	Lachman Das	19-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
213	Manohar Lal	18-0	Vaish	Ditto	I
214	Newal Kishore Kapur	16-11	Khattri	Ditto	III
215	Oakar Saha	18-0	Kayesth	Ditto	III
218	Shankar Dayal Raizada	16-7	Ditto	High School Sehore	III
226	Anand Nath	15-0	Ditto	High School Ulwar	I
227	Brij Mohan Lal	17-4	Bhargava	Ditto	III
228	Dhan Ram	1 -6	Brahman	Ditto	II
229	Gopal Sahay	19 2	Ditto	Ditto	III
230	Manohar Lal	15-4	Bhargava	Ditto	I
242	Hasan Raza Khan	21 1	Muhammadan,	District High School Aligarh	III
244	Krishna Kishore	19-4	Kayesth	Ditto	II
246	Madan Mohan	17-5	Vaish	Ditto	II
258	Ali Raza Jafari (Syed)	17 1	Muhammadan,	M. A.-O. Collegiate School, Aligarh	II
259	Ali Husain Jafari (Syed)	18-7	Ditto	Ditto	I
264	Muhammad Hashim I,	15-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
266	Nassir ud-din Haidar (Syed)	14-4	Ditto	Ditto	I
268	Abdul Ghaffar	16-11	Ditto	High School, Bulandshahr	II
269	Amba Prasad Vaish	20-7	Vaish	Ditto	III
272	Gur Dayal Misra	18-10	Brahman	Ditto	II
274	Janki Nandan	21-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
277	Muhammad Murtaza Khan	15-7	Muhammadan	Ditto	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
283	Kesho Ram	17-0	Khattri	State High School, Rampur	III
284	Muhammad Ali Khan	20-0	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
286	Hira Lal	17-5	Vaish	A. V. H. School, Sikandrabad	III
288	Kirpa Ram	18-1	Ditto	Ditto	II
289	Murari Lal	16-10	Ditto	Ditto	II
290	Mukat Lal	15-8	Khattri	Ditto	III
292	Ram Rai	16-8	Kayesth	Ditto	I
294	Anadi Nath Mitra	14-3	Ditto	Anglo-Bengali Preparatory School, Allahabad	I
295	Ashootosh Banerji	15-6	Brahman	Ditto	II
296	GirijaProssonoMukerji	15-2	Ditto	Ditto	III
297	Hari Pada Ghosh	14-5	Kayesth	Ditto	III
298	Jetendro Nath Mukerji	14-0	Brahman	Ditto	II
299	Kali Das Banerji	14-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
300	Nagendra Nath Bose	14-4	Kayesth	Ditto	I
301	Panchanan Banerji	16-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
302	Prayagdev Banerji	14-3	Ditto	Ditto	III
304	Adya Nanda Chatterji	15-6	Ditto	A. P. Mission High School, Allahabad.	III
305	Aulad Ali	17-6	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
311	Bisheshwar Prasada	16-3	Khattri	City Anglo-Vernacular High School, Allahabad	III
323	Brejendro Nath Dutt	14-0	Kayesth	Government High School, Allahabad	II
325	Deva Narsinha Rana	16-0	Kshatriya	Ditto	II
326	Durga Prasad Srivastava	17-6	Kayesth	Ditto	III
327	Iftikhar Husain	17-1	Muhammadan	Ditto	I
329	Kamta Prasad Shukla	21-6	Brahman	Ditto	II
330	Mahadeo Prasad	19-6	Agarwala	Ditto	III
331	Moti Lal Roy	14-7	Christian	Ditto	II
335	Muhammad Hamid Nomani	18-0	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
336	Muhammad Haq	18-9	Ditto	Ditto	II
337	Muhammad Hafiz Ullah	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
339	Muhammad Muslim	18-6	Ditto	Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
411	Leelamber Pant ...	16-6	Brahman ...	District School, Almora ...	II
413	Poorna Nand Sanwul,	19-6	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
415	Lily Tulshi Ram ...	16-0	Christian ...	Girls' High School, Almora ...	III
425	Nanda Ballabh Tiwari... ...	18-0	Brahman ...	Ramsay College, Almora,	III
434	Muhammad Nabi Hadi	19-0	Muhammadan,	A.-V. High School, Amroha ...	III
438	Jugal Kishore ...	21-5	Brahman ...	District School, Budaun ...	III
439	Lakshmi Narayan ...	17-5	Kayesth ...	Ditto ...	II
440	Muhammad Ezaz Alam Jafri ...	17-6	Muhammadan,	Ditto ...	III
441	Muhammad Razi Ahmad	19-6	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
444	Ram Nath ...	21-5	Kayesth ...	Ditto ...	III
457	Ishtiaq Ali ...	16-1	Muhammadan,	High School, Bareilly ...	II
463	Lal Behari ...	16-6	Kayesth ...	Ditto ...	III
464	Mukat Behari Lal II,	15-6	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
467	Nolini Kanto Mukerji,	16-5	Christian ...	Ditto ...	II
470	Ram Narayan Khattri,	17-9	Khattri ...	Ditto ...	III
472	Sham Nath Mushram,	13-6	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	I
473	Saiyad Ahmed ...	16-6	Muhammadan,	Ditto ...	III
475	Devendra Nath Mittra	20-0	Kayesth ...	District School, Pilibhit ...	II
476	Mangli Lal ...	20-5	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	II
479	Ajudhia Prasad Pandey	16-0	Brahman ...	District School, Shahjahanpur ...	III
482	Habib-ur Rahman Khan	17-9	Muhammadan,	Ditto ...	III
483	Hikmat Ullah Khan,	17-2	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
484	Maharaj Kumar Varma	18-0	Kayesth ...	Ditto ...	II
487	Nand Kishore ...	15-0	Jain ...	Ditto ...	II
494	Dwarka Prasad ...	18-4	Kayesth ...	C. M. High School, Azamgarh ...	III
502	Balram Das ...	19-4	Agarwala ...	National High School, Azamgarh ...	II
503	Haris Chandra ...	16-5	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
937	Suraj Narain Tewari,	21-5	Brahman	Lyall Collegiate School, Balrampur	III
938	Afzal Husain	21-4	Muhammadan,	Govt. High School, Bara-Banki	III
939	Ambar Prasada	19-10	Kayesth	Ditto	II
940	Ehsan Muhammad Khan	17-6	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
942	Har Kishore	13-9	Agarwala	Ditto	II
944	Mannoo Lall Mathur,	19-10	Kayesth	Ditto	III
945	Radhey Lal	16-11	Kallar	Ditto	III
948	Surju Prasada	19-10	Halwai	Ditto	III
950	Arjun Singh	18-3	Kshattriya	Govt. High School, Gonda,	III
959	Ram Kishore Sukul	16-10	Brahman	Ditto	II
960	Sita Ram	19-6	Kayesth	Ditto	III
961	Sri Krishna Lal Srivastava	21-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
964	Baldeo Pershad II	19-6	Tamboli	C. M. High School, Gorakhpur	I
965	Jitendro Nath Banerjee	15-1	Brahman	Ditto	III
967	Gorakh Pershad Thakur	20-9	Carpenter	Ditto	III
968	Jai Nath Pershad	15-0	Kayesth	Ditto	II
970	Lal Bahadur	17-4	Ditto	Ditto	II
971	Muhammad Nayamullah	18-6	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
973	Pandit Ajodhya Nath,	18-6	Brahman	Ditto	III
981	Harishankar	18-8	Kayesth	Govt. High School, Hardoi	I
982	Krishna Sahai Srivastava	15-6	Ditto	Ditto	I
983	Lakshmi Narain	17-8	Khattri	Ditto	III
987	Putti Lal	15-8	Kayesth	Ditto	III
988	Shew Sahai	18-9	Vaishya	Ditto	III
989	Badri Prasad Tewari,	17-6	Brahman	Govt. High School, Lakhimpur	III
994	Jagan Nath Sahai Srivastava	16-6	Kayesth	Ditto	I
995	Lakshmi Narain Misra	17-5	Brahman	Ditto	II
996	Parbhu Dayal	17-6	Kayesth	Ditto	III
997	Raghubir Prasad Srivastav	18-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
998	Shanker Dayal	22-3	Ditto	Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Age	Caste	Name of School	Passed in Division.
11[illegible]3	Muhammad Intizar Ali Abbasi Kakorvi	15-5	Muhammadan,	Govt. High School [illegible]	II
113[illegible]	Sheikh Imtiaz Ali Usmani	13 2	Ditto	Ditto	III
1134	Sheikh Yasin Ali Sabiq h	[illegible]0-7	Ditto	Ditto	II
1135	Mahbub-ur Rahman	1[illegible] 10	Ditto	Govt. High School [illegible]pur	I
1141	Emily Hira Singh	20-0	Christian	A. P. M. Girls' High School, Dehra Dun	III
1142	Mony Massey	1[illegible]-4	Ditto	Ditto	I
1150	Aijaz Husain	14-7	Muhammadan,	Church Mission High School, Meerut	II
11[illegible]8	Qabul Singh, Jani	19-1	Vaish	Ditto	II
1163	Har Kaah	20-4	Patwa	Collegiate School Meerut	III
1169	Jiwan Lal	20-0	Rastogi	Ditto	III
1173	Muhammad Abdul Rahman	1[illegible]	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
11[illegible]4	Muhammad Ghulam Haidar Khan	16 4	Ditto	Ditto	II
1181	Ram Gopal	1[illegible]-10	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1185	Shiva Charan	19-[illegible]	Vaish	Ditto	II
1186	Sidh Gopal	15-3	Kayasth	Ditto	II
1192	Govind Prasad Varma,	19-0	Ditto	Mission H. S., Moradabad	III
1203	Amir Husain	1[illegible]-0	Muhammadan,	District School, Muzaffarnagar	II
120[illegible]	Budh Singh	1[illegible]-10	Rajput	Ditto	II
1208	Karan Singh	14-6	Jat	Ditto	II
1210	Mitra Sen	17-3	Agarwal	Ditto	III
1212	Raghunath Prasad	16-0	Vaish	Ditto	III
1213	Shakumbari Das	17 2	Ditto	Ditto	III
1214	Sammshad Husain	19-10	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
1215	Ahsan Ali	19-9	Ditto	District School, Saharanpur	III
1220	Gur Charan Das	19-8	Kayasth	Ditto	II
1222	Hukam Chand Seth,	[illegible]0-0	Khattri	Ditto	III
1226	Lachmi Chand	16-6	Vaish	Ditto	II
1[illegible]27	Mangal Sen	17 9	Jain	Ditto	II
1228	Muhammad Ahsan	14-6	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
1229	Parlam Parshad	17-0	Jain	Ditto	II
1234	Lakshmi Prasad	19-0	Kayasth	Maharaja's High School Chhatarpur	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
1237	Badri Prasad	22-5	Kayesth	Mission High School, Farrukhabad	II
1238	Hanuman Parshad	17-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
1239	Madan Mohan	20-5	Rastogi	Ditto	III
1241	Manni Lal Shukla	19-5	Brahman	Ditto	III
1242	Basdeo Sahai	17-10	Ditto	Ditto	III

PRIVATE CANDIDATES.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
1243	Florence Carew	21-5	Christian	Private candidate	I
1247	Amar Singh	17-4	Rajput	Ditto	III
1250	Badri Prasad	15-3	Vaish	Ditto	III
1251	Alpa Nath Sinha Pramar	17-0	Kshattriya	Ditto	III
1256	Suraj Nath Singh	27-6	Ditto	Ditto	III
1261	Kunwar Megh Raj Singh	19-2	Rajput	Ditto	III
1317	Lila Dhar	16-5	Brahman	Ditto (C.I.),	III
1323	Bukhtawar Lal Choube	19-6	Ditto	Ditto (Raj)	III
1325	Fateh Chand Misra,	19-7	Ditto	Ditto (do.)	II
1334	Nagar Moti Lal	20-0	Ditto	Ditto (do.)	III
1342	Vakil Umra Shunker R.	17-6	Ditto	Ditto (do.)	III
1343	Vishnu Narahar Suru,	20-2	Ditto	Ditto (do.)	III
1357	Shiavakshaw Hormuzshaw	16-0	Parsee	Ditto (do.)	III
1362	Amar Singh Samar	18-9	Oswal	Ditto (do.)	III
1377	Piyusha Jung Bahadur Rana	19-10	Kshattriya	Ditto	II
1402	Rajani Kanta Mukerji	14-6	Brahman	Ditto	III
1420	Durga Prasad Bhargava	18-6	Bhargava	Ditto	III
1424	Julian Hugh Price	19-8	Christian	Ditto	II
1429	Nund Kishore Singh,	22-5	Kayesth	Ditto	III
1439	Syed Muhammad Taqi	19-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
1460	Radha Govind	18-0	Kayesth	Ditto	III
1476	Dwarka Prasada	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
1477	Gainda Mal	20-9	Vaish	Ditto	II
1484	Sant Gopal	21-0	Kayesth	Ditto	III
1491	Gowree Dutt Joshi	18-3	Brahman	Ditto	III
1503	Laikh Raj	20-0	Kayesth	Ditto	III
1519	Jai Narain Varma	19-4	Ditto	Ditto	III
1548	Manohar Gautam	16-2	Brahman	Ditto	III

Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Urdu or Hindi (or both)	Name of College or School.
49	Jadupat Sinh	Urdu	Private candidate.
50	Muhammad Bashir	Do.	Collegiate School, Benares
51	Muhammad Musanna.	Do	Ditto.
52	Mumtaz Husain	Do.	Private candidate.
53	Ramswarup Lal	Do	Ditto.
54	Sheikh Barkat-ullah	Do	Collegiate School, Benares.
55	Syed Abu Muhammad,	Do.	Ditto
56	Syed Fazl Husain	Do	Private candidate.
57	Yajna Narayana Upadhyaya	Hindi	Ditto.
59	Kumara Sawmy Mudaliar	Urdu	Bengali Tola High School, Benares.
60	Lala Shankar Dayal	Do	Ditto.
62	Balgobinda Prasada	Do	Haris Chandra High School, Benares.
63	Binayak Prasada ...	Do	Ditto
64	Sankatha Prasada ...	Do	Ditto.
65	Lakshmi Narain Shivapuri	Do.	London Mission High School, Benares.
66	Muhammad Barkat-ullah	Do	... Mission High School, Ghazipur
67	Altaf Husain	Do	... Cawnpur Zila School.
69	Bhagwan Das	Do	Ditto.
70	Har Narain Khannah	Hindi	Ditto.
71	Muhammad Athar Ali	Urdu	Ditto.
72	Mul Chand	Do.	Ditto.
73	Shyam Lal Rajay	Do.	Govt. Collegiate School, Fyzabad.
74	Shyam Narayan	Urdu & Hindi	Ditto
76	Muhammad Abdur Kadir	Urdu	Anjuman Islamia High School, Jabalpur
78	Bhairo Prasad Srivastava,	Do.	Canning College, Lucknow
79	Bisheshwar Dayal Srivastava	Do	Ditto
80	Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava	Do.	Ditto
81	Chandra Maul Misra	Do	Ditto
82	Gokul Chand Rai ...	Do	Ditto.
83	Gokul Prasad Pathak ...	Do	Ditto
85	Kailash Chandra Misra,	Do	Ditto
86	Muhammad Wasi Ali Khan Shahabadi	Do	Ditto

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Urdu or Hindi (or both).	Name of College or School.
87	Muhammad Yusuf Usmani	Urdu	Canning College, Lucknow.
88	Mahesh Prasad Srivastava	Do.	Ditto.
89	Pt. Lakshmi Narayan Mushram	Do.	Ditto.
90	Parmeshwar Dayal Sharma	Do.	Ditto.
91	Rae Narain Misra	Do.	Ditto.
92	Ram Yad Srivastava	Do.	Ditto.
93	Ram Narayan Lal Suksena	Do.	Ditto.
94	Rudra Dutta Sinha	Do.	Ditto.
95	Satgur Prasad	Do.	Ditto.
96	Shiam Charan Lal Verma	Do.	Ditto.
97	Ekbal Bahadur	Do.	Jubilee High School, Lucknow.
98	Ghasi Ram Dheer	Hindi	Ditto.
99	Jang Bahadur	Urdu	Ditto.
100	Lal Bahadur	Do.	Ditto.
101	Mirza Baqar Husain	Do.	Ditto.
102	Raj Kishore	Do.	Ditto.
103	Siyid Husain	Do.	Ditto.
104	Siyid Masud Husain	Do.	Ditto.
105	Siyid Agha Husain	Do.	Ditto.
106	Sri Chandra	Do.	Ditto.
107	Siyid Tafazzul Husain,	Do.	Private candidate.
108	Abdus Samad	Do.	Husainabad High School, Lucknow.
109	Bhagwati Prasad	Do.	Ditto.
110	Gaya Parshad Suksena,	Do.	Ditto.
111	Hanwant Bali	Do.	Ditto.
112	Radhe Mohan Suksena,	Do.	Ditto.
113	Pandit Krishna Narain Gour	Do.	Ditto.
114	Pandit Rudara Narayan Upadhya	Do.	Ditto.
115	Pt. Pran Nath Dakhini,	Do.	Ditto.
116	Wahid-ud-din	Do.	Ditto.
118	Muhammad Wajid Husain Alavi	Do.	Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow.
119	Raj Kumar	Do.	Ditto.
121	Siyid Humayun Qadr	Do.	(Reid) Christian College, Lucknow.

XV

DATES OF EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS, SCIENCE AND LAW,

1898-99.

EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS, SCIENCE AND LAW.

In 1898—The LL.B Examination will be held on Monday, the 28th November, and following days —

Applications with fees must reach the Registrar's office not later than the 28th of September, 1897

In 1899—The Degrees (Arts and Science) and Intermediate Examinations will be held on Monday, the 3rd January, and following days —

Applications with fees must reach this office not later than Friday, the 16th of November, 1898

In 1899—The Entrance and School Final-Examinations will be held on Tuesday, the 3rd January, and following days

In 1899—The Special Vernacular Examination will be held simultaneously with the School Final, Urdu and Hindi Examinations

In 1899—The Examination in *Logic* of such Entrance candidates as may be preparing for the requirements of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom also, will be held simultaneously with the Examination in *Logic* for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

The Examination in *French* of the Entrance candidates above-mentioned, will be held simultaneously with the Examination in *French* of Entrance Female candidates.

Applications with fees must reach this office not later than Friday, the 18*th November*, 1898.

The Entrance, School Final and Special Vernacular Examinations will be held at the following Centres :—

Agra, Ajmere, Allahabad, Aligarh, Almorah, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpur, Fyzabad, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Lucknow, Meerut, and Nowgong (Bundelkhand).

The Intermediate Examination in Arts will be held at the following Centres :—

Agra, Ajmere, Allahabad, Aligarh, Almorah, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpur, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Lucknow, Meerut, and Nowgong (Bundelkhand).

The Degrees Examinations will be held at *Allahabad* only.

Forms of application will be supplied from this office. (Applicants for such forms are requested to write their addresses legibly, and fully.)

Application should be made during the first-half of September, 1898

No candidates from Bombay, Bengal, Bihar, Madras, the Punjab or any other foreign Circle will be allowed to appear at the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad

2, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 & 1898.

1895.			1896.			1897.			1898.		
Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
38	37	71	39	22	56·4	26	16	61·5	34	21	67·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	100	4	3	75·0
287	169	71	215	103	48·8	250	131	54·1	247	123	50·4
76	37	46	85	43	50 6	22	10	47·6	64	18	29·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	9	42·8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
506	167	33	473	184	39·4	410	170	41·2	382	101	26·7
267	101	39	283	126	44·0	247	113	40·6	221	83	38·7
2,321	725	31	1,516	611	39·9	1,298	705	55·3	1,212	472	38·2
...	...	...	778	76	10·5	679	141	21·7	621	58	9·7
177	79	41·6	227	110	48 6	241	144	59·7	268	137	51·1
36	32	88 8	12	9	75 0	18	13	72·2	13	10	76·9
...	...	...	86	70	64·8	119	97	58·0	123	104	80·4
158	47	30·8	211	41	23·6	229	40	20·0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

40. Muttra, District School, with effect from ... July 10th, 1895.
41. Etawah do. do. ... Ditto.
42. Sitapur do. do. ... Ditto.
43. Agra, Mufid-i-am School, do. ... July 3rd, 1893.
44. Meerut, C.M.S. High School, do. ... July 3rd, 1895
45. Benares, Bengali Tola School ... Nov. 6th, 1897
46. Gorakhpur, Church M. H. School ... Ditto.
47. Nasirabad, Mission H. School ... Feby. 5th, 189

XVII.

LIST OF SCHOOLS RECOGNIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

1	Lucknow Ch. M. High School	Aug. 12th, 1893
2	Agra, St John's Collegiate School	Ditto
3	Cawnpur Christ-Church School	Ditto
4	Lucknow Jubilee High School	Ditto.
5	Fyzabad, Government High School	Ditto
6	Meerut Collegiate School	Ditto.
7	Allahabad Government High School	Ditto.
8	Bareilly Government High School	Ditto.
9	Jhansi City School	Ditto
10	Cawnpur Government High School	Ditto.
11	Moradabad Government High School	Ditto.
12	Allahabad, Kayastha Pathshala	Ditto
13	Benares, Queen's Collegiate School	Ditto
14	Saugor Government High School	Octr 31st, 1893
15	Agra Collegiate School	Novr 2nd 1893.
16	Hoshangabad High School	Decr 2nd, 1893
17	Benares, London M. High School	Ditto.
18	Lucknow Husainabad High School	Jany 13th, 1894
19	Cawnpur Agricultural School	March 5th 1894
20	Jabalpur Government High School	April [illegible]th 1894
21	Raipur Government High School	Ditto
22	Jabalpur Hitkarni Sabha High School	Aug 11th, 1894
23	Lucknow Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School	Novr 3rd, 1894
24	Mirzapur London Mission School	Ditto
25	Almorah Ramsay Collegiate School	Decr 1st 1894.
26	Jaipur Maharaja's College	Ditto
27	Lucknow (Reid) Christian College	Jany 1[illegible]th 1895
28	Jabalpur Church Mission High School	Aug 3rd 1895
29	*Hoshangabad Mission High School*	*Ditto*
30	Moradabad, Mission Girls' High School	Ditto
31	Gwalior State, Lashkar Collegiate School	Ditto
32	Aligarh Government High School	Novr 2nd 1895
33	Ghazipur Mission High School	Jany 11th 1896
34	Mussoorie Modern School	April 4th 1896
35	Jabalpur Anjuman High School	Ditto.
36	Agra Victoria High School	Novr 7th, 1896
37	Allahabad A. P. M. High School, with effect from	July 1st 1896
38	Saharanpur District School	Jany 9th 1897
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

XVIII.

DATES OF MEETINGS OF THE SYNDICATE.

The following list of dates has been fixed for Meetings of the Syndicate:—

1. The first Saturday in November.
2. The first Saturday in December.
3. The second Saturday in January.
4. The first Saturday in February.
5. The Saturday immediately preceding the Annual Meeting of the Senate, with an adjournment until after such Annual Meeting.
6. The first Saturday in April.
7. The last Saturday in July or the first Saturday in August.

Important business not calling for immediate decision will be placed as it arises on the Agenda Papers, and postponed, so far as the Syndicate find possible, to Meetings 1 and 5. This arrangement does not debar the Vice-Chancellor from exercising his discretion in convening Meetings under Rule 50 of the University Rules.

XIX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS ALLOTTED TO EACH PAPER, THE PASS MARKS IN EACH SUBJECT, AND THE AGGREGATE PASS MARKS

1899

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION

I.—*English*—	
First paper Text Book	50
Second paper Grammar &c.	50
Third paper Translation or English Composition	50, Total 150 Pass-marks 40
Oral Test	50 Total 50, Pass-marks 15.
II.—*History and Geography*—	
First paper History	50
Second paper Geography ..	50 Total 100, Pass-marks 25
III.—*Mathematics*—	
First paper Arithmetic and Algebra ..	50
Second paper Euclid and Mensuration ..	50 Total 100 Pass-marks 25
IV.—*Urdu or Hindi*—	
One paper	50 Pass-marks 16.
V.—Drawing	50, Pass-marks 16.
VI.—Elementary Physics and Chemistry	50 Pass-marks 16.
VII.—Agriculture with Surveying..	50, Pass-marks 16.
VIII.—Book keeping by Single and Double Entry	50, Pass-marks 21.
IX.—Political Economy	50 Pass marks 16.

Total 450 Aggregate Pass-marks 143 or 33 per cent

50 per cent. 1st Division, 40 per cent 2nd Division, and 33 per cent 3rd Division.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

I.—*English*—

First paper Text-Book ...	50
Second paper Grammar, &c. ...	50
Third paper Translation or English Composition	50, Total 150, Pass-marks 49.

II.—*Mathematics*—

First paper Arithmetic and Algebra	50
Second paper Euclid and Mensuration	50, Total 100, Pass-marks 25.

III.—*Classical Language*—

First paper	50
Second paper	50, Total 100, Pass-marks 25.

IV.—*History and Geography*—

First paper History	50
Second paper Geography ...	50, Total 100, Pass-marks 25.

Total 450, Aggregate Pass-marks 148 or 33 per cent.

50 per cent. 1st Division, 40 per cent. 2nd Division, and 33 per cent. 3rd Division.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

A. Course.

I.—*English*—

First paper Poetry	50
Second paper Prose	50
Third paper Translation or English Composition	50, Total 150, Pass-marks 49.

II.—*Mathematics*—

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, one paper ...	50, Pass-marks 10.

III.—Deductive Logic, one paper, 50, Pass-marks 12.

IV.—Classical Language, one paper, 50, Pass-marks 12.

V.—*Either* History, one paper ...	50, Pass marks 12

or

VI.—Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections, one paper	50, Pass-marks 10.

Total 350 Aggregate Pass marks 115 or 33 per cent

60 per cent 1st Division, 45 per cent 2nd Division, and 33 per cent 3rd Division

B. Course

I English II Mathematics, III Deductive Logic the same as under A. Course and IV Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections the same as under VI of the A Course.

V.—Elementary Physics and Chemistry one paper	50, Pass-marks 10.

Total 350, Aggregate Pass marks 115 or 33 per cent

60 per cent 1st Division, 45 per cent. 2nd Division, and 33 per cent 3rd Division

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B.A AND B.Sc EXAMINATIONS

Group I.—*English*—

First paper Poetry	45
Second paper Prose	45
Third paper Essay	40
Viva voce .	20, Total 150, Pass-marks 45

Groups II & III.—*Philosophy*—

First paper Mental and Moral Science	50
Second paper Ethics and N Theology or Ethics and History of Ethical System ...	50, Total 100, Pass marks 30

or Classical Language—

First paper Poetry	50
Second paper Prose ...	50 Total 100, Pass-marks 30.

or Physics—

First paper ...	50, Pass-marks 15.
Second paper .	50, Pass marks 15.
Practical ...	100, Pass marks 30.

or Chemistry—

First paper	50, Pass-marks 15.
Second paper	50, Pass-marks 15.
Practical	100, Pass-marks 30.

or Mathematics—

First paper Analytical Geometry and Differential Calculus	50, Pass-marks 15.
Second paper Integral Calculus and Dynamics	50, Pass-marks 15.

or History—

First paper History	50
Second paper History	50, Total 100, Pass-marks 25.

or Political Economy with Political Science—

First paper	50
Second paper	50, Total 100, Pass-marks 30.

Total 350, Aggregate Pass-marks 115 or 33 per cent.

60 per cent. 1st Division, 40 per cent. 2nd Division, and 33 per cent. 3rd Division.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

Maximum in each and every paper	100
Do. Vivâ voce	100
Minimum	36 per cent.

60 per cent. 1st Division, 48 per cent. 2nd Division, and 36 per cent. 3rd Division.

D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

Maximum	100
Minimum	36

60 per cent. 1st Division, 48 per cent. 2nd Division, and 36 per cent 3rd Division.

N.B.—(1) *The setter of a question-paper at the Entrance and School Final-Examinations* will be careful *to indicate to his co-examiners in that paper the general lines to be followed in assigning marks to the answers.*

(2) *The setter of the question-paper in Arithmetic at the Intermediate Examination in Arts,* 1899, *is instructed not to set questions in Commercial Arithmetic, or Stocks, Discount, Interest, &c.*

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